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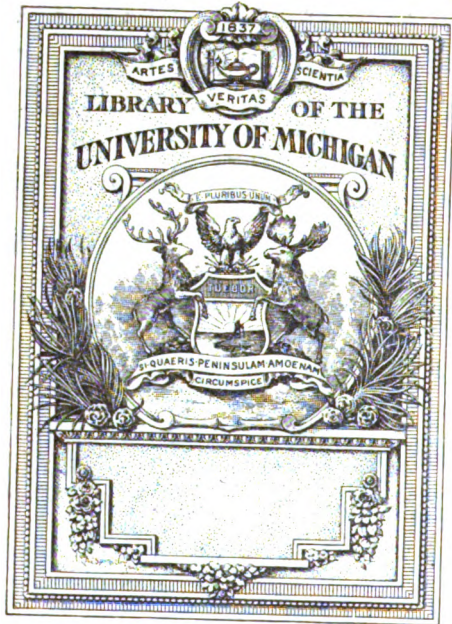


Engraved by B. Longmate.

The Gentleman's magazine

John Nichols

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Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle,

For the YEAR MDCCXCIV.

V O L U M E LXIV.

PART THE SECOND.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street* :
And sold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of *St. Paul's*
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1794.

ELEGY on the Death of LLYWELYN, the last Prince of Wales (previous to the Subjugation of that Principality by Edward the First), who was killed near Bai th, in Brecknockshire, transcribed from the late Rev. Evan Evans's (the Antiquary) valuable MSS, now in the Possession of Paul Panton, Esq. of Anglesey.

* * * Hic Leolinus ultimus Cambriæ fuit Princeps, et occisus fuit juxta Buell 11mo. die Decembris anno 1282, pœditoribus, Madog Min, et aliis; in MSS. Comitibus de Macllesfield, hunc Madog Min Episcopum Bangoriensem fuisse dicitur; sed neque in Godwino, neque alius ullibi, me talem legitte, memini. Hoc saltem verum est, Episcopum illum, qui, Leolino regnante, mitram tenuit Bangoriensem, illi infensum fuisse, et ab eo in Angliam pulsatum.

Marwadd Llywlyn ab Gruffudd y Tywysog
olaf o Gymru, yr bwn a laddwyd ym Moelet
 drwy dwyll Madog Min, yr bwn madd
 Llyfr Arglwydd Macclesfield, celd Esgob
 Bangor; *Fal bwn cant Llywelyn ab Gutun.*

Mae Doctôr ar Fangor fain
 Oes Bradwr Ynys Bydain
 Brad a wnaeth briu dan eithin
 Bradog fu waith Madog min
 Yn d'eithyn Lywelyn lwyd
 I fuellt pan deifwyd &c.

MARWAD.

CRIST Arglwydd rhwydd, rhoedd a arhaf,
 Crist fab Duw didwyl, hanbwll honaf
 Crist ddeddfawl, cedawl, y cadarnaf,
 Ar ddelew a borthes, ddolur ddygnaf.

A berthyn am ddân, a ddywedaſ,
 A bortho gofid, bid bwyllgoſaf,
 A fu gnaws, achaws uchaf, ei feddiant
 Ei seddwl bid leiaf.

Crist a ddaeth ir Byd, rhag bod Addaf,
 A'r bobl yn Uffern, gethern gaethaf,
 I ym'enwi Nef, yn ahyloch Naf uchel,
 A golles Angel anghelſyddaf.

Colles Cymru fawr, gwawr gwreiddaf,
 Cyweit iau cigud, g-yweddruo, glewaf,
 Gwreidd llyw, nid byw, ha wnaſô g lled l
 Gwreiddlew hypêd, rhoddded rhwyddaf.

Gwr a las drosom; gwr oedd droſaf,
 Gwr oedd dros Gymru, hy y hennwſaf,
 Gwrawl Lywelyn, gwriaf o Gymro,
 Gwr ni chareſtfo, i'r fir id peſaf.

Gwr gwrdl yn e. rebu llû, lled eithaf,
 Gwr gwyrddliw Behyll, gwerſyll gorſaf,
 Gwreiddfab Gruffudd, ddarſaf, am reg
 Yn neddfau mawrdeg, Nudd a Mordaf.

Gwr gwayw-rudl, gwr pudd fegis Priaf
 Gwr gwiw yn frenhin, tyddir talchaf
 Gwr hwlwydd eighl, gwr haclaf,—am draul,
 Hyd i cerddai haul, i'r hwl bellaf.

Gwr dig iddeſtryw, llywlyſeiddaf,
 Gwr dygn i alar, car cywiſaf,
 Gwr cyrigoeth, doth det olaf—o Fôn
 Hyd yng Haerleon y lle tecaf.

Gwr fu Llywelyn ger terſyn Tâf
 Gwr cyhoedd, gwiscoedd gwascarocaf,
 Gwr oedd, art ennig, benaf o wraf,
 Hyd ym Horth Wygyr*, Eyr araf,

Y gwr a gymmyrth, engyrth yngaf,
 Angau dros bun ces, drwyloſ dromaf
 A gymero ſy Rhwyf, llywycaf fonedd
 Yn rhan trugaredd, lawiedd fwyaf.

LEOLINUS PRINCEPS a cant o ddeutu 1282.

* Afon Wygyr, nedd rhai, yw Cemaes
 ym Môn.

LEOLINI GRIFFINI FILII THRENODIA.

CHRISTE Domine munice, donum peti,
 Christe fili Dei, sincere, fons ſcientiæ et
 Christe facer, liberali, fortissime, [Iustissime,
 Qui crucis potam tuisti severum in

Quæ ad hominem [id est, humanum genus]
 spectant loquar,

Qui fert dolorem, sit prudentissimus,
 Cui natura liberaliter profudit suas dotes,
 Is animi sit humilissimi.

Christus venit in mundum, ne Adamus
 Et genus humanum esset in inferno, cum ca-
 cedemonibus maxime captivis, [numm,
 Ut explet Cœcum circa Creatorem, iupre-
 Quod perdidit Angelus stultissimus.

Perdidit Cambria magna herodem virtute
 inclitissimum, [multumque;
 Qui gladium tenuit, coracum, rutilum. ſi-
 Princeps magnanimus non Avit, heu! quid
 faciam ob ejus damnum,

Qui fuit Leo strenuus, donorum profusus,
 munificentissimus!

Vir pro nobis peiit; vir ex nobilissima
 proſapia ortus; ſloqui non vercor,
 Vir qui Cambriam defendi, de quo aperte
 Magnanimus Leolinus, Cambiorum maxime
 ingenius;

Vir cui non placuit fugere proxima: via, i. e.
 qui omnino hostibus tergum dare de-
 dignatus est;

Vir qui viriliter est aggressus aciem maxime
 extantiam (i. e. copiosissimam);

Vir cui viri dia fuerunt castra, statoque,
 Validissimus Griffini filio, qui in do is con-
 ferendis [claros;

Superabat Nudd et Morlavum, liberalitate
 Vir rufa hasta, vir ferus et Priamus,

Vii dignus, et dux copiarum superbilissima-
 rum; [lissimus;

Vir cui gloria redundat, vir sumptuosus libe-
 Usque ad eum locum, quo sol cursum suum
 facit longinquissimum;

Vir in destruendo iracundus, Princepsque
 clementissimus; [amicus fidelissimus;

Vir ob quem magnus est luctus, qui fuit
 Vir apertus elegans, sapiens, et selectissimus
 ad Mona, [cherrimum;

Usque ad Caer Idier, licum omnium pul-
 Vir fuit Leolinus juxta Tavi terminos,

Vir in publico versans, vestibus laxissimis,
 Vir fuit præcipuus, hennym *æwros*,

Utque ad portum Gw ygr*, Aquila generosa.

Ide vero qui assumpti ærumnam angustif-
 simam, [gravissimamque,

Et mentem pro genere humano, miseram,
 Accipiat meum Principem, nobilissimam ortus,

Et eum participem reddat luxæ misericordix,
 qui summus est honoros.

BLAETHINUS BARDUS composuit, circa 1282.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post & World
Publicans Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester



Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
YORK 3

JULY, 1794.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in June, 1794.
1	W calm	30, 23	58	14 2.0	clear expanse, fine day
2	S calm	15	59	1.1	rain, moist, springing day
3	E calm	13	59	.6	blue sky, very pleasant
4	E calm	13	57	.9	dark sky, clears up
5	NE calm	13	57	.7	dark sky, clears up, but little sun
6	N moderate	29, 88	58	.3	dark sky, cold raw day
7	N moderate	65	57	.5	after rain, clouded, fair
8	W brisk ate	79	55	.9	clouded, cold without sun
9	NW moder to	80	56	.0	dark sky, sun, and pleasant
10	NW modera	84	59	.8	black clouds, pleasant
11	S brisk	62	59	.8	dark sky, shower at night
12	W calm	80	61	.4	black clouds, slight shower
13	S brisk	83	61	.7	dark sky, shower at night
14	W moderate	80	60	.3	clouds, clears up, and fine
15	S calm	30, 6	60	.9	blue sky, sultry
16	SE moderate	6	60	2.0	clear expanse, scorching
17	E brisk	13	61	.4	clear expanse, fine day
18	SE brisk	3	60	.5	clear expanse, fine day
19	SE moderate	29, 81	62	.2	dark morning, shower in the night
20	NW gentle	63	62	1.8	black clouds, slight shower P.M.
21	S calm	80	61	.6	dark thick morning, fine day
22	S brisk	95	64	2.2	blue sky, white clouds, fine day
23	S calm	90	65	1.5	blue sky, white clouds, slight shower P.M.
24	SW calm	82	64	.6	blue sky, white clouds, fine day
25	W gentle	75	63	2.0	blue sky, white clouds, fine day
26	NW brisk	82	60	.0	blue sky, black and white clouds, fine day
27	W gentle	30, 12	61	.1	clear expanse, fine day
28	SW calm	28	63	.1	overcast, clears up, fine day
29	S brisk	26	64	.5	clear expanse, fine day
30	SW brisk	29, 92	64	.5	clear, thunder and rain P.M.

3. Gathered ripe strawberries.—4. Fox-glove in bloom.—5. Cuckoo-spit (cicadula) upon different plants.—8. Grass has grown much in the course of last week.—11. Gathered a Provence rose.—12. Several fields of hay-grass cut.—13. Thunder at a distance.—14. Barley in the ear.—16. Bees swarm.—17. Wheat in the ear. Thermometer 96 out of doors four o'clock P.M. Hay harvest become general.

Fall of rain, 1 inch 5-10ths. Evaporation to the 23d of the month, 3 inches 7-10ths; after that, owing to accident, no certainty.

Walton near Liverpool,

J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1794.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1794.
June	0	0	0			July	0	0	0		
27	66	70	61	30, 22	fair	12	67	76	63	30, 05	fair
28	60	75	62	, 32	fair	13	69	86	64	, 06	fair
29	60	69	63	, 28	fair	14	66	78	63	, 06	fair
30	63	75	60	, 01	fair	15	67	76	64	, 18	cloudy
1	62	75	61	29, 98	cloudy	16	64	75	63	, 01	showery
2	61	76	66	30, 15	fair	17	66	75	64	, 01	fair
3	67	76	62	, 11	fair	18	66	79	65	, 01	fair
4	61	76	61	, 26	fair	19	68	79	61	29, 38	fair
5	63	73	62	, 20	fair	20	66	76	61	, 94	fair
6	64	82	66	29, 98	fair	21	64	76	60	, 90	fair
7	69	84	69	, 92	fair	22	66	72	64	, 39	showery
8	67	78	68	30, 18	fair	23	65	70	62	, 57	showery
9	69	78	62	, 28	fair	24	61	73	58	, 49	fair
10	68	78	60	, 19	fair	25	63	70	57	, 90	showery
11	68	79	60	, 18	fair	26	58	69	59	, 86	showery

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine :

For J U L Y, 1794.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Dryburgh Abbey, July 12.*

HE very long intermission of my correspondence with you has been owing to my particular engagements in literature, which have prevented me from contributing to your useful undertaking. Being of opinion, that the wide dissemination and extension of useful knowledge in both sexes, in all ages and ranks, ought to be the primary object of every friend to humanity, I have uniformly, with my illustrious friend the Great Washington, been a promoter of cheap and well-digested periodical publications. I have, for three or four years past, furnished a good deal of matter for Dr. Anderson's Journal in Scotland, called *The Bee*; which, from some difficulties in the circulation of it, has been lately suspended by the Editor. Just attachment to my own country induced me to give a preference to that Journal; but now, finding myself disengaged, I cheerfully reassume my literary connexion with the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that truly chaste and respectable repository of erudite and useful information.

As a beginning, I send you a truly interesting letter of the worthy Dr. Franklin. Nothing, in my opinion, can more surely tend to produce peace, industry, and happiness, in Britain, than an interchange of citizens with congenial America; and whoever discourages that interchange must be considered as no friend to the happiness of either side of the Atlantic, or the interests of humanity at large.

America presents a country founded upon pure principles of Christian charity, and untainted morality as *flowing*

from that charity, such as the world never before exhibited. She, therefore, offers to the reflecting and inquisitive mind considerations and hopes that enter deep and far into a happier futurity. I am, Sir, with esteem, your obedient humble servant,
BUCHAN.

Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to France, to the Earl of Buchan.

"MY LORD, *Passy, March 17, 1783.*

"I received the letter your Lordship did me the honour of writing to me the 18th past; and am much obliged by your kind congratulations on the return of peace, which I hope will be lasting.

"With regard to the terms on which lands may be acquired in America, and the manner of beginning new settlements on them, I cannot give better information than may be found in a book lately printed at London, under some such title as *Letters from a Pennsylvanian Farmer*, by HECTOR ST. JOHN. The only encouragement we hold out to strangers are, a good climate, fertile soil, wholesome air and water, plenty of provisions and fuel, good pay for labour, kind neighbours, good laws, and a hearty welcome. The rest depends on a man's own industry and virtue. Lands are cheap, but they must be bought. All settlements are undertaken at private expence; the publick contributes nothing but defence and justice. I have long observed of your people, that their sobriety, frugality, industry, and honesty, seldom fail of success in America, and of procuring them a good establishment among us.

"I do not recollect the circumstance you are pleased to mention, of my having saved a citizen at St. Andrew's by giving a turn to his disorder; and I am curious to know what the disorder was, and what the advice I gave which proved so salutary*. With great regard, I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,
B. FRANKLIN."

* It was a fever in which the Earl of Buchan, then Lord Cardross, lay sick at St. Andrew's; and the advice was, not to blister according to the old practice and the opinion of the learned Dr. Thomas Simson, brother of the celebrated geometrician at Glasgow.

B.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

IN your Magazine for April, p. 352, you mention a monument erected at Aberdeen to the memory of Mrs. Allardyce; and, in your Obituary for May, p. 464, notice the death of her son.

I take the liberty of sending you a more particular description of the monument. It is executed by Bacon in the best style and taste, and is a masterly performance.

Two figures, Piety and Benevolence, in *alto relievo*, form the principal part. Piety is looking towards Heaven, holding the Bible in her hand, on the open page of which is written,

"What doth the Lord God require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Micah, vi. 8.

Benevolence has a pelican and nest in her hand. Between the figures, on part of a column, is placed an urn richly decorated with flowers; flowers, emblematical of beauty, but in their nature of no duration.

On the front of the pedestal, which supports the figures, the artist has happily personified the idea of Shakspeare, "Patience on a monument smiling at Grief." On the tablet is the following *biographical relief*: the mother, nearly expiring, is committing to the arms of the father their infant son; while he, kneeling at her bedside in an attitude of grief, the countenance concealed, is receiving this pledge of their mutual affection. In this tender moment, with a smile of patience and resignation, she points with one hand to the child, indicative of comfort here; her other hand is lifted towards Heaven, expressive of her confidence that a happy union of all their spirits shall take place hereafter.

The inscription is,

"Sacred to the memory of

ANN,

the wife of Alexander Allardyce, of Dunottar, daughter of Alexander Baxter, of Glassel.

She was married the 7th August, 1786;

gave birth to her son

Alexander Baxter Allardyce

the 23d July, and departed this life

at Aberdeen the 1st August, 1787, aged

28 years.

As a tribute justly due to the eminent virtues, gentle manners, and personal accomplishments, of a most amiable woman, her disconsolate husband dedicates this monument."

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

P. S. The monument is placed in the

West end of St. Nicholas's church, Aberdeen.

Mr. URBAN,

July 23.

BE pleased to accept a few miscellaneous strictures on some of your preceding Magazines.

Vol. LXIII. p. 985, col. 1. Is not the expression, "the affair is on the *tapis*, or carpet," borrowed from the House of Peers, where the table used to be, and probably still is, covered with a carpet? If so, it is easy to see how "to be on the *tapis*," i. e. on the table before us, came to signify, to be under consideration or discussion; which is, I believe, its meaning. I understand it is also a French phrase.

P. 1078. In contrasting a bishop and a temporal peer, your correspondent L. L. overlooks one material difference between them. The bishop is intrusted with an office as well as invested with dignity; but the temporal peer is invested with dignity only. The bishop does not "*assume* a dominion;" he merely exercises, with more or less prudence and discretion, what is given him; and it may be "over those who yesterday were upon an equal footing with him;" that is, if they are now part of his charge. But the temporal peer has no authority to "exercise over his former comrades;" what he received was honourable rank, accompanied indeed with valuable privileges, but, strictly speaking, with no power. I will not here enquire into the *degree* of authority possessed by bishops; but the *fact*, that authority, be it more or less, is joined to their office, I hope your correspondent himself will allow.

P. 1188. The remark of the Jews (John viii. 57), "Thou art not yet fifty years old," seems by no means to warrant the "inference" of your correspondent S. E. that our blessed Lord "must have then been upwards of thirty-three." It is not always easy, from the looks of a person who is in the vigour of life, to ascertain his age within six or eight years; and, if they thought it even possible that our blessed Saviour might be forty, they would naturally take the next round number; and half a century, as Grotius justly observes, was nothing to the period in question, which was about eighteen centuries.

Vol. LXIV p. 145, col. 1. As I have not seen Dr. Symonds's Observations, I cannot imagine what "puzzles him in

1 Cor.

1 Cor. viii. 3: "If any man love God, the same is *known* of him;" that is, *acknowledged* or *approved* by him: as, "The Lord *knoweth* the way of the righteous," Pſal. i. 6. Compare Matt. xxv. 12.

As to Rev. i. 12 (ib. 146, col. 1), it is no unusual thing for words belonging to one of the senses to be applied to another; as,

"Et postquam *digitis* fuerant cum voce *locuti*."

"The *band*
Spoke with the tongue." MILTON.

So too Gen xxvii. 27: "See, the *smell* of my son," &c. where Patrick may be consulted.

But here no words could be more proper than those which St. John uses. He "turned to see;" and that which occasioned his turning was "a great voice" which he heard behind him (ver. 10); but, till he had looked, he did not know whether there was or was not any person; so that "to see *who uttered* the voice" will not do: it might be a voice from Heaven, or articulate words formed miraculously in the air, without any visible appearance. The meaning, therefore, which the circumstances require, cannot, I think, any other way be so well and so concisely expressed as it is by the Apostle, "I turned to see the voice."

P. 209, col. 2. The "legendary tale," I believe, is a common one; and it is singular that a tale so incredible should be common.

P. 496. The "Historia Literaria" was the work of Dr. Cave, not of Mr. Cave.

Pp 497, 498, 599, 617. The old inscription probably is to be read thus:

"Muniat hoc templum cruce glorificans
microcosmum

Quæ genuit Christum miseris hoc fiat asilum."

The only doubtful words are the two in Italick. It is clearly designed for verse; and it is an instance of a practice which the Roman Catholics of this country, I believe, generally disavow, prayer to the Blessed Virgin. They do not, as they tell us, pray to the faint, but desire the faint to pray for them: "Holy Virgin, pray for us." But how such an address as this, whether they choose to call it prayer or not, can be made with any prospect of being heard, unless the faint possesses one of the incommunicable attributes of God, his omnipotence, it seems impossible to explain or comprehend.

R. C.

DESCRIPTION OF CORSICA.

THE island of Corsica, now happily united to the Crown of Great Britain, is situated nearly opposite to the main-land of Genoa, between the gulph of Genoa and the Island of Sardinia, and, according to the best maps which Buschling had seen*, is in length thirty-two miles, and in breadth twelve miles, divided almost longitudinally by a chain of mountains; and indeed the greatest part of the island is mountainous. The soil is fruitful even on the mountains, except the highest, whose summits are covered with snow the greatest part of the year. Corn grows very well, and much flax, and in many places excellent wine, and oil, and chestnuts. In the interior part of the island is plenty of cattle, and the inhabitants drive a great trade with all sorts of them, but more especially goats, whose flesh is the common food of Corsica. There are several mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver, besides stones and minerals, and a good coral fishery on the coast. The number of parishes in 1740 was 333; of villages 427; of fires, 46,834; and of souls, 120,380; which, in 1760, amounted to 130,000; Mr. Boswell carries it to 220,000.

The kingdom of Corsica was conquered by the Genoese, who drove out the Saracens A. D. 806. The Pisans took it from the Genoese in the 11th century, ceded it in the following, and recovered it in the next. Alphonus V. King of Arragon, attempted, without success, to make himself master of it 1420. In 1533, the French possessed themselves of the greatest part of the island, but ceded it by the treaty of Cambresis, 1559. In 1564, the inhabitants revolted from the Genoese; and, though reduced to obedience five years after, preserved an inveterate aversion to the Genoese, who treated them with the utmost rigour. An insurrection, on occasion of heavy taxes, broke out 1726, which were ended by the interposition of the Emperor. In 1735, fresh troubles broke out, and the islanders chose Theodore Baron Neuhof their king; who, after some exertions, ended his days in prison for debt at London, where in 1753 a subscription was raised for him by public advertisement (XXIII. 99). Peace was at length restored during the years 1743 and 1744; and, though our fleet bombarded Bastia 1745, and the malcon-

* Here is some great mistake; and Mr. Boswell's measures, hereafter given, are more likely to be correct.

tents seized the town, it was soon recovered from them. May 15, 1768, the Genoese gave up Corfica to the king of France as a compensation for the expences that crown had been and was to be at for the reduction of the island. April 9, 1769, Comte de Vaux arrived at Corfica, and made a progress. May 13, Paoli and his friends embarked at Porto Vecchio on board a vessel carrying English colours. July 18, France ceded it to the king of Sardinia; and the Duke de Chablais, the king's brother, prepared to take possession of it. (Vol. XLIV. p. 384).

The clergy are very numerous, and there are 68 convents of Cordeliers, Capuchins, and Servites. The revenues of the island were applied by the Genoese, in time of peace, to maintain governors, officers, and soldiers: the surplus has never exceeded 40,000 Genoese livres.

The chain of mountains divides the island into two unequal parts, and these again are subdivided into districts or provinces of different tribunals and fiefs, and these again into pieves, parishes, and paezes.

Thus much from Butching's Geography, XII. 297—306. For farther particulars we must refer to a map of the island in our vol. XXVII. p. 441; to Mr. Boswell's description of it, and of its chief Paoli, published 1778; and our abstract of it, XXXVIII. 172.

Mr. Boswell makes the length of the island 150 miles, the breadth from 40 to 53 miles, and the circumference 322 miles. It is charmingly situated in the Mediterranean, whence continual breezes fan and cool it in summer, and the surrounding body of water keeps it warm in winter; so that it is one of the most temperate countries in that quarter of Europe. The air is fresh and healthful except in one or two places. It is remarkably well furnished with good harbours. The great division of it is into the country on this and on that side of the mountains, reckoning from Bastia, into nine provinces, and into many pieves, containing each a certain number of parishes. Every *paeze*, or village, elects annually a *podesta*, and two other magistrates, called *patri del commune*; and once a year all the inhabitants of each village assemble and choose a *procuratore* to represent them in the general *consulta* or parliament of the nation, made up of several who have been formerly members of the supreme council, or have lost near relations in the service of their country. The magistrates of each province send

also a *procuratore*; and two of those of the provinces, together with the *procuratore* of their magistrates, are chosen to elect the president to preside in the general *consulta*, and an orator to read the papers subjected to deliberation. The General's office much resembles that of the Stadtholder. The government exhibits a complete and well-ordered democracy. Paoli appeared to Mr. B. to have no great propensity to an alliance with any foreign power; but we trust our nation have since been sufficiently undeceived in their opinions of the Corsicans, and the latter have overcome their objections; and that Paoli's firm persuasion that God would interpose to give freedom to Corfica, and the presentiment of Rousseau, that one day this island would astonish Europe, will be accomplished.

MR. URBAN,

July 16.

I REMEMBER, when the French ministers were treating about Corfica many years ago, that the neutral and hostile nations dwelt much upon the importance of that island to the French as a repository of growing naval timber, and more especially advantageous as being in the vicinity of Toulon. Now, Mr. Urban, I have never heard any authentic solution of that question; and the publick would be obliged if, through your medium, any intelligent correspondent would determine the same, and in what part the woods (if any) for the supply of a navy grow. It has a coarse cheap white wine in tolerable plenty, and, I believe, a good harbour in St. Fiorenza; which, during any possession of by friends in future, may be looked upon by us both as a negative and positive good, but not to that amount as to be equivalent to the expence of keeping it ourselves. I have viewed it myself from the sea many years ago, when in the hands of the Genoese, but saw, what I only thought it to have, a barren surface devoid of woods.

Whilst we are on the wing of enquiry in one article of Natural History, permit me to ask, whether any informant can denounce if the Caspian lake, or sea, as it is sometimes called, be in any degree salt or brackish? I have often had thoughts of asking the late good and inquisitive commissioner Jonas Hanway this question, who could have precisely solved it, but as often forgot. I have not his Travels by me; but others may remember what he says on this subject,

subject, or speak perhaps from their own knowledge.

A QUONDAM CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, July 17.

I MUST beg that you will be so good as to give an early insertion in your Magazine of my apology for misleading your readers about the real author of "Intimations and Evidences of a future State." In attempting to correct a mistake of yours, Mr. Urban, I fell into one myself. You may remember that, in one of your numbers, you had intimated your conjectures that your correspondent Mr. Thomas Watson, of Wighill, was the author of the said publication, which I certainly knew was not the case; and I, trusting to the authority of the Monthly Reviewers, and other publications, ascribed the work to the late Mr. Thomas Watson, near Taunton: and now it appears, from Mr. Toulmin's letter, that I, in my turn, was mistaken. I can assure that gentleman, that I had no desire to substitute invention for truth to injure his friend, nor to discredit your Miscellany by palming my vague fancies upon the publick. As the book was ascribed by creditable publications to that author, and uncontradicted as far as I knew; and as I was certain that you were mistaken in thinking it the production of your friend of that name, the mistake was natural enough on my part; and I should suppose Mr. Toulmin will now be satisfied that I had no intentions of injuring the reputation of his departed friend.

There is another Mr. Thomas Watson, a clergyman of the English church, an acquaintance of mine, residing near Halifax, in Yorkshire, abundantly capable of writing such a work; but, whether he be really the author or not, I do not know.*

J. R.

Mr. URBAN, July 3.

AFTER having been a reader of your valuable work for twenty years, and having perused all your volumes in separate numbers through the streets of London (for my friends know me to be a walking reader many years), I am at last tempted to become a correspondent by the perusal of some interesting articles in your number for June. I shall, however, begin by informing your old navy officer, p. 552, that an

Irish gentleman, a Mr. Johnstone, is the author of the excellent satirical novel "Chrysal." This information I had some years ago from an intimate friend of his, Mr. Bonham, a very valuable member of society, an Irish gentleman, and resident in London many years. I know not whether Mr. Johnstone has added any thing to his literary fame or not since the publication of Chrysal, which was so well received.

For the information of a gentleman, who some time ago enquired about a translation of the celebrated Casimir, I shall observe, that there is a scarce little work, containing only a part of his Odes, translated by G. H. i. e. G. Hills, as appears from a short Latin Dedication: "Viro verè generoso, et meritissimè à me colendo, Bernardo Hyde armigero." From the Dedication he appears to have been tutor to Mr. Hyde's sons. The translation, being executed 148 years ago, is in the old dry, close, and inharmonious style. It would perhaps amuse an Antiquary, or aid a reader not well acquainted with Latin lyric poetry. Should the enquirer wish to see a few Odes in Mr. Hills's ancient dress, I would transcribe them with pleasure for a future number.

But now for the chief aim of this letter, which relates particularly to the hints thrown out in June about a coalition between the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. How desirable an object to all lovers of evangelic concord! But, to conquer the prejudices of parties so long divided, *hic labor, hoc opus est*. To follow the allusion of the Poet, *revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras*, that is, to tread back our steps, and breathe the free and liberal air of the best Protestant writers; when, I say, is that to be expected from the Clergy of the Gallican Church? I will venture to affirm, and it is a Roman Catholic that says it, that they are not so well acquainted with our good writers of every kind as we are with theirs. I have conversed with many of them, who have emigrated even from Normandy, who never heard of our Dr. Johnson, and who know nothing of our best Protestant divines. Whence then is the light, as a Protestant would say, to break in upon them? I always thought that the grand partition between both Churches was their opinion of the Sacrament, and all the appendages and superstructure erected on that opinion. Who is to give up the untenable ground? I am sure there

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* This point is cleared up, p. 616. EDIT.

are points the Protestants never can, and never will. It seems we want on both sides half a dozen Fenelons to settle the business. I have no expectations from the slashing and unforbearing Bossuets of either side. Much may be expected from a few Beringtons, did we possess them; and such a man also as Dr. Geddes might do much, and would go a great way, with steadiness and prudence, whatever Mr. Milner might think to the contrary. I have the honour of knowing Dr. G. and think him an excellent member of society. In company, he takes every proper opportunity of throwing out the best maxims for the conduct of both sexes, without the least air of dogmatism. He is fond of the society of young men, who are equally fond of his, not to make profelytes, but because he loves the candour, the warmth, and honesty of youth.

But, to return. How lamentable is it, at least in my mind, that, since the Reformation, the Roman Catholic service has not been performed throughout Europe in the language of the country! Can the repetition of a few Pater-nosters and Ave Marias by a pious, I admit, and illiterate audience, be compared to the intelligible and manly service of the Protestant Church, where every heart and voice join in the same sentiments? But this would be a great stride towards your Church. And yet I have heard the Protestant service highly praised by an elegant and liberal member of the Catholic Church, Dr. Barret, vicar-general of the diocese of Killaloe, and even commended, in a pamphlet written 20 years ago by that gentleman. It will be a wonderful revolution should it ever take place, and it seems to be now preparing, though I am sorry to see it is *per damna, per cadus*; but the Reformation, though now fixed and tranquil, has had its share of blood and slaughter to wade through.

These observations come, Mr. Urban, from a man who knows much of the *arcana* of the Roman Catholic religion, having spent many years in one of the strictest seminaries in Paris, where he saw the unremitting discipline, the self-denial, and sanctity (however exploded the term may be to modern ears), of many doctors of that Church. But, after 30 years residence in England, he knows that Protestants can justly boast of their Jortin, Lowth, Pearce, Porteus, and an hundred others. What is the consequence? We individually cry up

the learning and virtue of the members of our own communion, while collectively we lament that such great and worthy men cannot or will not coalesce.

The writer of this article is sensible how unimportant his sentiments must be on a subject of such magnitude. He only ventures to give a modest hint, to point out the difficulties of the navigation which lead to the harbour of coalition. His maxim has been, with the great master of life and manners, Horace, to follow the *fallentis semita viæ*. Since his residence in England, he has had offers from a worthy friend of a good living, could he prevail on himself to adopt a new religion with worldly interest thrown into the scale. He could not follow the example of his old fellow-student and countryman, the Rev. Thomas O'Beirne, formerly chaplain to Lord Howe, and *quondam* secretary to the Duke of Portland. He does not blame his old friend; he only says that the same conviction has not flashed upon his intellects, though he never was called a Saint in the Irish college like some of his friends. Unfortunately, he became a poet and satirist in a soil then adverse to freedom, which drove him to the Land of Liberty (a circumstance which he can never regret); and he thus freely declares that, though a Roman Catholic, all his friends and acquaintance are for the most part Protestants. They know he only seeks and wishes for truth, if any one would kindly point out the way to her temple; and he has been ever edified by the candour and liberality of their sentiments.

Yours, &c. JOHN PHELAN,
Librarian to the College of Physicians of London.

Mr. URBAN, July 25.

AGAINST the wall of Mercers hall anti-chapel is a mural monument consisting of a pyramid of blue marble behind an urn, under which is a base with this inscription:

In the adjoining vault
are deposited the remains
of PHILIP CHAUNCY, esq.
who died April 30, 1763, aged 65 years;
of Mrs. MARY CHAUNCY,
who died Jan. 23, 1784, aged 52 years;
and of NATHANIEL CHAUNCY, esq.
who died Jan. 29, 1790, aged 73 years.

Arms: Gules, a cross flossy Or, on a chief, Sable, a lion passant Or.

The whole is the work of the late Mr. J. Spiller, whose death is recorded in your present volume, p. 485. P. Q.

Mr.



Engraved by B Longuats.

ST. WILLIAM KING OF SCOTS,
Surnamed the LYON.

*The first Founder of the Trinitie-Friers at
Aberdeen, where he had his Chapel, the chief
Place of Retirement.*

Published as the Art directs by J. Nichols July 21. 1794.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

THE convent of the Trinity friers, at Aberdeen, is generally allowed to have been founded by King William the Lion, in the twelfth century, where he had a chapel, and often used to live there himself in retirement.

Dr. William Guild, principal of the king's college, and one of the ministers of Aberdeen, obtained a gift of this spot, with the premises, from King Charles the First, and made them over to the incorporated trades of that burgh. Over the gate of the hall, which now generally goes by the title of the trades-hall, the name of Dr. Guild, in letters of gold, at this day is to be seen.

The painting, of which a copy is herewith sent you (*see plate 1.*), cuts a conspicuous figure among the many old portraits in that hall. But Mr. Urban will not expect any sort of proof that it was taken from the original, though there is great reason to believe that it is a very ancient painting, possibly as old as the time of the Trinity friers, or Mathurine monks, as they were also called. The frame is of massy oak.

One of those monks, by name Huwe; is mentioned in the Ragman Roll, anno 1296; and one would imagine that every thing about this hall was still intended to keep up the appearance of antiquity; the proportions of the great room, the length whereof is 64 feet, and the breadth only 17; the height is the same*. Even the furniture has preferred the same style of antiquity. There are two carved chairs, the latest whereof was done in the year 1574.

There was also an old chapel situated near the hall, which was pulled down the other day in order to build a grand church for the incorporated trades, and of which I shall probably have occasion to give you some account hereafter. L.

Mr. URBAN, Winchester, June 18.

AS nothing tends more to degrade and extinguish real sentiment and

* I am told that these are nearly the proportions of many of the rooms in Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, and other ancient buildings, both in England and Scotland; but this point, Mr. Urban, I leave to your determination entirely either to print or suppress it. The building of the trades-hall for ten feet high is very old; and this lower story is now divided into twelve separate apartments for poor tradesmen. The upper story is more modern.

GENT. MAG. July, 1794.

religion than to associate these with buffoonery and obscenity; hence I have always looked upon Sterne to be one of the most dangerous writers of his time. It is true, the supposed originality of his laughing and crying in the same breath, and breaking through every rule of order and common-sense, at first drew an audience round this literary mountebank; but it seems now, that even the poorest of taking nonsense in a new way is denied to him. In addition to the proofs of plagiarism which your correspondent, p. 406, has brought against this writer, I wish to refer the reader to "An Essay towards the Theory of the Intelligible World, by Gabriel John," supposed to be Tom D'Urfy, published in the first year of the present century; to which, I think, the author of *Tristram and the Sentimental Journey* is greatly indebted for the eccentric manner of his writing. In this we have a Preface in the middle of the work, sections concerning weathercocks and button-holes, a chapter which is announced to be the best in the book, and another which the reader is desired not to look into. And yet, Mr. Urban, I am acquainted with men of education, who, at the present day, are apes of the mimic Scene, and who value themselves on possessing what they call the Shandean style.

J. M.

"O! limed soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engag'd!" HAMLET.

Mr. URBAN, June 30.

I PITY you from my heart. More I last words of the three heavenly witnesses! The gentleman, who calls himself *your friend*, comes forth in your last number, and seems desirous to engage in the controversy. His letter, I think, may be reduced to three heads.

First, he is angry with your Reviewer for supposing that Mr. Porson's letters may be sufficient to confute Mr. Travis, even though it should be allowed that not one of the MSS. now found in the Parisian library belongs to the list used by R. Stephens in his folio edition.

Secondly, he asserts that Mr. Porson's arguments are all borrowed.

Thirdly, he half promises to give a BREVIAE of the controversy.

In answer to the first, give my respectful compliments to your Reviewer, and tell him that he has made too hasty a concession. Mr. Travis has done nothing

thing less than proved the non-identity of the MSS. by the specimens already produced. Let him publish his entire collation, and we shall be better enabled to form a judgement.

The second is a formidable objection truly! Mr. Porson himself having formally disclaimed all pretensions to novelty, as any of your readers may see by looking at the beginning of his second letter, or in your vol LIX p. 101. In return, I beg to know how much new matter Mr. Travis has added, from his own stock, *errors excepted?*

On the third I observe, that you seem already to have had enough of the controversy. Such too seems to have been Mr. Porson's opinion, when he took the subject out of your Miscellany to treat it in a more convenient place and manner. It is difficult to discuss such a question properly with the interruptions which your plan renders necessary. I submit it, therefore, to *your friend*, whether he would not do better to lick that mass of knowledge, with which his mind teems, into the form of a pamphlet, than to extract it by piecemeal at monthly intervals.

Whether this gentleman be a new-dubbed knight, *quo sters on brambles till he kills his man*, or the doughty champion himself, who wears his beaver down lest his person should be known and his challenge refused, I am willing to enter the lists with him on the fulfilment of one indispensable previous condition.

I believe that I shall do no injustice to Mr. Travis and your friend (if they are two), by supposing that they esteem the defence of R. Stephens, as newly furnished up, to be the brightest piece of armour in the hero's *panoplia dogmatica*. In comparing the readings of the Paris MSS. with the marginal readings of R. Stephens's edition, he makes, among other assertions, the following:

1. Page 225. That MS. (Par. No. 112), reads *οι ακολουθησαντες μοι εν τη σωτηριστινα οταν* in Matt. x. 28; but the MS. of R. Stephens read *οι ακολουθησαντες μοι διασολην εχουσι οταν* in the corresponding passage.

2. P. 231. R. Stephens affirms, that his MS. ζ read *διασολην εχουσι* in Matt. xix. 28; neither of which words are found in that passage in MS. 47.

3. P. 233. R. Stephens affirms, that his MS. ζ read *διασολην εχουσι* in Matt.

xix. 28: but the MS. 49 has neither of those words in this passage.

4. P. 227. R. Stephens affirms, that all his MSS. read *αφωλιαι ου* in Matt. ix. 2; but the MS. No. 112, now in question, reads *αφωλιαι σοι* in this passage.

5. P. 230 That MS. (No. 72) reads *αφωλιαι σοι* in Matt. ix. 2: but R. Stephens affirms, that ALL his MSS. read *αφωλιαι ου* in this verse.

6. P. 233. 4. The MS 49 reads *αφωλιαι σοι αι απηλιας* in Matt. ix. 2: but all R. Stephens's MSS. read *αφωλιαι ου* in this passage.

Now, Sir, I assert, on the other hand, that every one of these six assertions contains a direct and absolute falsehood. The previous condition, at which I just now hinted, is an explicit answer to the following queries:

Q₁ 1. Has Mr. Travis really committed these errors or not?

Q₂ 2. Ought not an author, who is capable of making such ridiculous, such infantine blunders, or of asserting such palpable falsehoods, to be deprived *ipso facto* of all right to engage in a literary warfare?

It is diverting enough to hear Mr. Travis and his myrmidons exclaim against the want of candour and liberality in their opponents. They always bring to my mind the story of the convict, who complained bitterly of the unpolite behaviour of the judge in condemning him.

URBANO AMICIOR.

LETTERS OF DOCTORS HILDESLEY, HALES, LELAND, AND MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, June 30.*
THE ready attention with which you inserted in your pamphlet* Dr. Doddridge's letter to Dr. Hildesley is not unnoticed. My friend Mr. Giberne, no less than myself, feels encouraged to add the following, which he reserved from amidst many others: and to see them in the list of your permanent publications will be a circumstance of satisfaction to us both.

To collect a set of medals, or of ancient portraits, has, at times, been the eager pursuit of ingenious and good men. What I now forward to you are not unworthy of the like regard; and to class on the same line a Hildesley, a

* See Mag. for May last, p. 415.

Richardson,

Richardson, a Hales, and a Leland, is to form a constellation of no ordinary lustre. They were all of the benign aspect; they did not live in vain; they speak forcibly, and from the heart; and thus once more exhibit a proof of the old and animating adage,

Great souls by instinct to each other turn,
Demand alliance, and in friendship burn.

The good Bishop's two letters, and the narrative of his last illness and decease, seemed too interesting to be omitted. Such of these papers as you prefer, or all of them, if approved, are at your service. They are genuine; the originals are here inclosed for your inspection; and I give them to your readers, that, like my relation and myself, they may be at once amused and advantaged.

Yours, W^N. BUTLER.

LETTER I.

DR. HILDESLEY TO THE
MISS ITHELLS.

Hitchin, 13 Dec. 1754.

NOTHING could excuse the liberty I take of intruding a book upon the ladies at the Temple—who, I doubt not, are amply furnished with choice of the best of every kind—but my thorough persuasion, that what I here presume to recommend to their perusal will be quite acceptable to them.

If this be looked upon as a compliment, I can only say, it is a just one. 'Tis too sure, that, in this age of variety of self-flying engagements, there are not many to be found who have a relish for such sublime and spiritual enjoyment as these "Meditations" are capable of affording. It gives me great pleasure to think how you will both rejoice in them; and how ready you will be to say, with Dr. Young, and some others who admire them, that "they should never be far out of our reach."

Were this world and its contents designed for our chief end and happiness, right it might seem to be, as anxious, and solicitous, and eager, as we see the generality of its votaries are,—to obtain and pursue the gratifications peculiar to our animal frame and mortal condition. But, if our true and permanent felicity is to be had and sought elsewhere, namely, in a state as different as earth is from heaven, and time from eternity; if the close of a few more revolutions of the same sort of unsatisfying days, months, and years, we have already past, will instantly convince us of this differ-

ence, when it will avail us little to remember what degree or station of life we have filled here, but what we have known, and done, of the will of HIM that placed us in it; [then] from these considerations we are naturally led to think, farther, That, as sure as God is a Spirit, the joys of heaven must be *spiritual*; that even our bodies, with which we are to arise, are to be spiritualised,—for, flesh and blood cannot inherit, cannot partake, or have any sense of, the delights of the kingdom purchased by the blood of Christ.

What, then, must needs be the truest wisdom of a rational thinking creature, but to provide in earnest for this *certain, inevitable* change! that it may be, with all advantage, to eternity? But, alas! how few are there so wise and so thinking! If those I am now writing to are,—as I conceive they are,—of the number of the few, I have my end in, and shall need no apology for, this address. My incapacity, which has of late increased, of being so useful to, and conversant with, the family I the most revere of any under my charge, has been one inducement to this unusual manner of application to them, of which I promise myself their candid and favourable acceptance; and subscribe, with my earnest prayers for their improvement and perseverance in whatever may tend to their everlasting welfare, Mr. and the Miss Itell's sincerely obedient and obliged humble servant, M. HILDESLEY.

* * The above letter, or perhaps the unknown volume referred to, is thus superscribed:

To
my worthy
and
highly-esteemed parishioners,
Mrs. { Elizabeth }
 { and } Itell,
 { Martha }
these Meditations
are humbly presented
by
their obedient and faithful pastor,
M. H.

LETTER II.

MR. S. RICHARDSON, AUTHOR OF
CLARISSA, GRANDISON, AND PA-
MELA, TO A LAUY.

MADAM, *London, Jan. 10, 1757.*

I AM very sorry that the Bishop says, "He dare not call me his friend." No one living could value the good *Vicar of Hitchin*

Hitchin more than I did, for the sake of his character, before I had the pleasure of being visited by him as *Bishop of Man*; and most heartily I congratulated in my mind the people committed to his charge, on their happiness not suffering by their change.

To myself, in the letters he favoured me with, I always thought him too condescending, too humble; and is he not so, in the notice he takes of me in the paper before me? I thought myself very happy in meeting, at the same inn at *Barner*, the good Mr. *Hildesly*, on his return from *Kent*. Dr. *Young* dined with me there; and it was with regret that I could not engage him to do so too: but he had too good reasons to deny me that pleasure. My business lay always heavy upon me. I never, in two or three years, could make a visit to Dr. *Young* of more than three or four days, out and in; but, had I known that the good *Vicar of Hitchin* had formed but half a wish to see me there, I would have got Dr. *Young* (both gentlemen respecting each other greatly) to have shewed me the way.

I had the favour of a visit, at my house in town, from his Lordship; and, meeting him afterwards in the street, I knew that he was in town preparing for his diocese; and, if I forget not, I was led to hope for another visit before his departure. But little did I know that his Lordship was six whole weeks in town, while my business led me so near him; if I had, I should have held myself inexcusable not to have paid my duty to him in all that time.

I have a very sincere respect for this worthy Prelate. He has an amiable aspect, and a cheerfulness in his manner, that seemed to me an assurance that all was right within. I had interested myself in his welfare, and should have rejoiced in an account of it, in his new settlement. His Lordship is very good to me, in his kind promise not to *forget me*, in future, occasionally, from what he calls his *intrusions*. He has not, any where, a more sincere well-wisher. I should take it for a favour to be considered by so worthy & Divine as *more than an acquaintance*.

Many happy returns of the season attend your Ladyship, and all you love, prays, Madam, your most faithful and obliged servant, S. RICHARDSON.

(This Correspondence will be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

June 16.

HAVING been lately employed in the perusal of Dr. *Arbuthnot's* judicious "Essay on Ailments," some remarks, which are made between the 28th and 32d pages of the volume in octavo, have given rise to a few thoughts that I think may, in some measure, lay claim to *originality*; at least I have never seen them before; and, if you should think they might prove not uninteresting to some of your readers, you will be kind enough to give them a column as soon as you conveniently can; and by so doing you will oblige the writer of these lines, who thinks they may be of some use, in order to invalidate an invidious charge (frequently false) which is often made against the general body of Clericks.

It not unfrequently happens that the priests of our land are "deck'd with health," and are both corpulent and of a ruddy complexion. Now, the censorious part of the world ascribe this to indolence and luxurious diet. The ignorant believe the accusation to be a true one; and thus are that truly valuable part of society vilified and lightly esteemed by such a large proportion of mankind as are the censorious and the ignorant. But, if there be any truth in Dr. *Arbuthnot's* assertion of the lungs being "the chief instrument of sanguification," and that the animal, who has that organ faulty, can never be duly nourished, then the Anatomist and Physiologist will be able to account for clerical obesity and floundiness on less invidious pinacles than those which ascribe them to laziness and high-living. By the periodical duties of their profession their lungs are necessarily put in action, and continued so for some space of time. Now it is well known by all mankind (however opposite their practice may be to their knowledge) that general muscular exertions, as walking, riding, &c. contribute to general health, and that exertions of any particular set of muscle tend, in a particular manner, to invigorate and strengthen those muscles in a superior degree to such as are kept in a more quiet state; witness the arms of a Waterman or Blacksmith, the legs of a Dancing-master, and the brawny shoulders of a Porter. Thus the lungs of a Clergyman being exerted by reading and preaching, such exercise has a natural tendency to keep that organ in a state of health.

health, and to *remove slight defects*; and, consequently, as sanguification and nutrition are thereby better obtained than by the lungs being only employed in the unavoidable act of respiration, the necessary inference thence must be, that Clericks are more likely to be florid and fat than other men, whose occupations do not so much lead them to pulmonary exertions for the purpose of speaking.

The same reasoning holds good with respect to such persons, in the other departments of life, as are employed much in oratory; many of them approach, in rotundity of appearance, to Shakspeare's Sir John Punch, and often "lard the lean earth as they walk along." But this does not invariably happen: for, while some of them are, like Falstaff, "horse-back-breakers and huge hills of flesh," there are others who are "starvelings, dry'd neat's tongues, stock-fishes, and tailors' yards." The stage affords proofs of this; and the two leading speakers of our senate are arguments *pro and con* — Mr. F. is corpulent, Mr. P. is lean.

In objection to the system here advanced, some may archly observe, that "the underlings of the Church, the curates, and such as read most, and eat and drink least, are generally the *least corpulent*;" but, as *excessive* exercise may debilitate and weaken the whole frame, instead of strengthening it, so *too much* speaking may impede the nutritive functions of the lungs, and thus produce leanness: and, besides, it is generally the case, that persons *much given to oratory* are addicted to close study, which is another cause that operates against the repletion of the body. However, taking the subject in a general view, we shall find that *moderate* exercise of the lungs in elocution contributes to corpulence; and the ale-bibber, who drinks near a gallon a day, and is grown to fat as to be, like the facetious knight, almost "out of all compass," perhaps is not less indebted to that loud vociferation, that singing and roaring, which generally accompanies inebriety, than to the nutritious qualities of his *cerevisial potation*. The few last words may induce some of your readers, Mr. Urban, to suppose the author of this letter to be some Lexiphanic pedagogue, fond of using uncommon terms when a plainer diction would be more expressive and more elegant; but he begs leave to hint to them, that they must not conjecture

who he is; for, if they guess from week's end to week's end, they will still be ignorant of him. Neither must they suppose him to be Dr. Lickorish, Dr. Willis, or Dr. Stonhouse, or any other of their acquaintance, although he signs himself

CLERO-MEDICUS.

By way of P. S. give me leave to suggest to medical practitioners and others, that there are many cases of Consumption where the *best* prescription would be for the patient to *read aloud* some *hours* in the day, particularly an hour before dinner. No matter how slow and deliberate the patient reads; but he is not to be deterred from the trial because it fatigues him *at first*. Habit will in this case, as in others, render that easy which was at first difficult and wearisome; and probably it will effect such a change in his health, that the person, who was reduced to a state of languid that he could scarcely articulate a sentence to be audible at the distance of a few yards, will in a short time be able to speak in such a manner as Dr. Armstrong describes in his poem on the art of preserving health; that is, to "*would the thunder of Demosthenes*." To all sedentary persons this exercise is most excellently salutary; and therefore women *in easy life* should in general be accustomed to it from an early period, which would give, to many a pallid complexion that now requires *rouge*, a bloom more captivating than the nicest art could possibly bestow; and, at the same time, the mind would be thereby furnished with ideas for profitable conversation. — I could say much more in praise of it; but, my paper being filled, I am constrained to finish my sentiments, in hopes that your valuable Magazine will be the channel of conveying them to the inspection of others; and thus, sir, I bid you, for the present, farewell!

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

IN answer to B. b. p. 443, I can inform him that, about two years ago, I was applied to for silver to make a ring for a young girl of the place where I live (Gloucestershire), but not in the same way your correspondent was. The girl's mother came to me; and, after a prelude of, "Sir, I hope you will excuse my boldness!" "I do not wish to offend you!" "I beg your pardon for troubling you!" &c. &c. with a great many more introductory phrases, which almost put me out of countenance, not being able to guess what dreadful tale

the

she would unfold — to which she said, that her daughter, a young girl in her teens, was very much troubled with convulsion fits. "Well!" cried I, a little recovered from the furorize the had occasioned, "do you mistake me for a Doctor?" "No, Sir, but I came to beg that you will collect five six-pences of five different bachelors, which you will be so good as to convey by the hands of a bachelor to a smith who is a bachelor, for him to make a ring for my daughter, to cure her fits." Thus the mighty business was out. It was to be kept a profound secret; not the persons who gave the money were to know what for or whom they gave it to. I did as desired; and, behold! it cured the girl. This I can affirm. Now, Mr. Urban, I think with your correspondent *P. S.*, that it must be the power of imagination entirely that did this. I have since known more instances with the same effect, though differing as to the number of six-pences, some taking three, seven, or nine, to make the ring*.

Yours, &c. BOURTONIENSIS.

A remarkable Case of HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. URBAN, June 16.

AS the following unfortunate case of that dreadful malady, the canine madness, may operate as a caution to practitioners, and prove beneficial to the publick, I beg the favour of you to insert it in your next, and you will oblige your humble servant,

G. NORTH ROBINSON, Surgeon,
Chip-Norton, Oxfordshire.

Early on Friday morning the 13th instant I was requested to see John Edwards (about 40 years of age), at Swerford, near Chip-Norton, Oxfordshire, who had received a bite on the hand from a mad dog upwards of eight months before. He was then attended by a young gentleman of the faculty, who, after the use of the knife and caustick, unfortunately undertook to cure or prevent the effects of the wound by means of salivation, in preference to the usual and most effectual remedy, the sea-water. The means made use of to promote a free discharge of saliva so far succeeded; but, as it ultimately and evidently appears, did neither correct nor exterminate the acid virus, or cause of this deplorable disease.

On Monday the 9th instant the patient felt a pain and tingling of the

* See our INDEX INDICATOR in this month.

hand and arm, beginning in the part where the bite was received, and proceeding upwards, towards the back part of the head. As he had no idea of the cause nor consequences, no notice was taken of this partial affection, as he considered it to be only rheumatic, and he with some difficulty pursued his usual avocations, until Wednesday the 11th instant, when apparent symptoms of hydrophobia were perceived, and the gentleman who before attended him was sent for. It was also thought necessary to consult Mr. Harris, of Hook-Norton, near Swerford, a gentleman who has the care of maniacal patients. Blood was drawn from the arm, the straight waistcoat put on, and a pill, containing one grain of opium and two grains of calomel, administered every four hours, but without quieting the convulsive motions of the whole system in the least degree. Under these terrible and unremitting affections the unfortunate patient laboured the whole of Thursday night; and, as before-mentioned, I was requested to see him on Friday morning. About seven o'clock I found him in the most agitated and commiserating state, with a very quick weak pulse, and an intolerable thirst, which at this time could not be alleviated by liquids. As air, and the sight of every kind of fluid, aggravated the disease, and seemed to occasion an apprehension of suffocation, I tried both oil and milk, by means of a leather moistened with the same, but in vain. I then mixed a little powder-sugar with fresh butter, which was taken from a spoon with much avidity, and answered the purpose of moistening the mouth and fauces exceedingly well. I then scarified the diseased arm, above the wrist, and both the legs, with the scarificator, and applied blisters over the same, as an external stimulus, to derive, if possible, some of the morbid matter from the more sensitive and vital parts. I consulted with Mr. Harris, to alter the pills, and to administer them more often; upon which the patient took one of the pills as follows every hour during the violence of the paroxysms:

R Camphor \mathfrak{z} iſs Opii \mathfrak{z} iſs Calomel gr. x. ft. massa in pil. xxx.

The good effects of this plan were evidently demonstrated by soon diminishing the irritability and violence of the convulsions; for, by two o'clock in the day, these commotions were in a

great

great measure quieted, and the patient began to take thin liquids freely, as gruel, &c. and made considerable quantities of high-coloured urine at intervals. I saw him again in the evening, and found him very calm and quiet, and perfectly sensible, but extremely faint, and he seemed to entertain hopes of recovery. Upon this remission of the paroxysms, I thought no time should be lost in administering the bark, therefore ordered the following mixture:

℞ Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ʒss
 — Rad. Serpent. Virg. ʒj
 Aq. Menthae Vulg. ʒ viij
 Sp. Sal. Marinae ʒ j f. mist. sum-
 mar. Cochl. iij larga tertia qua-
 que hora.

The patient languished until 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, without any violent return of the paroxysms; so that he had a more easy and quiet passage out of this world than could be expected under the foregoing circumstances.

Though this case proved irrecoverably lost, from the patient's strength being so nearly exhausted, which he had not perfectly recovered since the process of salivation, and from the unremitting violence of the disease, until the opium, united with camphor, by being more often administered, abated the spasmodic convulsions of Nature; yet, had this been sooner effected, I should have flattered myself with a more favourable issue.

N. B. As going to the sea, in accidents of this kind, is by some despised, and the use of the knife and caustick may, in many cases, be precarious, particularly in deep wounds of the tendinous or vascular parts,—query, to obviate such difficulties, without the extirpation of the limb, would not rubbing a moderate quantity of Ung. Hydrargyris upon the injured part, together with an internal medicine, such as the mixture prescribed in the aforesaid case, be a very likely means to obviate or eradicate the cause of the disease?

An easy and successful Method of treating Scrophulous or Sinus Abscesses.

Having, in several instances, found the following method successful in the cure of scrophulous and sinus abscesses, particularly in a case of long standing, with three extensive sinuses, one in the thigh, another in the hip, and the third over the superior part of the os sacrum, attended with a considerable discharge,

and which had been turned out of an infirmity incurable, I take this opportunity to offer it to the publick.

Dry lint applied to the orifice of the wound, and a compress moistened with Aq. Znci Vitriolati Camph. twice or thrice a-day, and a proper bandage, were the only outward applications; and internally, to adults, four large spoonfuls of the following infusion every morning about 11 o'clock, and again about 4 in the afternoon; and every night and morning ten drops of Acidum Muriaticum in camomile tea.

The infusion:

℞ Cort. Ulmi & Cort. Quercii ʒi lbs
 Rad. Liqueor ʒ 4
 Aq. Calcis lb ix. Infunde per dies
 iij, et cola.

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

DISSATISFIED with the manner in which your correspondent F. M. reads the old inscription at Farley church, p. 497, I had a mind to try if I could not strike out something that would at least afford a meaning, which cannot well be elicited from the words he gives us. Whether I have succeeded must be left to the judgement of your readers.

In looking at the inscription as delineated in plate I. fig. 1, it struck me directly that the words, though ranged like prose, were really two hexameter verses, which I read thus:

“Muniat hoc templum cruce glorificans mi-
 crocosmum: [lum.”
 Quæ genuit Christum misers prece fiat asy-

Of which, for want of a better, accept the following translation:

“May he, whose cross for man has glory won,
 Far from this church all harm remove;
 And may her prayers, who calls that Saviour
 A refuge to the wretched prove!” [SON,

Yours, &c. POLYPRAGMON.

Mr. URBAN,

June 24.

THE letter in p. 30, signed S. A. is to obscure, that, till an answer was begun at p. 127, I was at a loss to know what it meant. Inconsistent and absurd in other respects, it would probably have passed unnoticed by your readers, if one, who seems to be touched, had not called for some attention to it.

As far, however, as his letter goes in that number, he leaves the matter as much in the dark, to the generality of the

the readers, as it was before he began. He speaks of a plan which he means to circulate through your extensive conveyance, a plan which it is his duty to promote—of a perpetual warfare that has been carried on for the destruction of the design—that it will be his duty to bring the actors before the judgement of their country—that S. A. is not ignorant of the calumny that has been made the instrument of so much mischief—that the party whose cause he espouses have abandoned their post, and retired from the field, adding to a disgraceful contest a more disgraceful defeat. He then enters into a philosophical disquisition, and there he breaks off for the time, leaving us just where we were as to any information respecting the plan, the nature of the opposition, of the actors in it, or of the calumny.

In p. 298, Mr. Young puts his name to the conclusion of the letter, the first part of which had no signature. We now are get a little farther; we find at least who it is that felt sore. He talks of the acquisition of a tract of waste land for the purpose of a British settlement; but where this waste land lies, or what is meant by a British settlement, he forgets to tell us. He makes some pertinent observations on S. A.'s inconsistencies, which to be sure are glaring enough, touches lightly on being charged with using decoy-ducks, makes some general reflexions, and ends his letter; but, having forgot what he sat down to explain, namely, his plan, the nature of the opposition to it, and the actors, he adds a P. S., by which a hint is given of some place of reformation which might have been seen at Walworth in 1791. Whether it is now to be seen any where we know no more than we did when we sat out.

If the writer of this is the Mr. Y. who was formerly secretary to the Philanthropic Society, and for whose dismissal the governors of that Society gave reasons to the publick signed with their names, it will throw some light on the business, which ought to be explained.

F. K.'s observations, p. 304. are very just. Let me add that, when a gentleman has taken subscriptions for a book, he ought not to publish a part of that work separately. I allude to Mr. Blore's publishing singly a history of Winfield, in Derbyshire, when his history of that county is going on.

Yours, &c.

Q. X.

MR. URBAN,

June 14.

CAN the dates of the years in the epitaph on George Felton and Elizabeth his wife be right in p. 297, col. 1? In col. 2 of the preceding page, l. 59, we should read "p. 198;" and, l. 61, "p. 199."

In p. 386, col. 1. l. 7, we should read "Forbury, Reading;" as in p. 425, col. 2. l. 58.

In the title-page of your Magazine for last month the name of "Porson" is erroneously substituted for that of "Gibbon."

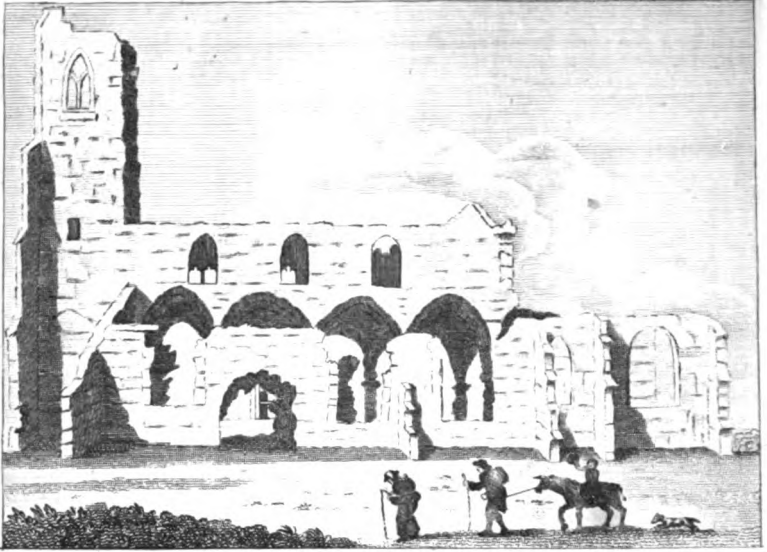
Pp. 402, 403. L. L.'s satisfactory notice of the enquiry relative to Doletus, in p. 198, merits acknowledgement. Neither the "Ode on Erasmus's Death," nor the "Epistle to Cardinal Tournon," occurs in the scarce edition, with which he is "acquainted only by report."

Mr. Hildesley's answer to Dr. Doddridge's letter, in p. 415, 16, is published in Mr. Stedman's valuable collection of "Letters to and from Dr. Doddridge," p. 460—465; whence it appears that the preferment, *then* possessed by him, came to him "by lot in the rotation of vacancies of the college livings." It was Hutchin, in Hertfordshire, one of the livings in the gift of Trinity college, Cambr. [See p. 595.]

The "ingenious conjecture" of E. E. A. in p. 426, will not be admitted by those who recollect, that the passages produced from "Common Sense" are to be found *verbatim* among the "Miscellaneous Pieces" of Lord Chesterfield; who, with Lord Lyttelton, had the principal share in this periodical paper, which commenced on Feb. 5, 1737, and was continued to Jan. 27, 1739. Lintot does not appear to have "had any share in the conduct" of it. Two volumes in small octavo, containing these papers, with the three numbers of Frog's Journal by Lord Chesterfield, were printed in 1738 and 1739, and sold by J. Purser, in White Friars, and G. Hawkins, in Fleet-street.—Would Johnson have expressed himself so lightly as his Lordship does in the last words of Canidia's character in p. 427? The "internal evidence" here surely points out the Peer, and not the "Moralist" or the "Divine."

P. 441, col. 2, l. 10, for "410" read "folio." Ruddiman was also the editor of two octavo volumes of Latin epistles of Kings James IV. and V, and of Queen Mary, of Scotland, printed at Edinburgh in 1722. SCRUTATOR.

Mr.



Withernsey



Outhorne

Good Sculp.

Mr. URBAN, June 26.

IT has been well observed by the Historian of DURHAM, that, "to preserve to after-times the memories of those buildings, of which not even the names will remain to denote their situation, is no insignificant pursuit in the traveller; who thereby consigns to posterity the evidences of those circumstances which will be momentous to a lapse." Influenced by this opinion, I take the liberty of giving, in your valuable Repository, "a local habitation" to a building of which the existence will be of very short duration; of perpetuating the memory of two churches, which will soon cease to exist even in the remembrance of the parishioners (*pl. It.*) They are the two little churches of Withernsey and Owthorne (or Overthorne), mentioned by Camden, called, from the sisters who built them, Sister-kirks, and not far from Constable Burton.

Owthorne is situated on the very edge of the cliff on the Eastern side of *Holderness*, and so dangerously exposed to the violence of the sea as to induce the parishioners to take it down for the purpose of erecting a new one in a more secure situation. EBORACENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

IN your April Magazine, p. 317, a correspondent requests a method of destroying the dirty brown Grub. As I find no answer returned in yours for May, I will give him some information that may be of use to him. Some years ago, I broke up six acres of old lay ground, and sowed them with peas. Walking in the field some time after the peas were up, I observed a great number of them gnawed off just above the ground; and, immediately recognizing my old acquaintance the Grubs, I turned up some pieces of the turf that were left, and found one or more of them under every piece; of which I sent for some women and children to pick the field over, and ordered them to bring me what they had gathered in the afternoon, which was about a peck: afterwards they threw them into the river that ran close by. I had the field picked over twice, and suppose I might destroy a bushel and a half, or two bushels, of the Grubs; by which I saved my peas, and had a decent crop.

Some time after, my gardener told me, that one of his melon plants in a frame had been gnawed off the prece-

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ding night; which I soon discovered had been done by my old enemy; on which I directed him to cut a turf, and lay it, grass downward, near the plants; and in the morning the marauder was caught in the trap. I would, therefore, recommend to him to lay several pieces of turf where he thinks the enemy is likely to make an attempt; and I doubt not but he will succeed in his ambuscade. Yours, &c. R. B.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.

IN answer to J. O. p. 435, who wishes to be informed respecting what those *animalcula* are engendered from, which appear at this season upon shrubs and flowers enveloped in froth, be pleased to inform him, that they are engendered (like most *animalcula*) from the eggs of the parent animal. The insect in question belongs to the Linnean genus *Cicada*, of the order *Hemiptera*, a genus containing several singular species, and particularly the fly called in France *la Cigale*, which is so remarkable for the apparatus by which it produces sounds, which apparatus has been accurately investigated, and admirably described, by the indefatigable Réaumur, in his "*Histoire des Insectes*." The species of which J. O. desires the history is *Cicada Spumaria* Linn. of which the *Larva* (or insect in its first state) is possessed of the singular property of emitting from different parts of its body the frothy substance in which it is found, and under the shelter of which it undergoes its metamorphoses, till it emerges from its more humble state of existence in the form of a fly. To a philosophic investigator of the works of Nature, there is nothing more admirable than the means provided by the all-wise Parent of the Universe for enabling animals either to resist or escape from their enemies; and the wonderful manner in which these means are apportioned to their multiplying power, the number of their enemies, their strength, agility, &c. The lion has its teeth and fangs, and the sloth its cry of distress, which has been said to conquer the fierceness of its enemies. Among the most defenceless animals, the tribe of insects may generally be reckoned; and particularly that part of them which, in their earlier stages, are possessed of few locomotive powers, and are not provided with any weapons of defence. It is amongst this tribe of animals, therefore, that

that we shall meet with the greatest variety of those contrivances by which the weak and defenceless are enabled to escape the sight and elude the vigilance of the more powerful, of whom they would otherwise be the prey. It is, no doubt, with this view, that this diminutive insect is provided with the power of concealing itself in its own froth; which may likewise serve the purpose of preserving from the too vivid rays of the Sun its very delicate and tender frame. The *Cicada Spumaria* in its fly state is thus described by Barbut (Gen. Inf. p. 125), or rather by Geoffroi, of whose work upon Insects the former is little more than an abstract.

“Amongst the species of this country this is one of the largest; it is of a brown colour, often inclining to green; the head, thorax, and clystra, are finely dotted: on these last are seen two white spots, oblong and transverse, arising from the outer edge of the clytra, the one higher, the other lower, but not quite reaching to the inner edge; so that the bands by them formed across the clytra are interrupted in the middle. The under part of the insect is of a light brown.”

J. O. may make himself quite easy with respect to any mischief to be apprehended from this insect, which, in all stages, is believed to be perfectly innocent. Many of the circumstances hinted at in this short account might furnish materials for long and curious investigations respecting the nature of animals; if they serve the purpose of exciting the curiosity of some amongst those who are oppressed by the weight of time, and rendered unhappy by a leisure which they know not how to employ; if they are the means of drawing any from idleness and inanity to the study of the philosophy of Natural History (a study which must be highly gratifying to all who are endowed with the blessing of curiosity, and have minds capable of intellectual enjoyment), my purpose in writing this will be fully answered.

ENTOMOLOGUS.

Mr. URBAN, June 13.

I N p. 435, I observe a very ingenious correspondent enquires into the nature of that species of insects which proceeds from the white froth so frequently to be seen in the Spring months on all all kinds of vegetables in every part of England. Many writers have imagined the spume to proceed from the exhalation of the earth. Some esteemed it the saliva of the cuckoo; whence its vulgar

denomination “cuckoo-spit:” others, the extravasated juices of plants, or an hardened dew. But all these opinions are equally erroneous. The froth proceeds from a small insect, which incloses itself within it, with an oblong obtuse body, a large head, and small eyes. The animal emits the spume from many parts of its body, undergoes its changes within it, then bursts into a winged state, and flies abroad in search of its mate. It is perfectly innoxious; has four wings; the two external ones of a dusky brown marked with two white spots.

A DERBYSHIRE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Mr. URBAN, Hartburn, June 14.

YOUR excellent Miscellany has long and very justly been esteemed a most extensive vehicle for the fugitive sentiments and remarks of your numerous correspondents, as well as a great variety of literary, historical, and other articles of real value, which the late learned historian, E. Gibbon, well observes in your present volume, p. 6. And let me add, that it is also an admirable court of literary judicature, where the merits of all writers are weighed in a fair and equitable scale, and the pleadings of all parties are faithfully and liberally recorded.

As the truth of these observations is grounded upon experience, I hope once more to be indulged with a place when convenient, that I may, through this diffusive channel, inform any distant friends and subscribers of my progress since they last heard from me, after the fortunate recovery of the long-lost treasure collected by Dr. Wilkes and the Rev. T. Feilde*.

The first occurrence to which I wish to call their attention was the purchase of thirteen volumes, folio, of “Stafford MSS,” so lettered on their handsome old binding. These consist of transcripts of all the ancient deeds, court-rolls, and other curious evidences, &c. formerly belonging to the great barony of Stafford. The person who first took upon him that name, and built his castle there, was Robert de Toncei, or Tødeni, a Norman, a great favourite and relation of William the Conqueror; to whom that king, for his services, when he had subdued this kingdom, gave an immense fortune, and made him lord of no less than 131 townships, whereof 81

* See your vol. LXIII. p. 210.

H. O. relies on what Entomologists, he may be assured by plants, if a tender species, will be injured, as I

lay in this county, as appears from Domesday Book.

His descendants were created earls of Stafford and dukes of Buckingham; the last of which, named Edward, was attainted of high treason, and beheaded May 17, 1551, upon Tower-hill, whose son Henry was restored in blood two years after by the title of Lord Stafford. He was a man of great learning, and an Antiquary, being keeper of the records in the Tower, according to Stow, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. And I have the satisfaction to find, from a variety of evidence, that he was the chief collector of the above curious volumes, which, from their bulk and nature, could not have cost less than 150l. transcribing. But they came to me at a moderate price in Mr. King's auction-room, King-street, Covent-garden, April 20, 1793; and, being then too much elated with my accidental purchase to make any cool enquiries, I only now imperfectly recollect that they were in a catalogue of the joint libraries of Dr Speed (I think, of Southampton), and another gentleman. I should, therefore, be glad to receive farther information respecting them, and how they passed in such good preservation from their noble repository, Thornbury castle, in Gloucestershire, the seat of the dukes of Buckingham; of which honour three of my volumes contains many curious illustrations from Inquisitions, Court-rolls, &c. at the service of Mr. Bigland, if suitable to his plan, or any other historian of that county.

Permit me here to offer my best thanks to that respectable society, the College of Arms, for the very liberal indulgence of access to the valuable collections of MSS. there deposited; particularly Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Staffordshire, whence I copied a great variety of church notes, inscriptions, and drawings of arms and monuments; especially those beautiful ones which so richly adorned the cathedral of Lichfield before the sad destruction made by those sacrilegious fanaticks in the civil wars. At the same time, with much sorrow and regret, let me add my poor tribute of condolance at the late shocking fate of the two worthy members, J. C. Brooke and B. Pingo, esq. who were amongst the sixteen unfortunate sufferers at the theatre in the Hay-market (from the former of whom, as an eminent Antiquary*, Herald, and

* See the Obituary for February, p. 167.

very promising friend, I had flattered myself with the hopes of much assistance); an event which must ever be remembered with horror while humanity exists, and will doubtless be a subject of future dread till some plan, like Captain Project's in your last Magazine, p. 122, be adopted, to render the access to public places safe and commodious.

But, to return to the main design of my letter; I must acknowledge my obligations to the right honourable the Earl of Leicester for the use of his copy of the antient Register of Tutbury priory, likewise for an elegant plate of that curious church.

By the right honourable the Earl of Uxbridge I have been honoured with the most flattering patronage, and liberal access to his very noble and curious archives; whence I have procured the original Register of Burton abbey in the highest preservation, together with an abundant variety of antient rolls, Saxon and other charters, &c. illustrative of the immense property which, on the dissolution of that religious house, was granted to William Lord Paget. These are certainly of the utmost consequence to, and will with fidelity and care be incorporated in, the first volume. To the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers I am also obliged for access to his curious archives, which greatly illustrate the antient baronial seat of that family at Chartley, and other manors in the county of Staff. rd. By the Right Hon. Lord Dudley I am promised a plate of his antient and most picturesque castle, from an excellent drawing in my collection, taken by an eminent artist for Dr. Wilkes. Nor can I omit this opportunity of expressing my grateful obligations to the honourable and right reverend the bishop, and to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, for their generous contributions to perpetuate that beautiful cathedral, and other distinguished marks of their wishes to promote the undertaking. And particularly am I obliged to the Rev. Dr. Falconer for having declined a similar publication, and liberally given me his collections and interest in the county. Likewise to the Rev. Theophilus Buckeridge, a well-known Antiquary, and correspondent in your Magazine, I have the satisfaction to add my best acknowledgements for a curious engraving, and other favours. From the Museum of the late Mr. Greene I am indulged by

his:

Removed, at the young shoot on which it has fixed itself will be stunted in its growth - especially if the

his son with the use of some MSS. concerning Lichfield, and a plate of Bishop Hickett's monument, engraved by Holkar. My thanks are likewise due to the Rev. Henry White for his friendly aids; and to S. Simpson, esq. town-clerk of Lichfield.

To Jos. Loxdale, of Lythwood, near Shrewbury, esq. I am greatly obliged for all the original MSS. (chiefly relating to the hundreds of Pirehill and Totmanflow) written by his relation the Rev. Thomas Loxdale, vicar of Leek; which preferment he resigned 1735, and was afterwards rector of Tixall, as appears by his own very useful and entertaining parochial accounts. To Sir Nigel B. Glesley, bart. I am obliged for the use of many curious records, &c. By Richard Gough, esq. author of that splendid work, "Sepulchral Monuments," the new edition of Camden's Britannia, &c. I have been honoured with peculiar favours. To Thomas Pennant, esq. I am much indebted for many excellent remarks and descriptions in this county, as well as for the promise of some valuable drawings in his possession. Mr. Blore and Mr. Nichols, the Historians of Derbyshire and Leicestershire, have my best acknowledgements for their distinguished services; likewise the Rev. Dr. Nash, the Worcestershire Historian, for a very full account of the parishes of Clent and Arley, written by the learned Bishop Luttelton. To Edward Croxall, esq. I must express my warmest thanks for the very liberal use of his old deeds and court-rolls, illustrative of the manor of Aldridge, &c. Also, to Richard Dyott, esq. for a copy of the large and curious survey of the honour of Tutbury in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and for other essential services. Likewise, to Samuel Steele Perkins, esq. for the use of an excellent chartulary from the library of W. H. C. Flower, esq. relating to Hints and Weston under Lizard. To Richard Wilkes Unett, esq. the heir to Dr. Wilkes's MSS. I am under particular obligations.

The Rev. Thomas Shaw Heber has very kindly lent me his excellent copies of Huntbach's incomparable MSS, which so fully and clearly record the material history, ancient pedigrees, arms, and monumental inscriptions, of every parish in the hundred of Sealdon, &c. George Molineux, esq. late sheriff of the shire, also offered me liberal access to some curious Collections in his possession.

To my very good friend P. T. Hinckes, esq. I am indebted for much assistance in the antient parish of Bushbury, &c.; and to Thomas Fowler, esq. for the inspection of his valuable chartulary at Pendeford: likewise, to Henry Vernon, esq. for several favours. By Richard Whitworth, esq. I am promised every necessary information from the principal proprietors. In the agricultural department, F. P. Eliot, esq. will lend me his desirable aid, together with some other friends well versed in that most useful science. And, in the whole œconomy of Statistical as well as Natural History, I have been favoured with some excellent papers by Mr. W. Pitt, and shall soon receive more fully his ingenious observations in this county through the medium of that spirited and laudable institution, the Board of Agriculture. To Joseph Scott, esq. I am much obliged for the contribution of several plates, and other favours; also, to my friends S. Ezzerton Bridges, esq. and Peter Vere, esq. for similar contributions, and to the former for various assistance. To Sir Robert Burdett, bart. I am greatly obliged for the present of an engraving; likewise to Robert Pyott, esq. for a plate of Street-hay old hall, &c. The Rev. Dr. Booker has politely given me his assistance in the vicinity of Dudley. From F. Dogdale Astley, esq. I received an excellent MS. copy of Erdeswick. F. B. Finney, esq. has promised me his aid in the parishes of Leek and Cheddleton. And by Mr. J. Gee I have been favoured with a very copious account of Wallall, a plate of which fine old church and town will be engraved at the expence of the corporation. D. B. Cuiwen, esq. has my thanks for some records relating to Kinver. To the Rev. W. Grefley I had occasion to express my best acknowledgements in your last Magazine, p. 431; and to Charles Tollet, esq. in vol. LXIII. p. 210; also to C. E. Repington, esq. in my last Proposals.

Finally, let me offer this small tribute of thanks to my excellent friends, S. P. Wolferstan, esq. for his contribution of a plate, and valuable aid; Col. Chadwick, and C. Chadwick, esq. for the use of their admirable series of old deeds, &c. illustrative of the manor of Maveyn Ridware from the time of Henry I, and for their other great assistance and contributions; especially to the latter for a very curious tenure-roll

roll of Offlow hundred (time of Henry III.), transcribed for him by the indefatigable Mr. Ayscough from the Harleian MSS. To trouble you with a farther list of obligations would be intrusive and improper, as I shall soon, I trust, have an opportunity of expressing them more fully in my intended Preface.

The last acquisition, and by far the least, is a recent purchase of two volumes of MSS. from the library of an opulent Antiquary, and a person of reputed benevolence, from whom I had flattered myself with the hopes of obtaining assistance upon more liberal terms. But, what makes them of little value, I had previously copied most of the Staffordshire articles by favour of J. Meyrick, esq. Westminster, and that useful collector, Mr. Simco, Great Queen Street. To these were attached two lesser volumes (of much greater value than the former, and plainly written by the same hand, *viz.* by Bassino, of Derby, formerly an ingenious heraldic painter and collector), which consist principally of monumental inscriptions in Derbyshire, now at Mr. Blore's service; to whom if they afford any thing useful, it will be some consolation to me in the unfortunate bargain.

Very far, Mr. Urban, has it ever been from my sentiments or interest to have given the least offence to any one in my present undertaking, much less to—*cetera desunt*. I was proceeding to trouble you with the particulars of some extraordinary inimical conduct, which I shall now omit. For, the great encouragement I have at length met with, in spite of all opposition, presents to my sight as well as imagination a picture, whose fore-ground is replete with the most agreeable features; so that the few remaining objects, which once cast much gloom upon the scene, are now thrown with indifference into the back-ground, and almost obscured in their own faint and distant shadow. Yet, many are the extraneous difficulties I have had to encounter (as if the care and labour naturally attending such works, even under the greatest patronage and most benign auspices, were not sufficiently oppressive!), besides the angry storms of adverse winds, enough to have furl'd the sails of a much stronger vessel than mine, and driven it back into its tranquil port again, but that some gentler and more prosperous gales have occasionally risen to keep it steady on its course; and, if I may be allowed to

purfue the metaphor, I am now far embarked, with ample provisions, on a long and perilous, though, I hope, at last a prosperous, voyage, unharmed by the small-shot of those piratical frigates which are continually gliding on every ocean; the motto pendant on my forehead having always been, what I would wish my enemies to adopt, "Nothing ex-cen-u-ate, or set down aught in malice." Yet, as life is ever an uncertain tenure, and that of your humble servant the pilot (though, I trust, full as good as for some years past) is not of the longest lease, he has still the spirit, though not authorized by much independent fortune, to take care that his cargo, such as it is, shall not be degraded by a public auction, nor hawked for sale in a *Bookseller's Catalogue*, but be safely deposited (after it has done its duty to the intended History) in that noble repository the British Museum; where it will stand, in at least 20 volumes folio, as authorities for what may be printed, and for more minute information to the curious.

Yours, &c. S. SHAW, jun.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, April 10.*
 "THE *sable ghosts*" of ninety-seven of my pamphlets "were sitting up the chimney" when it occurred to me, that the history of them would not be unentertaining to the generality of your readers, nor unuseful to such of them as are under circumstances similar to my own.

You must know then, Sir, that I came into the world with the seeds of a disorder the most troublesome and incurable of any; nothing less than the *cacoethes scribendi*; a malady unfortunately far removed from the vortex of those *panaceæ* which, on other occasions, have to happy an effect. The first symptom of this disease, if I rightly remember, appeared on the blank-leaf of a *Propria quæ maribus*; the second, on the window of an inn; it afterwards made its appearance on the Poet's Corner of a news-paper; and, finally, broke out in the full fever, the delirious rage, of a political pamphlet. To drop the metaphor: after having been employed all the former part of my life as an unprofitable scribbler, I at last took up the employment of an author in a professional manner, and as a means of procuring a livelihood. The bud at length burst into a flower; the caterpillar got wings, and soared in all the majesty

jeffy of—a butterfly. The Rambler informs us, that, before a man can *write*, it is necessary that he should *read*. This I had done; but, unfortunately, my reading had passed over like a delightful dream that leaves no lasting impression behind it; and, unfortunately again, except the third volume of *Tristram Shandy*, a *Bath Guide*, and a tract of *Swedenborg's*, my library consisted of few books of any value or importance, or that were likely to afford me any considerable assistance. To this and the peculiar *unfavourableness of my study*, as well as the *narrowness of my circumstances*, I attribute the melancholy success of my labours; for, so far from being *procul a turbâ strepituque remotus*, I was situate in the very centre of a crowd of giggling girls; and, so far from being *anxietate carens nec de laudice paranda sollicitus*, my levee was daily attended by a host of washerwomen, tailors, and pastrycooks: the former defect, however, I in some measure supplied by constantly employing my *imagination* whenever *information* failed; and I consoled myself under the *unfavourableness of situation and circumstances* by recollecting that *Apollo* had swept the lyre in the midst of the nine sisters; that *Pliny* had written during an eruption of *Vesuvius*; and that *Dryden*, *Shakspeare*, *Hooker*, *Castello*, and a long list of other writers, had sound never-dying laurels for their brows even in the barren waste of indigence. Overlooking every disadvantage, therefore, I plodded on; at one hour wooing with ardour the Muse of *Shakspeare*; at the next, engaged in all the subtleties of the theological controversy; now weaving sonnets and madrigals, then suddenly “leaving all meaner things” to stem the torrent of rebellion, or to fix the balance of power. No very long time elapsed before three pamphlets were ready for the press; they were immediately printed, and 100 copies of them delivered to my neighbour the bookseller. You, Mr. Urban, who are a brother in the trade, will easily conceive the solicitude with which I waited for the issue of their sale. I formed a resolution, however, to make no enquiries till the expiration of six months; for, I very justly reasoned, that the larger the sum which I had to receive, the greater would be the stimulus to my future undertakings. The “great and important day,” however, at length arrived, and I was told by the

shop-boy, with a friendly smile on his countenance, that his master had sold no less than *three* of them, and was in great expectations of disposing of a *fourth*.

Sic transit gloria mundi!—Congratulate me, however, Mr. Urban, on having found a consolation under this misfortune, great as it is. The honours of Fame I never desired. To see my portrait staring from a shop window, painted by *Laurence*, and engraved by *Bartolozzi*; to see *variorum* editions of my works; to have my hallowed bones laid with reverence in *Westminster-abbey*; to have my anecdotes, letters, and the sweepings of my study, collected into an elaborate quarto, and sold, like the “filthy excretion of the civet cat,” at an extravagant price; this, believe me, Sir, made no part of my *expectations*, and, consequently, I cannot be said to be *disappointed*. Besides, a durable reputation always springs from small beginnings; and it gives me exquisite pleasure to reflect that, although *now*, by the independency of my pen, and the partiality of the times, like the bag in the fable, I am received by neither side, and damned both by *Monthly* and *Critical Reviewers*, yet that it is *possible* (however *improbable*) that at some future period, when the fever of party has in some measure subsided, my writings will emerge from their obscurity, and afford a comfortable subsistence to the children of my great great grandchildren's children. Such of your readers, however, Sir, who think to reap an *immediate* harvest by the labours of their pen, let me earnestly advise to lay it down in time, lest, like me, they should find themselves most miserably mistaken; and, to appease the wrath of their stationer and printer, should be under the necessity of preparing themselves for a curacy of *30l. per annum*. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

June 26.

IN the year 1781, a duel was fought at Avignon between a M. von Erlach and a M. von Haller, in which the latter was killed. He was son of the famous Haller, and an officer of a Swiss regiment serving in France. He was a great genius, and, as such men sometimes are, a great oddity; in short, a most extraordinary man. In him were united the happiest gifts and endowments of nature, which he had cultivated to an uncommon degree. His character was humane and honest, of a most cap-

tivating

rivating gaiety in conversation, in conjunction with great drollery of humour, and an invincible obstinacy. His father, having high notions of his paternal descent, and of his own fatherly authority, one day made him some disagreeable reproaches, and strongly insisted on being the director of his conduct, even after his arrival at man's estate; his son repaid him all the expences he had been at in bringing him up, even to the fees of the clergyman who baptized him, and the nurse that suckled him; and never after would dine or sup with him but he paid for his meal. He usually travelled on foot, and always went strait forwards. If he came to a river, he swam across it; if to a mountain, he climbed over it. His whole baggage never consisted of any thing more than a couple of shirts. He was very fond of play, and commonly played with succets. His quarrel with M. von Erlach arose about a post of honour, for which they had both been candidates, at Bern. His numerous friends and acquaintance all cherish and revere his memory.

Yours, &c. M. M. M.

Mr. URBAN, July 3.

I CANNOT but own myself gratified by the favourable regards which two of your correspondents have bestowed on my letter, p. 204, concerning the practicability and desirableness of an union between the English and Gallican churches.

On examination of that letter, I believe, it will be found that I have there expressed my sentiments with sufficient clearness and perspicuity. In one instance, notwithstanding, my friend Ciprian, p. 511, has misunderstood me. If he will take the trouble of turning to the works of Mr. Leslie, he will see that those treatises which I ventured to recommend are not so much controversial as conciliatory; and that one of them, which I more particularly pointed out, is professedly so.

The usage which I have received from another correspondent, p. 512, has not been altogether so gentle; but his animadversions are so far from carrying force enough to shake my settled opinions, that they are too unimportant to deserve a serious consideration, too insignificant to provoke an indignant reply. Whether they are reconcilable with that charity which he so justly considers as the essence of our holy religion, let his own conscience determine.

On the learning, the judgement, and the temper, of this Consistent Protestant I have only to remark, that I do not think it necessary to answer questions which evidently proceed rather from a puritanical peevishness of spirit than from a real desire of obtaining information and instruction. R. P.

Extracts and Abridgements from the "Reasons for the Amendment of the Stat. 28 Hen. VIII. Cap. 11."

PECULIAR are the hardships suffered by the family by the death of the incumbent at the eve of harvest.

Two-thirds of the charge of building and rebuilding parsonage-houses revert, in Ireland, to the family of him who incurred the first expence; yet that just politic law was never introduced into this kingdom.

It was a constant usage of this church (when settled does not appear), that, if a minister of a parish lived till Lady-day, or a few weeks after, he had a right of disposing by will of the fruits of the next harvest; and it was confirmed by Edmond of Abington, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1236, and received as an established law. The reason was, because the incumbents, having discharged the duty all the winter, when little or no profit accrued from the preferment, must otherwise receive a very small recompence; the consequence whereof would be an inability to pay their debts. A synod of the diocese of Norwich, 1255, declared a breach of this custom to be very unjust, and threatened excommunication to the violators of so valuable a privilege. A similar constitution was confirmed by Cardinal Wolsey for the clergy of the province of York, 1518. By the constitution of Thurstan, Archbishop of York, the prebendaries of all the collegiate churches in that diocese were allowed to dispose of a year's profits of their preferments after their death. The members of the church of Lincoln have enjoyed for upwards of 500 years the benefit of this rule. Pope Honorius III. confirmed an old law of the same kind to the dean and chapter of Lichfield. There was the same rule and practice in several parts of Ireland.

The Clergy resolutely maintained their own custom in opposition to the canon law, by which not only the subsequent profits, but what an incumbent had saved from the fruits of his benefice, were to revert to the Church, till the reign

reign

reign of Henry VIII, when it was superseded by the act of which we complain.

One professed design of this bill, giving the profits from the time of avoidance, was, to enable the successor to defray the heavy charge of first fruits which were highly raised after they were taken from the Pope and annexed to the Crown, and to enable him to be more expeditious in the payment of them. But, in many cases, the reason remains in part only, and in a greater number does not at all subsist. The first fruits of most parochial livings are much less in proportion to the real profits than they were some years ago; and, by the 1st of Elizabeth and 5th of Anne, the much greater number of livings in England are discharged. Of twenty-eight principal cathedral and collegiate churches, thirteen only are rated, fourteen were never in charge, and Windsor was discharged by act of parliament. Under these circumstances, if we are guided by the declared intention of the Legislature, more than half the Clergy who succeed to vacant benefices ought not to assume the privilege given them by this statute; and, with respect to the rest, the case is so materially altered, they ought in equity to forego it. For, besides the advantages which they receive from the improvement of their livings, they are not under the same difficulties in the payment of their first-fruits with those whom the bill had in view; and, as to the fees for institution and induction, they have not been much augmented for near 200 years.

The professed reason no longer remaining, for which the clause of the statute of Henry VIII. was enacted; why should not the Clergy be relieved from the partial and inequitable effects of it?

If an incumbent dies before harvest, he has but a small compensation for his labours during the greater part of the year. Besides, his tithes are subject to the land tax, to assessments for the relief of the poor, and the repair of the highways, &c. and they must all be paid to the hour of the death of the incumbent; though, as the law now stands, the greatest part of the revenue for which he is charged becomes from that time the property of another.

The statute of the 11th of the late king gives to the executors of tenants for life a title to the proportion of the annual rent to the time of their decease;

and a subsequent act of parliament virtually repeals a former act in every instance where they are contrary to each other.

Upon a supposition we should grant the bill of Henry VIII. not to have been extremely partial at the time of its commencement, yet, from a variety of causes, it may be now most injurious and oppressive; for, as the several dues for offerings, surplice-fees, &c. &c. had a much greater proportion to the tithes than they have at present, and were received in different parts of the year, an incumbent who died a little before harvest was not equally aggrieved; and, though they are now trivial sums, they would at that time purchase many of the necessaries of life; for, Lord Mansfield said, that a fee of two shillings in the 1st of Elizabeth would now amount to 20s.

A faint attempt was made at the beginning of this century to effect an alteration of the bill in question, by securing a proportionable share of the annual profits of livings to the executors of incumbents according to the time of their possession. The want of success was attributed to Dr. P—, yet he allows that the profits should accrue to him on whom the services and burden fall; and every equitable man must grant, that the person who has performed the duty, and supported the incumbences for ten, perhaps eleven months, has a prior right to him who cannot be charged with them for the same number of weeks; but, by appropriating to each according to the time of possession, each person is paid for his labour. And why ought a hazard to be permitted in a case of such great consequence, on which the maintenance of many persons depends, when a fair and equitable method of division may be with ease adopted? And surely the alteration of this act would lessen, if not put an end to, the differences which too frequently arise between the successor and the representative of the last incumbent, by settling the sums due to each according to the time of the incumbency. The Clergy of Exeter, it is said, convinced of the equity of this rule, endeavour to make it a general one.

A plea indeed has been used by several, that, in former instances, they had to their detriment been obliged to submit to this clause of the statute, and they thought it very fair to reimburse their losses when a favourable opportunity

nity offered. What is this but to maintain that, because one man hath dealt rigorously by me, it is allowable for me to act in the same harsh manner by another; in direct violation of that golden rule of equity, which requires us to do as we would be, and not as we have been, done by?

A dread of promoting and encouraging simoniacal contracts seems principally to have occasioned the Dean's virulent opposition to an alteration of this act of Henry VIII. From the warm expressions used by him, it is most probable he had received frequent intimations of patrons insisting on bonds or promises of making allowances to the family of the predecessor out of the fruits of the following harvest. But, if a proportionate division of the profits were the rule observed, the representatives of the last incumbent would be less objects of compassion than they now are. Besides, too many patrons in these days consult their own profit, and not the interest of the widows and children of deceased clergymen, in the execution of their trust. When livings are advertised to be sold upon an immediate resignation, or a prospect of the speedy death of sick or aged incumbents, can we doubt whether those preferment-brokers calculate exactly what quantity of tithes is likely to remain not severed from the ground at the time of the vacancy, and expect an adequate price for the chance? This abuse of the indulgence given by the act is of itself a sufficient reason for its alteration.

The payment to the clergy of Canterbury according to the rent of houses is quarterly. A pound-rate, due at the four quarters of the year, is assessed upon Coventry, Ipswich, and Northampton, by particular acts of parliament. In some or all the new-established parishes in and near the metropolis, the money levied on the tenants of houses for the support of rectors is to be paid quarterly. The same is the case in several parishes in the city, in which, after the dreadful fire in 1666, the income of the ministers were settled by Stat. 22 and 23 of Charles II. The method pursued by these several acts, to secure to each clergyman, who discharges the duty, his just share of the profits, may encourage us to hope for success, should an application be made to the Legislature for mitigating the severity of the act of Henry VIII.

GENT. MAG. July, 1794.

If we examine the numerous acts of parliament which swell our statute-books, we shall find few that more require an alteration than those which passed in the reign of this capricious and arbitrary monarch. And few probably of our countrymen suffered more unjustly (the seditious monks and bigoted priests excepted) from his severe decrees than those of our profession. He restrained them from marrying, and even made it a capital offence for them to enjoy a natural right of mankind. And, by the statute which gave all future profits to successors on benefices, besides thus enabling them to pay speedily the first-fruits, he probably intended to check, if he could not prevent, the common practice, by cutting off a resource for the maintenance of the wives and children of clergymen after their death, thus "heaping sorrows upon sorrows on the widows and fatherless." At least, the consideration that the law was enacted when the members of our order were under a restraint of celibacy is a good reason for an amendment of it; and that, under such a change of circumstances, this clause should remain in force, is another of the grievances of which we justly complain; for, how great must be the embarrassment to receive not much more than a tenth part for the service of ten months, and thus to be deprived of almost a year's income of the benefice!

There were probably the reasons why Bishop Burnet, that zealous promoter of the interests of the parochial clergy, earnestly press an amendment of this act, and which prompted Bishop Gibson to express a wish, that a clause had been added to a bill of the 12th of Queen Anne, to ensure an equitable consideration, for serving the cure of parishes, to the wives and children of such incumbents who died a little before harvest. This requires alteration more than the clause so complained of by Burn, which obliges the family to quit the house on a month's notice; for, the forms of law will permit them to keep possession for a sufficient time, whereas they can have no redress if the successor is determined to seize to his use all the subsequent profits.

If the charges of the successor's settling on his new preferment are high, the profits of it are likewise rising to him; but this law is to the widow and fatherless a deprivation of *solatia iustus*.

"Exigua

"Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri."
Æn. lib. XI.

The stipends of the clergy of the Church of Scotland are payable at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas; and, in case of death before the stipend becomes due, the family has a right, by a special law, to half a year's rent of the stipend, besides what the deceased was to receive for the time of his incumbency.

And, with us, ought not the family to receive what is in strict justice due to them, what their departed friend had earned by his labour, and what he had even purchased by payment of taxes and assessments for profits to be received by the successor?

The act in question passed in a reign when thousands, who are now injured by it, were never intended to have an existence.

The Clergy are now subject to the same mode of taxation with the laity. Ought then one to be debarred of a benefit which the other enjoys? And yet the heirs of all tenants for life, except clergymen, are entitled to a proportion of the rent of the estate according to the time for which it is charged.

Equitas sequitur legem ought to be an invariable rule. In this instance justice and equity, and the law (*the strict and biting law*), move in lines very different and far distant. The deviation ought to be redressed.

Act 28th of Henry VIII. the tithes, fruits, &c. &c. belonging to any parsonage, vicarage, &c. &c. growing, rising, or coming, during the time of the vacation of the same promotion spiritual, shall belong and adhere to such person as shall be thereunto next presented, &c. &c. towards the payment of the first-fruits to the king's highness.

TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Concluded from p. 523.)

WHATEVER was at that time the appearance of the town of Falkirk, yet, growing wealthier, as we were informed it daily did, by the trade which passes through it betwixt the Carron works and Glasgow, it can scarcely since have failed to acquire the means of greater cleanliness and beauty.

In this neighbourhood, in the end of the thirteenth century, a fierce encounter took place between the English, under Edward the First, and the Scottish forces, led by Comyn, lord of Badenoch, and James, the steward of the king-

dom (of the line of Banquo, and founder of the royal house of Stuart), in which the latter were defeated and dispersed; when the intrepid William Wallace, having effected for the troops under his command a safe retreat beyond the Carron, is said to have held across that stream with Robert Bruce, the grandson of the late claimant of the crown, and serving at that time under the banners of the English monarch, a conference so patriotic and inspiring, as to have armed him to those noble and successful struggles which he made afterwards to emancipate, and establish the independence of, his country.

At Linlithgow, the next place of note occurring to the traveller, a considerable part of the royal palace still remains, which, together with a handsome church, gives an air of importance to a town in other respects of an aspect decaying, dull, and dirty. Along the fronts of many of the houses here (a cumbersome mode of architecture prevailing in many parts of Scotland) runs a kind of gallery framed of wood, by which the first floors may be ascended immediately from the street without entering the rooms below. It was from one of these that, in the year 1570, the regent Murray was shot, in his way to Edinburgh from Stirling, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, whom he had much less obliged, it seems, by having spared his life when forfeit, than exasperated by bestowing a part of his estate upon a favourite, who took possession of it with circumstances of unfeeling eagerness.

In the course of this stage the Firth of Forth, on the left-hand, bounded by the bold hills of Fife shire rising one above another, and having its hither shore finely wooded, enriched by cultivation, and adorned with many stately seats and cheerful villas, furnishes a succession of interesting views. Night, however, dropped her envious curtain over them whilst we were yet some miles short of Edinburgh, towards which we pushed with a degree of acceleration inversely proportionate to our distance from it, from an increasing eagerness to obtain letters from our Southern friends, from whom we had had no opportunity of receiving any communications since we quitted Inverness.

Entering Edinburgh rather late, we advanced towards our inn in the higher part of that noble city along several narrow lanes and streets, not without apprehensions,

previsions, well or ill founded, of certain salutations from aloft, which, however, we had the fortune to elude.

After an absence of some weeks, and, undoubtedly, an intermixture of fatigues and pleasures, not small was our satisfaction to congratulate each other on the return of our whole party (with the exception of our poor spaniel beforementioned) in perfect safety, health, and spirits, to the same apartments we had occupied in the outset of our journey. Comparing them with many which we had met with since, they seemed to have increased in elegance and size; and, indeed, so comfortably did we find ourselves accommodated, that we agreed to halt here for a day or two, as well for the purpose of attending the court of sessions, at that time sitting, and of revisiting many scenes and objects which had interested us before, as for an interval of repose after a pretty long-continued course of activity and exertion.

In visiting the principal, if not the only, coffee-house in this city, for a sight of such English newspapers as had arrived since our departure, we were surprized to find a room so little correspondent either to the population or magnificence of the metropolis of the North, being only of very moderate dimensions, with whitened walls, and floored, I think, with stone; not divided into boxes, nor adorned with any other furniture than an old clock in a wooden case painted blue, with a few chairs and tables of a very homely kind.

Leaving Edinburgh, in our way towards Carlisle, we at first found the country in a good state of tillage, and not ungrateful to the farmer's toil, exhibiting plentiful crops of potatoes, oats, and bere, or barley; some handsome, and many comfortable, houses presenting themselves in various places. But, having passed the village of Middleton, the face of things changes for the worse, dreary hills and dusky moors succeeding to the brighter scenes of cultivation; nor is it much amended at Bankhouse, a solitary inn by the wayside. Hence to Selkirk the road occasionally skirts upon, or overhangs, the Tweed; but neither here, nor near Berwick, as has already been remarked, do the banks of that river present any considerable share of those exquisite beauties which the compositions of some of its native poets had taught us to expect. Selkirk is an old decaying town

on the Southern border of the Tweed; nor is the way in any particular degree either remarkable or interesting thence to Hawick, beyond which, almost to the English borders, the whole tract of country is the property of the Duke of Buccleugh, affording in several places very respectable samples of husbandry, but being generally defective in the profitable and picturesque accompaniment of wood. Proceeding towards Langholme, we rode chiefly along the depth of glens, narrow, and inclosed by hills moderately high, and of a fine and verdant turf, resembling some in the neighbourhood of Petersfield, on the road to Portsmouth.

Crossing the Esk at Longtown, in advancing to Carlisle, on the right, is situated the famous Solway moss, which having a few years before either dissolved, and borne down by its weight, the side of the mount on which confined it, burst forth, and descended in a most alarming and overwhelming current of black and fetid slime upon whatsoever lay within its course. The havoc and dismay attendant on this unlooked-for invasion had left an impression upon the minds of those who saw or suffered by it scarcely to be obliterated, and not to be described; whilst much of the devastation it occasioned was still apparent, though a large tract of land had already been recovered, or dug out, at an expence to Dr. Graham, the proprietor, equal almost, as he himself informed us, to its worth.

At a little distance on the left-hand of the road, and separated from it by the intervention of the river Esk, stands Netherby, once a military station (the *castra exploratorum*) of the Romans, and at that time the elegant and hospitable residence of the abovementioned reverend gentleman, to which his son, Sir James Graham, bart. has succeeded since. Many feudal services and customs still obtain here; and, though perhaps not necessary, it may be allowable to add, that many curious specimens and proofs of Roman arts and inhabitation, having been from time to time discovered and collected here, are at all times most liberally open to the inspection of the curious traveller.

So truly ideal, in the mean time (to adopt an expression in the beautiful tragedy of Douglas), is the line of separation betwixt the sister kingdoms, that we had actually passed from that to this without being conscious of our change; but

but not, however, without bearing back with us a lasting sense of much amusement received, and many accommodating, kind, and hospitable offices, performed towards us whilst in Scotland.

S—r—n, July 8, 1794. W. GIBSON.

Mr. URBAN, July 4.
INGENUUS, p. 295, expresses his suspicion of the word *ombrometer* in Chambers's Dictionary, which, he thinks, must signify an instrument to measure shade. I beg leave to assure him that the word is perfectly right. It is rather surprizing that he should have fallen into a mistake respecting a word which is entirely analogous to others which, I presume, he is not unacquainted with. *Barometer*, *thermometer*, *hygrometer*, are all derived from the Greek, like *ombrometer*, and compounded in the same manner. Ingenius is surprized not to find in that Dictionary the word *Pluviometer*. The reason is very plain. The word is a mongrel, absurd, unclassical word, formed contrary to analogy, and such as no scholar can make use of. And I hope, Mr. Urban, your *urbanity* will not so far get the better of your regard to propriety of language as to induce you to countenance the small philosophers in the use of their jargon. Pope tells us, with respect to new words, that

"Use will father what 's begot by Sense."

The word *pluviometer* was begotten by Nonsense upon Ignorance, and can never be introduced into a work that has any pretensions to classical language.

In your review of Payne's "Epitome of History," p. 359, the motto, mentioned as written under the portrait of a great American statesman, is strangely quoted, *Eripuit cælo fulmen tyrannoque sceptrum*. I beg leave to say, that the words form an hexameter verse, and are written thus :

Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis,

Yours, &c. PHILOLOGUS.

Mr. URBAN, July 5.
A LADY, p. 552, enquires the particulars of that general custom of barbers fixing poles before their shops.

In Brand's Observations on Mr. Bourne's Popular Antiquities, p. 389, the following note appears :

"The barber's pole has been the subject of many conjectures; some conceiving it to have originated from the word *poll* or *bead*, with several other conceits as far-fetched and

as unmeaning: but the true intention of that party-coloured staff was, to shew the master of the shop practised surgery, and could breathe a vein as well as mow a beard; such a staff being to this day, by every village practitioner, put into the hand of a patient undergoing phlebotomy. The white band which encompasses the staff was meant to represent the fillet, thus elegantly turned round it."

Yours, &c.

A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, July 6.
FROM your unwearied attention in gratifying the publick with every thing curious, permit to lay before you the *Apostles Creed*, copied *verbatim* from an antient *English MS.* (in the possession of Mr. Sael, bookseller), consisting of Prayers, &c. written in the reign of Richard II. A LOVER OF ANTIQUITY.

"I bileue in God Fadre alle mygty. chaper of heuene and of erthe. and in Jhesu Crist his conle sone oure Lord oon whiche was conceyued of the Holy Ghoft. borne of the mayden Marye. suffrede undir the Pounce Pilate: crucifyede and dede. and is biriede. cometh down to helles: the thridde day he roos from deethis. steyede up to heuenes. sitteth on his fadre rigte side God alle mygty: and fro thenne he is to come for to deeme the qwye and dede. I bileue in the Holy Spirit. holy chirche. comunyng of seyntes. forgenesse of synnes. risyng of fleshe. unto ay lastyng lif. So mote it be: Amen."

Mr. URBAN, Mallng, July 7.
I READ with astonishment and indignation, p. 491, an attack on Freemasonry, insinuating it in great measure to have been the cause of the *French Revolution*, which is set forth by some frantic visionary with a view to debase the *purest and most immaculate institution* that the world ever produced; an institution founded on eternal Reason and Truth, which has for its deep basis the civilization of mankind, and whose everlasting glory it is to have the immovable support of those two mighty pillars Science and Morality, co-eval with Creation. The Grand Architect of the Universe raised on Masonic principles this beauteous globe. But what society is safe from the attacks of Ignorance, Malice, or Envy? I am, Mr. Urban, an old Mason, and have been at a considerable number of lodges, but never once in my life heard the least discourse of *Parties or Politicks*; nor is it ever suffered to form the least part of Masonic conversation, which always consists of *Morality, Science, and Truth*; nor is there

there a Mystery belonging to the *Royal Art* that can bear the least affinity to the wicked conclusions and imputations of your correspondent from Winchester; to whom I would recommend candour, and to become a Mason, as a sure means of refuting every misconception he may have formed of the brotherhood, whose grand tenets are, to do their duty to God and their neighbours, to preserve and recommend peace on earth, and good-will to all men.

RUSTICUS.

REMARKS on the RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY, continued from p. 528.

PAGE 280. Another instance of Queen Elizabeth's practice of swearing I extract from her secretary Davyson's "Apology." Her Majesty told him, she had had a dream that the Scots Queen had been executed, pretending to be so troubled with the news, that, if she had had a sword, she could have run him through; upon which "I asked her what it meant, and whether, having proceeded thus far, she would not go forward with the execution?" Confirming this with a solemn oath, and some vehemency, she answered "Yes," &c.

P. 296. To the account of William Warner, a poet of no mean note in the age of Elizabeth, may be added, that it appears, from the register of Amwell, co. Herts, that he died there 9th March, 1608-9, "suddenly in the night in his bedde, without any former complaynt or sicknesse;" and that he was "a man of good yeares and honest reputation; by his profession an attorney at the common please." Scott's Amwell, p. 22, not.

P. 349:

"Hark! I hear my father storming!
Hark! I hear my mother chide!"—

Similar to that spirited passage of Horace (Carm. III. xxvii. 57) where Europa, accusing herself for having eloped from her father's roof, figures to herself what he will say when he misses her:

"Impudens liqui patrios penates,
Impudens Orcam moror—
"Vilis Europe!" pater urget absens
Quid mori castus?"

VOL. II.

P. xv. "Though some make slight of *libels*, yet you may see by them how the wind fits; as, take a straw and throw it up into the air, you may see by that which way the wind is, which you shall not do by casting up a stone." Selden's Table Talk. This passage has been imi-

rated by the late philosophical and elegant President of the Royal Academy: "In ornaments we find the characteristic marks of a national taste, as, by throwing up a feather into the air, we know which way the air blows, better than by a more heavy matter." Sir Joshua Reynolds, Disc. VII. p. 306. Permit me to digress for a moment, to observe how superior Selden's Table Talk is to all the other *Ana*; and how exalted an idea it gives one of the conversation of this great man, whose colloquial powers, if he had had a Boswell to record them, would have appeared as much to exceed those of the late Dr. Johnson as the conversation of this last did the insipidity of a modern conversatione.

P. 4:

"He wende that the sayles were mangonel."

The anonymous author of the curious narrative of the first crusade relates, that the Turks at the siege of Antioch shot the Christians' heads out of mangonels. "Nocte autem superveniente, revertunt retro Turci, & absciderunt capita mortuorum Christianorum, & detulerunt ea in civitatem; alia vero die, summo mane, ejecerunt illa foras cum mangonellis." Belli Sacri Historia, cap. 54, apud Mabillon Museum Italicum, vol. I. part ii. p. 172. This passage is in that part of the history which appears to have been written by an eye-witness. From about the 100th chapter it manifestly is continued by another hand.

P. 6. Dr. Burney observes, that, if this elegy, which is in *ottava rima*, was written at the time of Edward I's death (as it seems to have been), it proves that we are not indebted to Italy for that stanza. History of Music, vol. II. p. 346.

P. 13. "The tournament of Tottenham" appears to be a very ancient burlesque upon the old feudal custom of marrying an heiress to the knight who should vanquish all his opponents at a solemn assembly holden for that purpose. I do not know of any instance of this so late as the age of Edward III. (the date of this poem), when the reasons of the feudal polity were worn away, and society had advanced to a stage at which such means of supplying the kingdom with able defenders were no longer requisite. But that this had been a prevailing usage in more early times appears from the frequent allusions to it in the old romances, which represent

sent the manners of that remote period. Leeland has preserved, from an old English romance of the "Gestes of the Fitz Warines" (of which, if it be extant, an account would be very acceptable), an example in our own country. Paine Peverel, who died (as far the greater part of the Norman's companions did) without issue, left an only sister, married to a noble knight William, who "was Elmore, and Maxlor, and other mo." Of his daughters and coheirs, Heien, the eldest, married the son and heir of Fitz Alan; but Mell t, the youngest, with the true spirit of a feudal heiress, "would non but a knight;" wherefore her father William proclaimed, "by crve, that noble yong men should meete at Peverel's Place in the Peake, and he that provid himself in leas of armes, shold have Mellet his daughter, with the castle of Whittington" in Shropshire. To this enterprise came Guibas, with "a shield of silver, and a proude peacock" (i. e. a peacock in his pride, as the heralds term it,) "in his heauin creel;" and, after having subdued all his competitors, wedded the lady, and became progenitor of the Fitz Warins, who were long seated at Whittington. Leeland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 23. This may be added to the circumstances of agreement between the Heroic and Gothic manners, which Bishop Hurd has drawn out in so agreeable a manner, and accounted for with so philosophical a spirit in his 4th letter on Chivalry. For, Herodotus relates a similar transaction in an early period of the Grecian history. Clithenes the Sicyonian, being victor at the Olympic games, proclaimed that he would give his daughter Agariste to the worthiest; and therefore desired that all such as aspired to her hand would come to Sicyon. At the time appointed a great number of suitors came from the different states of Greece; all of whom Herodotus enumerates in a manner very like the lists of warriors in an old romance, and in a style which shews that his history was founded upon some ancient memorial, not entirely of the national kind. Games are prepared, and Clithenes, with an hospitality which constituted an essential feature both of the Heroic and Gothic characters, entertained his guests for a whole year; at the end of which, after a variety of adventures, narrated by the father of history with his agreeable circumstantiality, Megacles the Athenian, son of Alcibiades, won the lady, and be-

came ancestor of the famous line of the Alcmaeonidae. Herodotus, Erato, cap. 126. It was on this occasion that Clithenes made the celebrated *bon mot* upon Hippobolus of Sparta, who, in order to ingratiate himself with his intended father-in-law, danced before all the company: "O son of Tisander, you have danced away your wedding." The Greek is much better: Ω ω s Γ isandros α παρχηται γε μη το γυμιον.

P. 14. Lilly the astrologer, in his curious "Life," relates (p. 34), that, some time about 1532, he bought some astrological books, out of the library of Mr. A. Badwell, lately deceased, minister of Tottenham High Cross, who had been chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, when he was ambassador at Venice, and assisted Pietro Soave Polano in writing the History of the Council of Trent.

P. 17:

"He that had no gode hor,
He gat him a mare."

In order to apprehend the humour of this passage, we must recollect, that, in the days of chivalry, it was esteemed degrading to ride on a mare. "Les juments," says an exquisite master of this subject, "étoient une monture dégoûtante, affectée aux roturiers & aux chevaliers dégradés, & peut-être par un usage prudent, on les avoit réservées pour la culture des terres, & pour multiplier leur espèce." Mémoires sur l'anc. Chevalerie, par M. de la Curne de Ste-Palaye, part I. voi. I. p. 25. He confirms this by a quotation from Perceforest: "N. on ne pouvoit ung Chevalier plus déhonnorer que de le faire chevaucher *une jument* pour le blafme, & tenoit-on depuis que c'éstoient chevaliers necreus & de nul le valeur, ne jà plus chevaliers qui aima son honneur, ne joustoit à lui, ne frappoit d'épée non plus que un fol tondu." The Bedouin Arabs, on the contrary, as M. Voiney informs us, prefer mares to horses. Travels, vol. I. p. 406. English translation.

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

THE house which has a room projecting nearly cross the North aisle of Bicknor church, as described by Indagaro Ruffinus, p. 414, is termed by Mr. Hasted the rector's house, or hovel. My reason for noticing it is a wish to be informed, whether this be not a single instance of an incumbent's mansion being placed under the roof of his church. The incontrovertible plagiarisms which

have

have been detected in the writings of the facetious Sterne, p. 406, may have brought to the recollection of several of your readers the observation of Archbishop Herring (Preface to Sermons, p. xxxvii.), that “the wits of Queen Anne’s reign had made great use of that forgotten book, Burton’s Anatomy of Melancholy.” Qu. Will his Grace’s remark apply to the *Memoirs of Scriblerus*?

It appears, from the History of Barons, that Sir George Slingby, knight, comptroller of the navy in the reign of James the First, had by Margaret, daughter of William Walter, alderman of York, eight sons. Should any of your readers be apprized of the year of the birth of George, the fifth son, a communication of it will oblige,

Yours, &c. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *Sba.* July 8.

PERMIT me to trouble you once more on the subject of the Glastonbury seal, engraved in your plate 1. fig. 5. for April. An explanation was requested; which D. H. p. 424, has thus given: *Sigillum Jans de E-martin*. This, Mr. Urban, may be clear and intelligible possibly to you; at least, I should suppose so, to D. H.; but poor Obadiah is as much in the dark as ever, and to his dull comprehension it appears more incomprehensible than the seal itself. D. H. seems to have mistaken the letters, which are evidently S : SANS DE E ENMARTIN. It may be read thus *Sigillum sanctum d- E. Enmartin*. If this be the true reading, can D. H. inform me what, or who, *Enmartin* was? It is also said, that it “represents a pair of compasses. Hence I am induced to ask your masonic correspondents if they can say whence it came, and whose supercription it bears? It has no handle, but only a loophole on the back, and appears to have been worn suspended to some part of a dress. Difficulties of this kind are, I doubt not, received by no small part of your readers with a smile; others may think with me, *hec non sunt nugæ.* OBADIAH.

Mr. URBAN, *July 9.*

GEORGE LANGWORTH, of St. Thomas Apostle, London, gentleman, by his will, dated May 11, 1708, and proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, October 27, 1714, bequeathed three pounds and five shillings a-year, charged upon his

estate in Wilmington, in the county of Kent, to the following uses:—Namely, twenty shillings to be distributed on Christmas-eve to the poor of the parish of Wilmington, by the vicar and churchwardens; also forty shillings to the vicar, payable on the feast of St. Thomas, and five shillings more to be expended in cleaning and keeping in repair the tombs belonging to the Langworths, his ancestors, in the church-yard and vestry-house.

The tombs referred to are four of the kind commonly called Altar or Table Monuments. One of them adjoins to the East wall of the chancel, and the other three placed in a row at a little distance from it to the East; and there is also a small mural monument of black marble, set in an elegant frame of Portland stone, surmounted with an urn, which is supposed to be what is alluded to in the will, as being *in the vestry-house*, where it might have been originally intended to be placed; but it is fixed against the East wall of the chancel, and not far from the vestry. The edger, or covering stone, of the tomb contiguous to the church is of black marble, and the rest of the materials of Portland stone. Of the three other altar-monuments, the ledgers are of Porbeck, the West ends of black marble, but the sides and East ends of Portland stone.

On these tombs are the following inscriptions.

1. On the tomb towards the North.

Upon the ledger:

Here Lyeth Interred The Bodies of
SARAH and BARTHOLOMEW LANGWORTH.
She died the 5th of September, 1653; Aged 19
Years 9 Months. He April 24th, 1653; At
the Age of Eight Yeares 1 Month 22 Dayes.
She The Eldest Daughter He The

6th Son of Francis Langworth; Gent.
Here Rests the Body of ELIZ SEDLEY,
Daughter of Francis Langworth, Gent.
of this Parish, Relict of George Sedley,
Citizen of London. By whom she had
Issue 2 Sons and 5 Daughters. She
Died the 8th of October, 1693, Aged 62
Years 15 Dayes.

At the West end:

Earth That in Earth Intomb'd Here Lyes,
Immortaliz'd Again Shall Rise,
And Death That Lay'd us in this Grave
Itself At Length a Grave Shall Have.
Then Shall Our Soules and Wee in Triumph
Sing,
Wher's Now Thy Conquest Grave, O Death
thy Sting?

2. The

2. The tomb in the middle.

Upon the ledger:

Here Rests the Remainder of
MARY LANGWORTH, third Daughter
of Francis Langworth, who
Departed this Life April 30th, 1660,
At the Age of 19 Years 3 Months
And 20 Days.

At the West end:

Who Liv'd And Dyed A Virgin Here She
Lyes,

And Shall Again A Glorious Virgin Rise.
Her Now Blest Soule Longs For That Joy-
full D. ye

When her Dear Christ Shall Bidd Her
Come Away.

To Weare Her Then Triumphant Crowne
When He To Judge the World Comes
Downe.

3. The tomb towards the South.

Upon the ledger:

Here Lyeth Intirr'd The Body of
DANIELL LANGWORTH, youngest
Son of Francis Langworth, who
Ended This Life October 13th, 1665,
Aged 17 Yeares 5 Months 7 Days.

At the West end:

O Earthe, Earth, What Thou Dost See Mee
Now

E're Loong As Now Am I Soe Shalt Be Thou.
My Thrid of Seventeene Yeares At Length Is
Spunn,

And Thy Glais Too At Length Shall Out Be
Whilft Here So Feare Thou God And Ill
Ways Shunn,

That Thou Mayst Happy Be That Well Haft
[Done.]

4. The tomb contiguous to the wall of
the chancel:

Here Rests the Bolyes of
FRANCIS LANGWORTH,
Gent. And MARY his Wife,
Who Lived in Wedlock
Sixty Years, And Were
The Parents of Seven
Sons and three Daughters.

Married the
7th of July,
1628.

Born
Feb. 25th,
1597.

Born
March 18th,
1602.

He Died the 1st Day of
June, 1688, Aged 91
Years and 3 Months,
being the 5th Son of John
Langworth, D. D. Dece'd.

She Dyed the 29th Day
of January, 1701, Aged
98 Years and 10 Months,
Being the Second
Daughter of George
Tucker, Esq. Milton
Juxta Græve End, Dec'd.

On the tablet fixed near the vestry:
This Race all run, but Crown'd alone is He
Whose Dayes conclude in Grace and Pietie.
Then Fear, Love, Hate, Attend,
God, Goodness, Sinn, The End.

Above the lines there is a shield of
arms, quarterly,

1. (Langworth) three wolves heads.
2. A chevron between
three dragons.
3. A lion rampant.
4. (Tucker) a chevron between three
sea-horses.

It appears from the register, that Mr.
George Langworth was buried October
1, 1714; but there is not any stone,
with his name inscribed on it, that
marks the place of interment. If the
marble tablet be not referred to in the
will, it may be a memorial of the testa-
tor himself.

As these epitaphs are not in the
church, they are not noticed among the
Monumental Inscriptions within the
Diocese of Rochester, adjoined by Mr.
Thorpe to "Regitrum R. fense;" nor
am I aware of their being printed in
any other collection. The very ad-
vanced ages of Francis and Mary Lang-
worth may be recorded among the in-
stances of longevity of man and wife;
of the relative position of verbs and
substantives in different verses there are
examples in the Latin inscriptions at
Delft, and at Spittle Street, co. Lin-
coln (see pp. 219, 319, 427) †, and
such an arrangement may not be un-
common; and, with respect to the
other verses, I shall only add, that,
though it be church-yard poetry which
I have transmitted to you, the rhimes
are not uncouth, and that most of the
lines are adapted

"—to teach the rustic moralist to die."

Yours, &c. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *New Crane, July 11.*

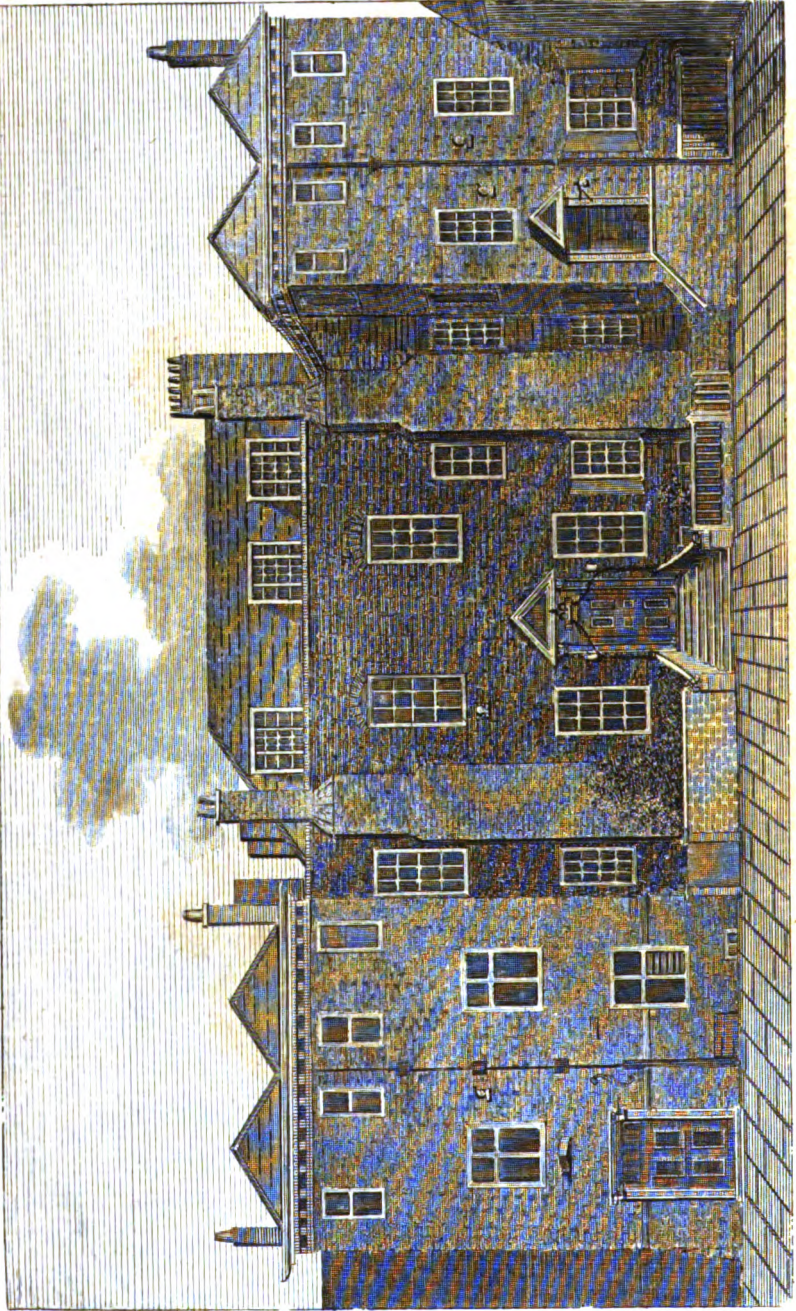
THE author of the "Intimations
and Evidences of a future State"
(mentioned in p. 405) is Mr. T. Wat-
son †, a Dissenting Minister at Whitby,
in Yorkshire. I had once the pleasure of
his company at my house, and the work
was lent me by a particular friend of us
both. The author is much esteemed with-
in the circle of his acquaintance. J. W.

* As also in the encomiastic motto on the
city of Bristol, the latter couplet of which
may be thus less diffusely rendered, and with
an arrangement of words more correspon-
dent than that given in the translation of
them in the Magazine of June, p. 541:

God, King, the Laws, adores, reveres,
observes, [preserves,
Country, Crimes, Peace, defendes, abhors,
† So also says H. W. of Mile-end. EDIT.

Mr.

Genl. Vagary in July 1794 Pl. III p. 617.



OLIVER CROMWELL'S HOUSE, CLERKENWELL CLOSE.

Mr. URBAN, *July 2.*
OLIVER CROMWELL'S HOUSE (*plate III.*) is occupied chiefly by Mr. Blacketerow. Tradition points it out strongly to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell, where meetings were held for the purpose of bringing about the revolution that took place in the reign of King Charles I. The parish of Clerkenwell is rather remarkable for being inhabited formerly by persons of high rank. Opposite Oliver Cromwell's stood Newcastle house, belonging to S. J. Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. In Aylebury-street stood the Earl of Aylebury's house; and, by tradition, St. John's church was formerly a chapel annexed to the Earl's mansion. It is remarkable, that the parish have the records before Cromwell's Usurpation and after, but not during the Interregnum.
 Yours, &c. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July 3.*
WHATSOEVER was the view of your correspondent Cambriensis in assigning the motive of Dr. Priestley's departure from this country, it has been shown by Mr. Toutain, p. 495, that he mistook the motive. No one, however, can mistake Mr. T's motive for this communication, any more than for his undertaking to republish Mr. Neal's History of the Puritans, a work composed by a *Calvinistic Independent* being now edited by a *Socinian Baptist*.

In regard to what is said, p. 497; we can offer no apology for Freemasonry, believing it at best to be a silly secret, yet not doubting that it might be perverted to serve the worst of purposes in the hands of dangerous men.
 Yours, &c. B. B. B.

Mr. URBAN, *July 4.*
YOUR correspondent F. M. p. 497, is totally mistaken in his reading of the Farley inscription, which, referring to the figure of the cross over it, runs thus:

"Muniat hoc templum cruce glorificans microscolum quem genuit Christum miseris peccatoribus fiat asylum."

It is almost impossible to mistake the letters as they lie before the reader. The general sense seems to be, "May this temple protect by its cross, giving safety to the little world! (The difficulty about O, whether *qui*, or *quam*, or any thing else, renders the next member of the

sense obscure). May it be a retreat to miserable sinners!" It has not the least reference to a *sanctuary* in the sense intended by Dr. Pegge; and the letters are much older than the time of Henry VI.

The stone from Lincoln has traces of a cross at the upper corners; but, from its situation, may it not rather have been a *boundary* than a sepulchral monument?

The inscription, *Victo in*, on the urn, p. 503, can have no relation to the emperor Victorinus, who died at Colgne, and most probably was buried there. It is not unfrequent on other British inscriptions. Names on pottery are rather of the *maker* than of the party whose ashes the urn contained.

The arms of Edward the Confessor, p. 506, were, a cross patonce between 5 *murelets*. Charnel-houses and Crypts are often confounded. Crypts were frequent under chancels and chapels; but their destination to receive the superfluous bones from time to time dug up in church-yards, for a long succession of time, has led many to suspect that they were originally intended to serve as charnel-houses. Hence the vulgar error, that the human bones which fill the vaults at Hythe and Waltham-abbey were remains of some battle, and the lover of the slain by William the Conqueror at Battle; whereas every circumstance concurs to prove they have been put there, from time to time, for the reason above-mentioned.

A monument of Mr. Wm. Sandys was not to have been expected at Fladbury, p. 508, where he had at last no property, but rather with his family at Milderden; but perhaps the times prevented it. There seems a little inaccuracy in the account of the parish-clerk of Fladbury being consulted about buildings at Stratford, for so it should have been expressed. The monuments at Fladbury and Strensham may be seen in Dr. Nash's Collections for Worcestershire, under their respective articles.

Philo-Gothicus, p. 513, is much mistaken in understanding the arms of Granville to be *asslets*, or *argan-rests*; they are *rests* for a spear, which were a kind of *bracken*, projecting from the breast of the armour. Kent and Guiselm doubt this, and call them *Cli-vio-s*, an instrument of much resemblance. Robert Earl of Gloucester temp. Henry I. and Arthur of Clopton in Somersetshire, bear them as well as Granville.

Newton

* See, however, p. 612. EDIT.

GENT. MAG. July, 1794.

Newton hall, enquired after pp. 410, 523, is in *Little Dunmow* parish; and, in *Weever's* time, there remained in it, "in old painting, two *postures*, the one for an ancestor of the *Bourchiers*, combatant with another, being a Pagan king, for the truth of Christ, whom the said Englishman overcame; and, in memory thereof, his descendants have ever since borne the head of the said infidel, as also used the surname of *Bowser*, as I had it out of the collections of *Augustine Vincent*, *Windfor* herald, deceased," pp. 634. I do not find, however, from *Morant* (II. 424), that it ever belonged to the *Bourchier* family.

I wish to know if the first volume, *complete*, of the *History of Cumberland*, announced on the cover of your *June Magazine* as "already printed, and shortly will be published," on the 24th of that month, be the same with that reviewed in vol. LXIII. p. 1197, as an *incomplete* work, or do we look for another?
Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, July 14.
THE stone called *Chalcophonos*, to which C. M. alludes, p. 552, is thus described by *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. XXXVII. c. 10: "*Chalcophonos nigra est sed illius aeris tinnitum reddit, tragædis, ut suadent, gestanda.*" *Isidorus* transcribes this verbatim (Orig. XVI. c. 14). *Solinus*, c. 37, says, "*Chalcophonos resonat ut pulsa æra: pudice habitus servat vocis claritatem.*" To the same purpose *Marbadeus*, c. 16. All that we learn from these authors is, that it was black and sounding.

The LADY, in the *Index Indicatorius*, may find the solution of the barber's riddle in vol. XL. p. 403.
P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, July 7.
IN your last *Magazine*, in a letter signed *John Jordan*, is an account of a state chair purchased from among the effects of the late *Lady-viscountess Fane*, of *Little Compton*, in *Gloucestershire*, by *Mr. Sands*, of *Wheelbarrow castle*, in that neighbourhood. The writer of this letter knew the chair perfectly well at *Little Compton*, and he knows the history of it. It is neither more nor less than the state chair in which the king (*King Charles the Second*) sat in the *aubey*, after his coronation, to receive the homage of the peers. This chair was the perquisite of *William Juxon*, the archbishop of

* Or in p. 612 this month. EDIT.

Canterbury, who crowned the king; and either immediately, or after the archbishop's death, which happened the following year, it was sent to *Little Compton*, the place of retreat of the archbishop from 1649 to 1660, when, in a state of extreme decrepitude, he was sent for, and conveyed to town in a litter, in order to be promoted to the archiepiscopal see of *Canterbury*; which promotion entitled him to perform the ceremony of crowning the son of that king whom, eleven years before, he had attended, being then bishop of *London*, in his prison of *St. James*, and on his scaffold at *Whitehall*.

This is the true history of the chair, which, upon the death of *Sr William Juxon*, was left, together with his whole personal estate, to his relict, *Dame Susannah Juxon*, afterwards *Viscountess Fane*. As to marks of blood upon the footstool, the necessary appendage to a state-chair of that sort, I never either saw or heard of any; but they may be there, and they may have come from an hundred quarters, without belonging to the royal martyr. He most certainly shed none of his there. The bishop of *London*, even as dean of the chapels, if his privileges had, at the execution of the king, been ever so much respected, could have no claim to the block on which the king was beheaded: neither is it very likely that that block was covered with purple velvet. Indeed, had it been of the most common materials, there can be no doubt but that *Bishop Juxon*, could he have established his right to it, would have preserved it as a relique. I wish to have this inserted, and, if you desire it, I will give you my name.

Yours, &c. VERIDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Crooked Island*,
Jan. 1794.

OB DURATE must the heart of that individual be who can read the supposed soliloquy of *Louis the Child* without sympathizing in its distress, and execrating the infernality of those two-legged tigers whose insatiate maws still thirst for human blood. In the same *Magazine* for *November* is a narrative of a cruelty in the *West of England*, where both the lawyer and his client appear as fit associates for that diabolical assembly; and pity it is their names are not exposed to as singular notice as those of the philanthropic *Roberfpierre*, &c. I wish a few of your correspondents,

ents, who, with concern I observe, on trifling disputes, treat their opponents with dogmatical asperity, would draw forth villany and hard-heartedness, under whatever name or character it may lie concealed; there the *cacothetes approbandi* may be very laudably indulged. It might much benefit society if the worthy committee for relieving prisoners for small debts, where the costs so vastly exceed the debt, would mention the attorney's name to whom those wretches are so happily beholden, that such may be had in everlasting remembrance. Lord Kenyon is much extolled, on this side the water, for his dextrous excision of some rotten limbs infesting Westminster-hall. In the islands, his lopping-axe might do much service. The vitals, not bowels, of these heroes of the quill, the war hath made putrescent. Many poor French and Americans have proved it feelingly. The *amor patrie* is tortured, like charity, to cover a multitude of sins. I will sport an opinion, though probably much too late, that "a matter on the carpet" hath an allusion to the antient covering of a table, where business of importance was discussed, similar to our Board of Green Cloth, *parvis componere magna*.—I fear M. de Seward's strictures on Johnson's veracity did not proceed from an exuberance of the milk of human kindness. I sometimes thought him more attentive to the truth than to the propriety of what he asserted. I hope the seeming sanguinary *god* of her friend Williams is now sufficiently glutted. What an affecting subject for tragedy would those ferocious scenes furnish, provided the united powers of language and of action did not render it too distressing for endurance! If our bawlers for a parliamentary and other Utopian reform would exert themselves effectually to investigate the abuses which exist in many charitable institutions, the blessings of the poor would accompany their enquiries, and *mens sibi conscia recti* would rise superior to prevalence of party.

In the April statement of Queen Anne's bounty, I find, in 30 years there was received, by

Tenth, &c.	261,319
Legacies	17,016

	278,335

What a woeful deduction follows!

Fees	6,597
Salaries, &c.	24,076
A new book (query?)	531
Prem ^o Commission, &c.	12,317

£. 43,521

How much of this, by attention in the first instance, and how much may yet be saved, and the good resulting, I leave to wiser heads to ascertain; this only I can venture to affirm: that, whatever increases the ability of a worthy clergyman to bring up a decent family adds more to the flock of public virtue than all the money paid to all the *petits maitres*, or coxcomical clerks, in Christendom. Is it now clear to the publick, how the profits arising from that noble fund for erecting a college in Barbadoes is appropriated? It is rumoured that a scheme, ten times more chimerical, is in contemplation to adopt the baseless fabrick of a similar construction in Bermuda, to teach gentlemen's sons of the West Indies to swim, and those of America to catch fish; the former to be fed upon air, to increase agility; the latter, in a good whale season, are to provide for the year. Stationary balloons will be appointed to assist the intercourse. The professors to be furnished from the universities of Old-street and Moorfields. It is presumed, there being now no other demand for money, the Government will provide liberally for a pharos to lighten the shoals off Cape Hatteras, and an observatory to ascertain, with precision, whether a full moon be not encircled with a rim, like that of a flat candle-stick. They have hitherto been dabbling only as pedlars; this is intended as a *coup de main*. COTTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Truerton, June 27.*

IN Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy" is a long account of the unparalleled sufferings and hardships that the Rev. George Pierce (who had Pit quarter in this town) and his family underwent. I find he was born at Richmond, in Surrey; educated at Eton, and elected to a fellowship of King's college, Cambridge, 1623, and admitted to this living in 1634. He had also a living in Kent, of the value of 160l. per annum. His father was keeper of the wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth, King James, and Charles the First. I have heard he had 23 children by

by his second wife; sixteen of them lived to be men and women; and that King James sent eight of them to King's college, Cambridge, one of which was the beforementioned George Pierce. From the strictest enquiry I can make, I cannot find out any descendants of this numerous family, unless it is an old maiden gentlewoman, a great grand daughter of the said George Pierce. If any of your correspondents could inform me, through the channel of the Gentleman's Magazine, if any of the lineal descendants are now living, and where, it will confer a favour on
Yours, &c. TIVERTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN.

July 10.

MR BOSWELL, in his "Life of Dr Johnson," vol II. p. 400, objects to a passage in our *Burial Service*, as speaking too decisively of the future condition of the deceased. When he re-considers this passage, he will see that his censure is unfounded. "We commit his body to the ground—" in sure and certain hope of *his* resurrection," &c.; that is, of the *general* resurrection. Not a syllable is expressed concerning the deceased person in particular; a charitable and soothing hope is only implied. T. W.

Mr. URBAN,

July 12.

AS what relates to persons of eminence finds ready access to your Museum, I flatter myself it will not be unacceptable to your readers to learn that Sir Isaac Newton, 26 and 27 Sept. 1720. purchased, from Paul Calton, sen. of Melton, co. Bucks, gent and Paul Calton, his son, a capital estate, principally lands, at B den. Wilts, for 3993l. 6s. 8d.; which, in 1726. 14 and 15 March, he settled on Newton Barton, Cath. Burton, and Robert Barton, his nephew and neeces. His handwriting in 1726 was become extremely tremulous. M GREEN.

Mr. URBAN,

July 13.

I HAVE been an admirer of your Gentleman's Magazine for many years; and observing that, though you treat the most learned subjects, you do not despise such as are trifling, I take courage, to tell you, that I am a great lover of that useful part of the feathered creation called Poultry. I take pleasure in attending them myself, but often find that I am puzzled to know how to treat their distempers. I often vex them by

ignorance of their natural particularities, and I search in vain for books to instruct me. If, through your Magazine, I could be informed of any treatises published on the methods of managing them; or if, by reading my complaint, some good-humoured lover of the tribe would communicate some of their experience in your monthly publication; it would much please

Yours, &c.

HANNAH.

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

AS Lincolnshire was the first county which has stood forward in support of our excellent Constitution, against the designs of wicked men both at home and abroad, it may not be amiss to preserve, in your valuable Repository, a former manifestation of their zeal in support of the just prerogative, and the preservation of the public peace, in 1642. It is faithfully copied from a loose sheet of paper printed at the time, and extremely scarce. D. R.

1642. The resolution of the gentry of Lincolnshire to provide 168 horse for the maintenance and defence of his Majesty's just prerogative, and the preservative of the public peace; the said horse to be disposed within the county of Lincoln for three months after the 20th of this instant July, at such time, and in such way, as his Majesty shall by his commission direct.

F. Fauc 4	Thomas Moxon 1
Per. Bertie 4	Robert Markham 4
John Monson 12	Robert Bales 1
Edward Hussey 6	Thomas Rands 1
George Henneage 6	Jo. Columbelle 1
John Bolles 5	Jo. Stott 1
William Betham 3	Th. Herington 2
William Thorold 6	William Dallyson 4
Ch. Hussey 2	N. Smith 1
Daniel Delege 3	Jo. Oldfield 2
Robert Thorold 3	And. May 3
Jervase Scione 4	Edward Journey 1
Jervase Neville 2	Anth. Butler 2
John Burnell 2	Anth. Topham 4
Chas. Beresford 2	Hamlet Marthal 3
Robert Tredway 2	Robert Meres 3
Ralph Ewes 4	Morgan Winne 2
Edm. Ellis 1	Thomas Hurst 2
Arthur Redhed 1	Robert Sanderson 1
George Walker 1	Robert Haste wood 1
Hustwait Wright 1	Aden Crinwell 1
William Stone 1	Ste. Primet 1
William Langton 1	Ch. Harrington 1
John Fournery 4	Henry Pigg 1
Charles Bales 3	Davy Williamson 1
Ch. Dallyson 4	John Chapel 1
Anth. Meres 1	William Welby 2
William Saltmarsh 2	Edward Midmore 1
Ste. Anderton 2	William Diney 2
Thomas Ogle 2	Fran. Welby 1

Thomas

Thomas Read 1	John South 3
George Bradley 1	Hen. Finnes 1
William Quadring 1	Robert Mathew 1
William Cony 2	Richard Parke 1
William Tyrwhit 2	Richard Fancourt 1
Robert Tyrwhit 2	Mont. Cholmeley 1
Edward Heron 1	

Mr. URBAN, July 16.

ALTHOUGH it is by no means my intention to enter into a defence of Mr. Collinson's "History of Somersetshire," I cannot, however, resist requesting that you will insert a slight examination of the strictures passed upon it by your correspondent R. B. in your Magazine for last month; and I conceive, if no objections more material than what he has offered be brought against it, the book in question may continue to hold a respectable place in the catalogue of our country-histories.

Your correspondent, in the beginning of his letter, says of Mr. Collinson's history, that

"The topographical part, as far as relates to the face of the country, is, on the whole, very well executed. The descriptions are lively and spirited (tinctures, indeed, sometimes, with a little affectation), and, for the most part, just and satisfactory. Such, among others, is that given of the village of Farley," &c. &c.

After having stated that Mr. Collinson had occupied *ten pages* in his account of this village, and had given the dimensions of the church, and the inscriptions its monuments bear, your correspondent then says,

"In the same brief manner he dispatches most of the churches in the county; and," what is a sad omission truly! "frequently neglects to record the saint to whom the sacred pile is dedicated."

After detailing at length the catalogue of Mr. Collinson's imperfections and errors, the whole is summed up by,

"In truth, the church-notes are the most slovenly part of the work."

We are informed, that in the windows at Farley there is some old painted glass, of which your correspondent made *memoranda*; and, as these *memoranda* are probably intended as a pattern for "church notes," and are of course supposed to tend to the elucidation of the history of Farley, we are formally introduced to the several persons there represented.

The first figure is that of our Lady; the next only "looks like St. George;"

but the dragon and so much of the figure "is wanting," that it may be St. George or any person else. Another figure "seems" to be St. Mary Magdalene. We next meet with two bishops, whose names, unfortunately, are "not legible;" and two letters, and two shields, of which the impalement of one is "entirely defaced," and the other is "too imperfect to be clearly made out."

From this concise statement the reader will be enabled to judge what loss Mr. Collinson's history has sustained in the omission of such *memoranda*.
Yours, &c. E. C.

Mr. URBAN. Cambridge, July 17.
DR. GLASS, on the affinity of the Hebrew *לעברית* with a certain word in the language of the South-sea islands (Archæologia, vol. VIII.), says,

"No argument in favour of the primacy of the Hebrew language is unimportant. Researches of this nature, we understand, are now making under the direction of a great Prince's, as well as by the assiduous care of learned individuals. I am fully persuaded that these researches will terminate in some new discoveries of the connexion between the language of every kingdom upon earth with that presumed to have been spoken by Adam and Noah."

We are not informed who are the persons employed by the Empress of Russia (for the most probably is the great Princess alluded to), or to what languages their researches extend, &c.

An account of the progress and result of those enquiries, from one of your learned correspondents, would therefore oblige
Yours, &c. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 26.
AS your Magazine has a very extensive circulation, I with the following considerations may be thought worthy of a place in it.

Thoughts of a Jurymen respecting Presentments of High Roads.

There are two modes of compelling parishes to repair their roads; one by presentment to the assizes, or quarter-sessions, by the judges or the justices of the peace, without recourse to the grand jury, or by the grand jury, in consequence of a bill brought before them, or from their own knowledge without any bill; the other by an order, on complaint, from two or more justices acting in the district wherein the parish is situate. Of these, the latter has always

ways appeared to me to be by far the best, for the following plain reasons:

1. The justices within the district must be supposed most likely to know the circumstances of the road complained against; as, whether it is a public thoroughfare road, leading from one town to another; whether there are not other roads in the parish, which, being more useful to the publick, and in a worse state of repair, have not been already ordered by them to be first repaired, or which ought in priority to be repaired.
2. They can easily be made acquainted with the state of the parish, so as to know how much road it can repair within a given time; and can therefore, without any risk of oppressing the parish with a burden to which its resources are inadequate, order a certain quantity of road to be repaired, in such a manner as they think right, within that time.
3. As the surveyor of the highways is fineable for not fulfilling their order, the burden will fall, as it ought to do, on the person offending, and not on the parish. This is a matter of some consequence; because many surveyors, who contribute a very small proportion to the parish-rates, are so little affected by the cost of a presentment, that the dread of it is not of efficacy enough to stimulate them to proper exertions; some of them would even like the frolick of attending at the assizes at the expence of the parish. The case is totally different when they themselves are personally to pay for their negligence.
4. The money which, in consequence of a presentment, would go into the pockets of the clerk of the assizes, or sessions, and of attorneys, would perhaps repair the road complained of. And this, surely, at a time when parishes are heavily burdened with enormous poor-rates, not to mention tithes and other taxes, is a matter of very serious consideration. From such reasons as these I have often been induced to wish that there was a clause prohibiting presentments (except those made by the judges and justices) at the assizes or sessions, unless a previous complaint has been made, without effect, to the justices of the district; in which case, perhaps, it would be proper that the said justices should send to the assizes, or sessions, where the presentment may be made, their reasons for not proceeding to order the road to be repaired in consequence of the complaint, the person intending to present

giving them due notice of his intention. But this is out of my province; and my even hinting it may require an apology. As the law stands, what can a poor jurymen do? Is he, at all events, on oath being made him that a road is foundrous, obliged to find the bill? or may he be allowed to use a kind of discretion? I own I should be inclined to ask, whether it was a public road, whether the justices of the district had ordered any roads to be repaired, in which case two orders would interfere? whether the road was really in such a state of repair as to render travelling over it dangerous or inconvenient? or whether it was merely unpleasant? whether materials were, without great cost and difficulty, to be procured? whether the resources of the parish were equal to making all their roads smooth and even? whether the person sworn had himself actually surveyed the road? If, from unsatisfactory answers, I had reason to conclude that the presentment was unreasonable, oppressive, dictated by pettishness, revenge, or some private motive, might I be allowed not to concur in finding the bill? or must I act contrary to my ideas of right, to comply with a form of law which I think wrong? What a trying situation, to find Conscience, in the trammels of an oath, against Conscience directed by Reason and Equity! I have often been surpris'd at observing justices presenting roads lying in their own districts. What could be their motive? Have they not all the power necessary for doing every thing that can be done by a presentment? Some, I have heard, say they do it because they do not like to impose fines on their neighbours, and to be teased with applications for remitting them; others, that they get rid of the trouble of making orders, and attending to their execution. To me, who am a plain Englishman, the proceeding recalls the idea of Shakspeare's fantastic tricks; and such reasons appear to proceed from too much delicacy, selfishness, and indolence, and want of proper concern for their neighbours. Understanding that a bill on the subject of the highways, viz. for exempting certain persons from labour on them, will soon be brought forward, I humbly beg leave to hint two matters that may perhaps be thought useful. As it is certain that many surveyors do not fairly dispose of the money they collect, and are

very

very partial with respect to the distribution of labour, I should wish, for the more easy unraveling their proceedings, that they should, at the expiration of their year, render an account, in proper columns, first, of the estates in their parishes, specifying what proportion of duty each is liable to; whether they compound, or do duty in kind; when summoned; appeared or not; if not, whether called before a magistrate and fined: secondly, of inhabitants liable to labour; their names, &c. as above;—then of all the money they collected, and from whom; the amount of fines, &c.; then the particulars of their expenditure; the names of persons to whom wages have been paid for labour; the nature of the labour; as, whether by the day, or by the fathom, or yard. This account to be laid before a vestry, duly summoned, as is already provided for, and allowed by them, and afterwards before the justices, at their special sessions. All these precautions are absolutely necessary.—The other matter is, that, in case the justices find the surveyors in any parish totally inadequate, through ignorance, to the task of forming roads, and that the inhabitants in general are in the same predicament, it shall be lawful for them to appoint a person, with a salary, to execute the office. This too, I believe, would be of great consequence. W. LOVERIGHT.

P. S. Since I wrote the above, the following case has occurred to me:—The highway act provides against pits being made within 15 feet of the centre of a high road;—suppose the pit just at the extremity of 15 feet, is it within the act? If not, should not some provision be made for such a case, of which I know a very dangerous instance?

MR. URBAN, *Lancaster, June 14.*
EVERY author has, I believe, his own peculiar style, as every man has his peculiar and distinguishing features. And, as we are often led into error by a similarity, real or imaginary, of the latter; so, to ascertain, in the former, the proper productions of an author by the distinguishing peculiarities of style, is an arduous undertaking. There are many words with which I am very conversant, and esteem as truly classical and elegant, which, nevertheless, I have often wondered that I could never bring myself to the *habitual* use of in writing. I have received, in my

literary amusements, no small entertainment from very positive gentlemen being much deceived in the appropriation of works to authors who claimed no merit, and who deserved no blame, from the publications ascribed to them; when, to use a cant phrase, *the knowing ones are let in*. Many of your readers will here recollect and enjoy with me the imperious and dogmatizing style of old Bishop Sheridan to the factious Swift. “I know very well that this is the production of my learned friend, his lordship of Sarum.” “I don’t think it is, my Lord.” “O, Sir, I am sure it is. No pen but that of my very learned and respectable friend Bp. Burnet could have produced such a work!” “I do not believe, however, he was the author of it.” “Why do you not believe it?” “Because it is written in a style and manner very different from his.” “Let me tell you, young man, you presume too much in pretending to know an author by his style. I have long been conversant in literary matters, and seen many pretenders much deceived by it. But, as you seem very positive, pray who did write it?” “I wrote it myself, my Lord!”

Permit me, upon this subject, to offer to you a criticism upon a critique of my very worthy and respectable friend, James Boswell, esq.: a friend to him, at least, I certainly am, though I have not the happiness of being known to him. His candour will not only forgive but thank me for it. In page 97 of the first edition of Mr. B’s *Life of Dr. Johnson* are recorded the verses, by some attributed to the Doctor, on Lord Lovat’s execution*; in which occurs the verse,

“But Lovat’s fate *indifferently* we view,
 True to no king, to no religion true.”

These verses Mr. B. inclines to believe were not the Doctor’s: “One of the best critics of the age suggests to me, that the word *indifferently*, being used in the sense of without concern, renders it improbable that they should have been his composition.” But what will Mr. B. and this best of critics say to me when I produce a passage from Dr. Johnson in contradiction to this cri-

* I have been in the habits, from the earliest infancy, of pronouncing Balmérino very differently from what these verses require: “The brave, Balmérino, were on thy side.” Good Mr. Urban, what is the proper pronunciation?

tique? The truly admirable letter of our literary Colossus to Lord Chesterfield, p. 142, has this particular sense annexed to the word in question. "The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours; had it been early [*would have been*] had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am *indifferent*, and cannot enjoy it."

Should Mr. B. suppose this letter the production of one of his *effeminated* opponents, he will be much mistaken. *Faithful are the wounds of a friend!* I have a great veneration for Dr. Johnson; and have a due sense of the national gratitude owing to that great and good man for his very extraordinary talents exerted in the cause of religion, of truth, and of the good of mankind. I have a great esteem for all that love and venerate him: and I entertain in particular a very sincere regard for his amiable, charitable, and good-natured biographer; taking this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to him for the many happy hours of delightful information which he has afforded me in the necessary relaxation from severer duties. If he have been too verbose and his volumes too ponderous, the enemies of Johnson, of Boswell, and Truth, need neither buy nor read his collections. The strict regard for truth in Johnson has, though impeached, proved invulnerable; and, though the teeth of the little barking curs have appeared, experience has proved that, being liable to the influence of canine madness, and being previously wormed, they could not bite. With what consummate impudence of chopping logick L. X. can say, "Dr. J. branded a *whole class* of men," and afterwards make exceptions to that *whole class*," is truly worthy of the class of *Anus*; of which, and the blue-stocking society, I doubt not he is a very *worthy* member. I was shocked at the impiety of your all-presumptuous pedagogue, p. 220, in styling the implacable enemy of Dr. Johnson, the "all-accomplished Miss Anna Seward" I should as soon, as consistently with the frailty of human nature, and as compatibly with the doctrines of our holy religion, have given her the appellation of Omniscience or Omnipotence. I am no enemy to that lady. I thank her for the productions of her Muse. *Ne jutor tamen ultra crepidam!* Are not the inimical host of scribblers contending for the honour of combating

with Hercules when Hercules is no more?

Qui cum victus erit, mecum certasse feretur!

Or, if Ovid do not please in this appropriation, Butler may suit them better:

"If he that in the battle's slain
Be in the bed of honour lain,
Then he that 's beaten may be said
To lie in honour's truckle-bed!"

And there let them lie, under the pleasing consciousness of appropriating the words of a greater than Ovid or Butler, "A living dog is better than a dead lion!" When Miss S, upon earnest application, asserted she had her information from Mrs. Cobb, and that lady assured Mr. B. that she had never mentioned, nor even heard, such a report; surely such a detection required an apology, and not a cynical, pedantic tribe of defenders; unless gallantry to a lady must serve as a cover-flut to falsehood and perverication. But Mr. B. was too gallant to triumph, consenting himself with only publishing Mrs. Cobb's letter.

The profligacy of too many poets in all ages is too notorious for me here to insist upon; and yet who thinks hence of imputing impiety to Mr. Cowper, lying to Dr. Johnson, or debauchery to Dr. Watts? I have sometimes courted the Muses as well as Miss Seward and Mr. Hayley; but truth never offended me because many in the same predicament were blasphemous, dissolute, and abandoned. We have too many amiable and excellent admirers of the Muses in the present day to fear an universal slander; and the author of the *Lives of the Poets* was a poet himself.

When Dr. Watts edited his poetical works, he thought it necessary in a Preface, I forget whether to his *Horæ Lyricæ* or his *Reliquiæ Juveniles*, to apologize to the world for being, as a religious man, ranked amongst the poets. For the sake of his puritanical and narrow-minded readers, he informs us, that to be a poet does not necessarily imply a vicious or profligate character. And from such, no doubt, fearing the imputation, he is happy to shelter himself under the pious and poetical respectability of a David, a Moses, a Solomon, a D. Young, and a Mr. Pope, as the imitator of Hitah.

That Dr. Johnson may be suffered to rest quietly in his grave; that Mr. Boswell, his agreeable Biographer, now *solitary* and afflicted, may receive the due

due rewards of his labours; and that all bickering and animosity about his great and good Hero, though neither the one nor the other pretend to perfection and the being all-accomplished, may cease, is the sincere wish of

Yours, &c. PROTOPLASTIDES.

Mr. URBAN, *July 16.*
THE two following letters, which, it is believed, are not to be found in any collection of Swift's Works, bear undoubted marks of his peculiar turn of thought, and style of writing. Although the matter of both be familiar and trivial, they may serve to throw some new light on the two periods of his life to which they relate.—Swift was 31 when the first was written. The second was addressed to the same gentleman, after an interval of 33 years. He was then in his 64th year. The lady he alludes to under the name of Eliza was probably Miss Jane Waring, of Belfast, to whom an excellent letter from Swift appears in his Works. The Mr. Windar to whom this letter is addressed succeeded Swift in the prebend of Kilroot, and was grandfather of Lord Macartney, whose mother, Elizabeth, was the youngest daughter of Mr. Windar.

FOR THE REV. MR. WINDAR,
 PREBENDARY OF KILROOT.

[To be left at Belfast, in the county of Antrim, Ireland.]

Moor-Park, Jan. 13, 1698.

I AM not likely to be so pleased with any thing again this good while as I was with your letter of December 20th; and it has begun to put me into a good opinion of my own merits, or at least my skill at negotiation, to find I have so quickly restored a correspondence that I feared was declining; as it requires more charms and address for women to revive one fainting flame than to kindle a dozen new ones. But, I assure you, I was very far from imputing your silence to any bad cause (having never entertained one single ill thought of you in my life), but to a custom which breaks off commerce between abundance of people, after a long absence. At first one omits writing for a little while,—and then one stays a while longer to consider of excuses,—and at last it grows desperate, and one does not write at all. At this rate I have served others, and have been served myself.

I wish I had a Lexicon by me, to find whether your Greek word be spelt and accented right, and am very sorry you have read an *acutum in ultimâ*, as if you laid the

greatest stress upon the worst part of the word. However, I protest against your meaning, or any interpretation you shall ever make of that nature out of my letters; if I thought you deserved a y bitter words, I should either deliver them plainly, or hold my tongue altogether; for, I esteem the custom of conveying one's resentment by hints, or innuendos, to be a sign of malice or fear, or too little sincerity: but I have told you, *coram et absens*, that you are in your nature more sensible than you need be; and I find it is with reputation as with all other possessions, that those who have the greatest portion are most covetous of it. It is hard you cannot be satisfied with the esteem of the best among your neighbours, but lose your time in regarding what may be thought of you by one of my privacy and distance. I wish you could as easily make my esteem and friendship for you to be of any value, as you may be sure to command them.

I should be sorry if you have been at any inconvenience in hastening my accomps; and I dare refer you to my letter, that they will lay the fault upon yourself; for, I think I desired, more than once, that you would not make more dispatch than stood with your ease, because I was in no haste at all.

I desired of you, two or three times, that when you had sent me a catalogue of those few books, you would not send them to Dublin till you had heard again from me. The reason was, that I did believe there were one or two of them that might have been useful to you, and one or two more that were not worth their carriage. Of the latter sort were an old musty Horace and Joley's book. Of the former were Reynolds's Work; Collection of Sermons, in quarto; Stillingfleet's Grounds, &c.; and the folio paper book, very good for sermons, or a receipt-book for your wife, to keep accounts of mutton, raisins, &c. The Sceptis Scientifica is not mine, but old Mr. Dobbes's; and I wish it were restored. He has Temple's Miscellanea instead of it, which is a good book, worth your reading. If Sceptis Scientifica comes to me, I'll burn it for a stustian piece of abominable curious virtuoso stuff. The books missing are few and inconsiderable, not worth troubling any body about. I hope this will come to your hands before you have sent your cargo, that you may keep those books you mention; and desire you will write my name and *ex dno* before them in large letters. I desire my humble service to Mrs. Windar, and that you will let her know I shall pay a visit at Carmony some day or other, how little soever any of you may think of it; but I will, as you desire, excuse you the delivery of my compliments to poor H. Clements, and hope you will have much better fortune than poor Mr. Davis, who has left a family that is like to find a cruel want of him.

Pray

GENT. MAG. *July, 1794.*

Pray let me hear that you grow very rich, and begin to make purchase. I never heard that H. Clements was dead; I was at his mayoral feast. Has he been mayor since, or did he die then, and every body forgot to send me word of it?

These sermons you have thought fit to transcribe will utterly disgrace you, unless you have so much credit that whatever comes from you will pass. They were what I was firmly resolved to burn, and especially some of them; the idlest, trifling stuff that ever was writ, calculated for a church without company, or a roof like our at Oxford. They will be a perfect lampoon upon me, whenever you look on them and remember they are mine.

I remember those letters to Eliza; they were writ in my youth. You might have sealed them up, and nobody of my friends would have opened them. Pray burn them.

There were parcels of other papers that I would not have lost, and I hope you have packed them up, so that they may come to me. Some of them were abstracts and collections from reading.

You mention a dangerous rival for an absent lover. But I must take my fortune. If the report proceeds, pray inform me; and, when you have leisure and humour, give me the pleasure of a letter from you; and, though you are a man full of fastenings to the world, yet endeavour to continue a friendship in absence; for, who knows but Fate may jumble us together again; and I believe, had I been of your neighbourhood, I should not have been so unsatisfied with the region I was planted in.

I am, and will be ever, entirely yours, &c.

J. SWIFT.

Pray let me know something of my debt being paid to Tailor, the inn-keeper of I have forgot the name of the town—between Dromore and Newry.

TO THE REV. MR. WINDAR, AT BELFAST.

Sir, Dublin, Feb. 19, 1731-2.

I HAD the favour of yours of the 6th instant. I have been above a fortnight confined by an accidental strain, and can neither ride nor walk, nor easily write, else you should have heard from me sooner. I am heartily sorry for your disorder, and am the more sensible by those I have myself, though not of the same kind, but a constant disposition to giddiness, which I fear my present confinement, with the want of exercise, will increase. I am afraid you could not light upon a more unqualified man to serve you or my nearest friends, in any manner, with people in power: for, I have the misfortune to be not only under the particular displeasure both of the King and Queen, as every body knows, but likewise every person, both in England and Ireland, who is well with the Court, and can do me good or hurt. And although this and the

two last Lieutenants were of my old acquaintance, yet I never could prevail with any of them to give a living to a sober grave clergyman, who married my near relation, and has been long in the church, so that he still is my curate; and I reckon this present governor will do like the rest. I believe there is not any person you see from this town who does not know that my situation is as I describe. If you, or your son, were in favour with any bishop or parson, perhaps it might be contrived to have them put in mind, or solicited; but I am no way proper to be the first mover, because there is not one spiritual or temporal lord in Ireland whom I visit, or by whom I am visited, but am as mere a monk as any in Spain; and there is not a clergyman on the top of a mountain who so little converses with mankind, or is so little regarded by them, on any other account except shewing malice. All this I bear as well as I can; eat my morsel alone, *like a king*; and constantly at home, when I am not riding, or walking, which I do often, and *always alone*.

I give you this picture of myself, out of old friendship; whence you may judge what share of spirits and mirth are now left me; yet I cannot read at night, and am therefore forced to scribble something, whereof nine things in ten are burned next morning. Forgive this tediousness in the pen, which I acquire by the want of spending it in talk. And believe me to be, with true esteem and friendship, your most obedient, humble servant, &c.

[No signature].

Mr. URBAN, Stockport, June 30.

MY admiration is never excited in a more lively manner than when I contemplate the natural affection of the irrational creation. It is, I think, to be placed among the first of the incomprehensible works of the Lord of the Universe. Few parents, I am afraid, bear such an ardent love to their children as birds and beasts do to their offspring. The most timid become bold and courageous in defence of their young. I myself, for touching a young rabbit, have received a most savage bite from the old female. And no one can be ignorant of the resolute and daring behaviour of the domestic hen when any thing approaches her little chirping brood. Though naturally timorous, and knowing nothing but flight before she becomes a parent; yet, when that period arrives, she despises every danger, and, with the most intrepid boldness, attacks the sturdiest dog in defence of her helpless family. But neither these, nor any other instances, which

which I have ever either read or heard of, will bear comparison with a very recent one in this town. As I was walking carelessly, some evenings ago, through the street, a young sparrow, desirous, I suppose, of winging the air before it was perfectly fledged, dropped just before me. When I saw its situation, I gathered and carried it to a little boy in a shop hard-by, who gladly accepted of it as a young *brown linnet*. He hung it in the shop (the door of which was constantly open); and, the ensuing morning, when the little one was *distending its melodious throat*, was surprised by seeing another bird enter, and fix upon the cage. Nothing frightened it; it would not be driven away. At last he got up to it, and put it to the nestling. This was the mother.—The cock the day after made his appearance in the same manner, hovered for a while around the cage, and at length fixed on it as his partner had done before. They are kept together, and looked upon as a very rare curiosity. Many go to see them; and the story of them is related with wonder and astonishment in every company. When I think of this circumstance, I am ready to cry out with Sterne, “Shame on the world; if we but loved one another as these poor birds loved their young, it would be something.” But what parents, let me ask, to solace the affliction of their child, would obstinately determine to endure the pinching wants and sorrows of a gloomy prison? Such conduct were not to be wished. But, instances like this manifestly shew, that we are far more *selfish* than these poor feeble creatures.

Equidem credo, quod sit divinitus illis ingenium.

Yours, &c.

F. C.

Mr. URBAN,

July 12. *

I SHALL esteem myself greatly obliged by your correspondents informing me, through the channel of your valuable publication, whether “any computation is extant of the present annual value of the lands in England and Wales, which are absolutely or virtually discharged from tithes in consequence of having belonged to the greater abbeyes, or of paying only antient, fixed, and inconsiderable sums, in lieu of them?”

And if any one of your correspondents, who is in possession of “*Johnston on Abbey Lands*,” printed about a cen-

tury ago, will communicate a short view of its contents, he will be entitled to my best thanks.

C. M.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS:
SPRING, 1794.

“Who is this beautiful Virgin that approaches, clothed in a robe of light green? She has a garland of flowers on her head, and flowers spring up wherever she sets her foot. The snow which covered the fields, and the ice which was in the rivers, melt away when she breathes upon them. The young lambs fisk about her, and the birds warble in their little throats, to welcome her coming; and, when they see her, they begin to choose their mates, and to build their nests. Youths and maidens, have ye seen this beautiful Virgin? If ye have, tell me who is she, and what is her name.”

The Masque of Nature.

YES, instructive Barbauld*, the youths and maidens of Britain have seen the beautiful Virgin whom thy elegant pen hath so naturally depicted! She is the first-born daughter of the Year, and men call her Spring. She entered our hemisphere on the 20th of the third month, and no more ice or snow was seen; but the general brilliancy of her complexion was often diminished by cruel blights, and in May was obscured by cold rain. The robe she wore at her entrance was more vivid than common, and her garland was more varied. The lambs that greeted her were unusually strong; and the birds that welcomed her were forwarder in their song and in their architecture than wont to be. Oh! pleasing authoress, how worthily was thy pen employed, when directing the attention of the youths and the maidens of Britain to the works of their Maker!

“On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every rill a sweet instruction flows.”

YOUNG.

The common laurel was in blossom on the 27th of March, and the purple lilac on April the 5th. Many oaks were forward in leaf on April the 12th, and walnut-trees had foliage on April the 17th. Easter-day (which fell on April the 20th.) was graced by the first opening of the white-thorn flowers; and most exhilarating was the Easter in every natural respect: the weather was glorious, the crops promising, and never was a bloom to profuse seen as was then apparent on every kind of shrub

* The Masque of Nature was written by Mrs. Barbauld.

and tree whether useful or ornamental. On the Monday arrived the swallows: the night of the Friday following was most extraordinarily suffocating. The weather we experienced in April was of the same degree of heat as that we often have in June and July, particularly at Easter. It ended, as such periods usually do, in a violent thunder-storm, which happened on the 27th, but was not general.

The sulphur butterfly first appeared on March the 26th; and, during the middle of April, the air was fanned by butterflies of many sorts in great numbers; and this year again the flugs were intolerably troublesome.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

*** Since Mr. Shaw's Staffordshire article (p. 602) was put to press, we are informed, that his intended History has received additional strength from the very liberal communications of the Rev. John Homfray, B. A. of Merton College, Oxford, whose fondness for Local Antiquities led him to collect every thing curious and useful relating to Staffordshire in the Ashmolean and Bodleian libraries, Oxford.

X. Y. Z. informs us, that Newton Hall (p. 470), is in the parish of Dunmow; that the masonry was by Mr. William Vere, of Stratford; that the blank on the sarcophagus was left for the name of the husband; and that the Christian name of Bridges, so called by Æ. U. should be, as on the monument, with a y—Brydges—the surname of the dukes of Chandos.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF LORDS.

March 3.

AN appeal from a decision of the Court of Session in Scotland, concerning a policy of insurance, was argued, in which Campbell and others were appellants, and Ruffel and Co. respondents.

In the Commons, the same day, thanks were voted to Dr. Bathurst for his sermon preached on the Fast-day.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* presented a petition from Mr. Christopher Atkinson, praying that the resolution, by which he was expelled from the House, might be expunged from its Journals. He briefly stated the circumstances which led to the conviction of Mr. Atkinson. He was found guilty of perjury, said to have been committed by him in swearing to the contents of an affidavit which had been made, in order that he might obtain a criminal information against Mr. Bennett, who, in the public prints, had accused him of mal-practices as agent to the Victualling-office. Since that time, however, he had received the royal pardon, and his accounts had been allowed in the Court of Exchequer.

The petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

H. OF LORDS.

March 4.

Their Lordships gave judgement in the appeal *Campbell v. Ruffel*, by reversing the interlocutors of the Court of Session.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Mainwaring* presented a petition from the proprietors, renters, and creditors, of the Royalty Theatre, for a bill to enable his Majesty to grant a licence for the said theatre; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Pelham* presented a petition from Messrs. Baillie and Home, the executors to the will of the late John Hunter. The will enjoins, that his anatomical collection of the human œconomy, calculated as it was for the instruction of students in surgery and medicine, should first be offered to the British nation at a reasonable value. Should the offer not be accepted, the museum is to be offered to any other country disposed to purchase it. Referred to a Committee, with instruction to report upon it.

March 5.

Mr. *Durke* moved, that a Committee, consisting of the Managers for conducting the trial of Mr. Hastings, be appointed to inspect the Lords Journals as far as relates to the trial of Mr. Hastings, and to report their opinion thereon to the House.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means; and several accounts having been referred to it,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* submitted to the Committee a mode of liquidating the navy bills up to the 31st of March, 1793, making a capital of 153,094l. 18s. 1d. He proposed to fund them in the 5 per cents. at the rate of 99 per cent.; which would be equivalent,

he

he said, to 101, if taken at the present price. He then moved a resolution to this effect, which was agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* next adverted to the duty to be imposed on slates, stones, and marble, and pointed out that, from their great variety, it would be better to place the duty rather on value than on weight. He also observed, that there was a duty on those materials at present when coming from Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Mann, but that it was something less than the duty now in contemplation amounted to. As it would, however, in his opinion, be expedient to equalize this duty throughout all parts of his Majesty's dominions, he meant to propose the abolition of the present impost, and to substitute one in its stead exactly similar to that about to take place in England. He then proposed the following resolutions :

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present duty on stones, slates, and marble, coming from Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, and Mann, do cease and determine.
2. That a duty of 20l. *per cent.* be laid on those articles when coming from those places.
3. That the same duty be laid on the same articles carried coastways from any part of England. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 6.

Heard counsel in a Scotch cause.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Mainwaring*, after stating several improprieties which had obtained respecting a due observation of the Sabbath, owing to the relaxation or inadequacy of the laws relating thereto, particularly in the instance of the practice of journeymen bakers, which part of his proposed measure would go to restrain (*viz.* baking on a Sunday, except from the hours of ten to one inclusive), moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend an act, passed in the 29th year of the reign of Charles II; which was agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a bill similar to what had passed in last war—he meant, a bill for augmenting the militia. He imagined, from the present situation of the country, any observations, in order to induce the House to agree to the measure, were unnecessary; but was

persuaded that the exertions which had been made, and the zeal of the country which appeared, in the last war, would not be found to be less effectual in the present. In the last war, by enlisting Volunteer Companies, a considerable force for our internal defence was raised in a very short period. He should wish to follow the steps of that bill except in one respect: the bill that passed in the last war was confined only to volunteers; it might be advisable to leave an option to his Majesty, whether, under certain circumstances, there might not be an addition of privates to each company; and therefore the bill would leave an option of augmenting the militia, either by volunteer companies, or by the addition of privates to each company. There were other means by which the zeal and spirit of the country might be exerted with regard to its security and defence, which might give us the fullest confidence of safety and protection at home. He did not then mean to enter into them, nor did they immediately call for parliamentary provision. It would naturally occur to gentlemen on that occasion, that there might be other volunteer companies, especially on the sea-coasts; and an augmentation of the cavalry, for internal defence, was a very material and important object. They might also, under certain circumstances, have a species of cavalry, consisting of gentlemen and yeomanry, who might not be called out of their counties but on the pressure of an exigency, and in cases of urgent necessity. This was a sort of preparation which occasioned very little inconvenience, and gave the greatest degree of security if any exigency should ever arise. He trusted this measure would be agreeable to the general feelings of the House and country at large. Without troubling the House farther on the subject, he would move, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for augmenting the militia."

When the question was put,

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* said, he had no objection to the bill in so far as it went to augment the militia, though he lamented that so many persons would be taken from the cultivation of the land. He did not see any necessity for volunteer companies, and the other parts of the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan; and therefore he should give them his individual negative.

Mr. *Francis* said, the Right Hon. Gentleman

tleman was in the habit of appealing to the feelings of the House and of the publick, with regard to the propriety of his measures in conducting the present war, and that they repaid him with silence. The publick were in the deepest despair on account of the war.

Mr. *Bouverie* replied to Mr. Francis and Mr. Taylor, and gave his assent to the bill; and observed, that it did not follow, because the communication was not attended with plaudits, that the House was averse to it.

Mr. *Fox* lamented that it should be found expedient to call for such an extensive and unprecedented augmentation of the internal force, and in a much greater degree than when, during the late war, the great powers of Europe were combined against us, and their fleets rode triumphant in the Channel. If the apprehension and danger of invasion was now considered to be proportionally greater than at that period, the nation, notwithstanding all its alliances and advantages in the present, must be reduced to a very alarming crisis indeed. Such proceedings did not forebode well as to the success of the war.

The question was put and carried, and the bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Mr. *Whitbread*, jun. said, it was not his intention to call into question his Majesty's right in the making of treaties with foreign powers, a right which was incontestably vested in the Crown, but to call the consideration of the House to the grounds on which those treaties had been made, and the ultimate objects which they had in view. He then took a general view of the war from the moment this country entered into it, the progress of the same, and of our Allies, in order to shew that their objects were different from ours, and that, if these objects were obtained, we could not even look for a permanent peace, as they would fall out about the division of the plunder. After a variety of arguments and observations in support of his opinion, he moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the deep concern which his faithful Commons felt for his Majesty's entering into treaties so incompatible with the interests and happiness of the nation; and that his Majesty would take such measures as in his wisdom seemed best to extricate the country, without sacrificing its honour, from

those engagements which were likely to prove injurious to its happiness and prosperity.

Mr. *Jenkinson* said, the discussion that ought here to arise was, whether the conduct of this country to other nations was just and true. Should a regular motion be made for peace, he would expect an adequate security should be pointed out for its stability. He insisted that, on the part of France, the war was a war of aggression. The Convention of Pilnitz could not be considered as an act of provocation; although it declared to set the King of France free, and to enable him to form a government just and rational.

Mr. *Fox* engaged to shew, that there was no common object to which the Confederate Powers directed their attention. He combated the assertion that the French were the aggressors against Austria and Prussia; and, on the contrary, maintained, that, although the Emperor held out pacific measures, yet no one believed his intentions were such, and that, in point of faith, he was continually interfering with the internal government of France. After reviewing the conduct of the Allies towards France, he insisted, no instances of perfidy could be so glaring, and abominably deficient in good faith, as those which they, with unblushing front, had sent into the world. From these points, which he pressed to a great length, he adduced the inference, that the objects which our Allies proposed to themselves were different from those which we had stated to be ours. Ours might be to restore order and peace to the kingdom of France; but the fair inference from the conduct of our Allies was, that they meant to dismember the country, and indemnify themselves by plunder, and unjustly appropriating the ruins of that unfortunate kingdom to their own advantage. He deprecated such an event, which, he was sure, far from giving us even delusive repose, would be a bone of contention to the new-combined powers, and prove the seeds of many future and destructive wars.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the leading principle of the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House was, that we had voluntarily entered into the war, and could conclude it whenever we thought proper; but the fact notoriously was, that it was a war of aggression and unmerited provocation on the part

part of our enemies. He concluded, that, by taking a general view of the situation of Europe now, and comparing it to what it was in the beginning of the war, we might fairly augur success to our endeavours. He defended the alliances by observing, as we were driven into the war, we had a just right to avail ourselves of the assistance of those powers whom we found already engaged as opponents to our enemies.

The House divided; for the address 26, against it 138, majority 112.

H. OF LORDS.
March 7.

The Scotland bark bill, and five inclosure bills, were brought from the Commons, and read the first time.

Earl *Caernarvon* presented a petition against the Worcestershire canal bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, the same day, the bill for increasing the militia was read the third time.

Upon the order of the day, for going into a Committee upon the bill for preventing the exportation of slaves into the foreign West India islands,

Col. *Tarleton* said a few words against it. After which, the House divided upon going into the Committee; which was carried, Ayes 40, Noes 28.

H. OF LORDS.
March 10.

The Bishop of *Rochester* lamented the delays that had attended the examination of witnesses on the slave trade. This question, which came before the House so long ago as the year 1792, was certainly of great magnitude; and, it must be the wish of those who were for the abolition of so inhuman a traffick, as well as those who thought that policy rendered the continuance of the trade necessary, to have the question speedily decided upon; besides, it came before the House recommended by the Commons of Great Britain, and was therefore a question that demanded their Lordships most serious attention, and a speedy determination. It had been resolved to examine witnesses, and to hear counsel at the bar of the House. He for one had agreed to that mode of procedure; but the experience of three sessions of parliament had altered his opinion as to the propriety of that mode; very little progress had been made, and the evidence already examined bore no

proportion to that which still remains for examination. He should therefore move, "that the farther hearing of counsel, and the examination of evidence, on the state of the slave-trade, shall be in a Committee above-stairs, and no longer at the bar of the House; and that their Lordships shall be called to attend the Committee for that purpose."

The Duke of *Clarence* thought it improper now to make any alteration in the mode of conducting the business. His Royal Highness had seen, from an exact estimate, that the revenue arising from our West-India and African trade was upwards of four millions annually, and employed 25,000 seamen. He asked, if these were trifling objects, or deserved to be considered in a Committee, when the House heard appeals at their bar on matters of little moment? He would not suppose it possible that they could be so inconsistent with themselves. Nothing should ever prevail on that House, where such an immense property was at stake as 70 millions, to treat the affair lightly, or to come to any determination till after the most mature deliberation. Great attention was certainly due to every thing which came from so respectable a body as the Commons of England; but still their Lordships must judge for themselves; and he would never consent to subscribe to the opinion of others while his own judgement was supported by evidence. After having spoken very ably on the motion, he concluded by giving it his decided negative.

Earl *Mansfield* would not give his consent to the referring so important an object to a Committee.

Lord *Grenville* could see no difficulty in that House leaving the business to a Committee, either to collect evidence, or to report upon it. He therefore gave his approbation to the motion.

Lord *Thurlow* opposed the motion, and thought it the most extraordinary that ever had been made, and was contrary to the justice of the House. The trade in question was sanctioned by the executive and several legislative acts. Religion had called it base and infamous; but, were 70 millions of property, which were vested in commerce, and sanctioned by the proprietors by an authority which had induced them to embark in it, to be sacrificed to a change of opinion, or the caprice of the moment? How could the Committee above stairs

stairs combine the joint effect of the evidence given at their bar with that which might be given before them? It was impossible; and every wise and good Government should shew all possible attention to the right of property, which it should preserve inviolate.

The Bishop of *Landaff* only desired that the public mind might not be kept longer in suspense on the subject. He admitted that the merchants and planters were deeply interested in the issue; but the wretched Africans were no less so. Several millions were dragged every year from their homes; it was, therefore, prolonging their wretchedness, for the House to protract a decision upon it. He would bow to the opinion of the House, whatever that might be; if it was for continuing the trade, he would submit to it; but, if it was for abolishing it, he would greatly rejoice, and would vote for the motion.

Lord *Kinnoul* said, when such property was at stake, too great deliberation could not be used. He, therefore, was against the motion.

The House divided; and there appeared, for the motion 14, against it 42, majority 28.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Adam* brought forward his proposition relative to Messrs. Muir and Palmer. He prefaced it with a speech of very great length; and moved, "that there be laid before this House a copy of the indictment, warrant of committal, plea, &c. verdict, and sentence passed the 31st of August, 1793, on Thomas Muir the younger, of Hunterhill," &c.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* contended, that the proceedings of the court were in strict conformity to the known and established law of Scotland, though perhaps not of this part of the island.

A long debate ensued, which lasted till past three in the morning; when the House divided,

For the motion 32, Against it 171.

H. OF LORDS.

March 12.

The interlocutor of the Court of Session in Newland was affirmed, in the appeal, *Newham* and others *v.* *Russel* and Co.

In the Commons, the same day, the Penny-post bill was read the third time, and sent to the Lords.

H. OF LORDS.

March 13.

Resolved into a Committee of the whole House on the African slave-trade bill; when Mr. *Franklyn* was called to the bar, and underwent a long examination.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the militia bill, Mr. *Powys* was prepared, he said, as far as he had read the bill, to give his hearty assent to it; he only wished to see a clause introduced, to provide for the wives and children of such militia-men as might be embodied under it, similar to that clause which was adopted in the former bill.

Mr. *Steele* approved of the suggestion; and, as it was open to any member to move such a clause in that or any future stage of the bill, he should not fail to give it his support.

H. OF LORDS.

March 14.

Heard an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Grey* prefaced a motion, for a bill to indemnify Ministers for their conduct respecting the landing of the Hessian troops, with a speech of some length, in the course of which he took a comprehensive view of the arguments which had been adduced on a former night against his propositions on the same subject; and, at the same time, stated the substance of what had been advanced by himself and gentlemen on his side the House in favour of his propositions. He then moved, "for leave to bring in a bill to indemnify those persons who had advised his Majesty to order the debarkation of the Hessian troops," &c.

Mr. *Francis*, after seconding the motion, observed, that such a precedent, if established, would go to wound the Constitution in its vital parts, and extend the prerogative in such a degree, as that the liberties of the subject would be insecure for a day.

Mr. *T. Grenville*, in a speech of some length, opposed the motion, and was of opinion, that such a power was properly vested in the Crown for the purpose of the defence and safety of the country.

Several other gentlemen spoke; after which the House divided;

For the motion 41. Against it 170.

113. *Let-*

213. *Letters during the Course of a Tour through Germany and witzerland, in the Years 1791 and 1792. with Reflections on the Manners, Literature, and Religion, of those Countries.* By Robert Gray, M. A. Vicar of Farringdon, Berks. (Continued from p. 253.)

MR. Gray reports his travels in so different a manner from most of his contemporaries that we feel a pleasure in tracing his progress. He left England June 6, 1791, and from St. Omer's proceeded to Cassel, Lille, Ghent, Brussels, Liege, Spa, Aix-la-chapelle, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Frankfort, Marburg, Cassel, Mentz, Mannheim, Carlshuise, Rastade, Berne, Fribourg, and so into the Swiss Cantons. At St. Omer's the monks were preparing to quit the spacious and beautiful convent of St. Bertin, which, like other convents, was to be converted into barracks, granaries, or manufactories. The people at Lille appeared better clothed, and more carefully fed and lodged, than those in France; but, though they have caught the enthusiasm of liberty, and were flattered by its prospect, many of them murmur against the violent proceedings of the National Assembly. The church of St. Gudule has probably been plundered of its pulpit, painted glass, and pictures of Rembrandt, since Mr. G. saw it, and we shudder to think what a different appearance many of the cities and towns he describes in Flanders now wear. He draws a short but strong picture of Spa, where the king of Sweden was come to meet the Prince of Orange, but did not appear with him in public. "The son of the Prince of Orange has the reputation of abilities far superior to those of his father, and of inheriting the genius of his mother" (p. 14). The palace at Dusseldorf seems deserted, but the invaluable collection of pictures not undeservedly celebrated as an unrivalled assemblage of Flemish productions. Mr. G. found there a baron de Harold, an Irishman, who has published in English some poems under the name of Ossian, from fragments of some traditional songs found in the Erse language in Ireland; and is now employed in translating into English verse the *Christiad*, a Latin poem, by Robert Clarke, a Carthusian monk, of Neuport, in 1780, printed at Bruges, 1678, from which, he says, Milton borrowed largely. Cologne, though nicely situated for trade, is now decayed both in situation and commerce, and the streets and buildings

are dirty and unimproved. Count d'Artois, with M. de Calonne, arrived there on his road to Brussels on advice that the king his brother had escaped; but the news was soon reversed by another messenger. "If he had displayed his standard what fatal effects must instantly have followed; the preparations for civil war were already begun."—"The writer could not then foresee that an uncontrolled and ferocious frenzy would produce effects in France more dreadful than any civil war at that period could have occasioned" (p. 29 and note).

The position of Coblenz on the Rhine at the mouth of the Moselle is amazingly fine. Of the Rhine we can never profess sufficient admiration, it has every beauty that poetical description hath ascribed to it, p. 30. Frankfort affords little gaiety to a stranger except at a coronation or fair. The principal street is spacious, the town populous and well governed, but the Lutheran spirit prevails in the manufactories. The trade is supposed to decrease. Marburgh has a flourishing university, with 24 professors and about 350 students. From professor Beamslair's plan, who styles himself *professor ordinaire en pedagogue*, we learn that 30*l.* per annum must be paid for board and instruction in French and German; Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, must be paid for separately, each 4*l.* per annum; Italian and English each 3*l.* Dutch and Religion each 2*l.* 10*s.* p. 36. Cassel is a most beautiful town, and somewhat resembles Bath. Among the manuscripts in the library is one of Thucydides, "which some Dutch editor of that historian has collated". In the museum are three focus glasses, which will burn wood in water and dissolve diamonds, made by a man in the Prince of Stolberg's service, now dead, p. 38. Mr. G. observes that the Lutheran spirit has always been more tolerant than that of Calvin; departing in this respect, as well as in its general principle, less from the church of Rome than from other Protestant sects; its oppressive and persecuting temper, however, abated considerably towards the close of the last century, when the authority of his symbolical books began to diminish. p. 40 We do not exactly

* This MS. written on paper, 1752, was collated by Schimicke, professor at Marburgh, for Duker, in his edition, Amsterdam, 1752, fol.

comprehend what these *symbolical books* were.

Mentz is finely situated at the confluence of the Maine and Rhine. The adjoining country is covered with vineyards, among which, not far distant, is the pleasant village of Hockeim, where the famous Hock wine is produced, of which the Augustines of Mayence and Frankfort have exclusive possession. In a good year the dean and chapter gain 12 or 15,000 guilders by it. The Gothic palace of Martinburg, the cathedral and collegiate church, and the elector's small Chateau Favorite, near the town, are briefly touched on. "The pretensions of Faust in concert with Guttenburg and Schoeffer have been opposed, but their opponents can produce no works printed before 1441, and indeed their claim may be satisfactorily defended. It is certain that a Bible was published at Mayence 1450 or 1452, that these three laboured conjointly at it, and that, probably, this is the first book that ever was printed. The *Speculum Vitæ humanæ*, the *Doctrinal and Grammar of Gallus*, which bear an earlier date, are considered as spurious" (p. 51).

Manheim is a very beautiful town, fortified after Cohorn's manner; its streets are spacious and regular. The Electoral Palace is situated at the junction of the Rhine and Neckar. His collection of pictures is extremely interesting, and perhaps no sovereign in Europe except the pope and the grand duke of Tuscany can boast of two collections equal to those of Dusseldorf and Manheim. As the town has but little trade, it suffers much from the absence of the court.

From Freiburg, whose cathedral contains a few pictures by Holbein, Mr. G. comes to Basle, the cathedral of which is remarkable for the tombs of Erasmus, and of Gertrude, wife of the Emperor Rodolph I. Mechel the engraver, whose collection of prints and pictures is well worth seeing, has engraved Rubens's designs from the Dance of Death, now perishing on the walls of the churchyard of the Prædicants' convent, in the suburbs of St. John, where it was sketched in memory of the plague during the council at Basle, 1433. He has also published an improved edition of Erasmus's *Moræ Encomium*, with Holbein's sketches in the margin. In the public library are many letters of Erasmus to Auberbach, between 1530 and 1533, containing some curious par-

ticulars relative to English affairs; and in the Album the hand-writing of Algernon Sidney and Lord North.

The falls of the Rhine, which have of late been so unfortunately signalized in our Magazine (see vol. LXIII. p. 2054.) are thus described by Mr. G.

"The whole river, after rippling and foaming over several scattered breakers, runs by different channels against some beautiful rocks, which rise several feet from the water covered with shrubby wood; beat back from these it rushes round, and, by three grand openings, precipitates its fall in accumulated masses for 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, raging and foaming with wonderful violence, and throwing up a thick dust and shower of spray. In the view from the front, as the banks approach in the perspective, the river appears almost surrounded by a fine amphitheatre of hills, richly covered with trees. After viewing it at the bottom of the descent, and looking up at its arched fall, and after contemplating its broad and magnificent front from the beach, we crossed over in a little boat to the castle of Lauffen. From the room there, which overhangs the cataract, we saw the river, under different circumstances, spreading into great varieties of surface before its fall; in some parts gliding smooth and transparent over polished and rounded swellings of rocks, in others broken, showy, and unequal, it rushes headlong down its steep descent. We wished to contemplate this amazing fall in every point of view, and therefore descended to the planks and beach beneath it, and were covered by its spray and stunned by its noise" (p. 82).

We are next conducted to *Constance, St. Gallens, Glarus, Aarenzal*, the baths of *Pfeiffer, Zurich, Enndlin*.

"Strangers at Zurich are generally conducted to see Mr. Gessner the painter's works; we were shewn some of his landscapes, in imitation of those of Italian masters. His designing is good, but his manner somewhat hard. The Swiss, who have a country of such peculiar scenery to describe, should form a school of their own; but it is singular that Switzerland has as yet produced neither poets nor painters who have much distinguished themselves. The sublime poem of Haller on the Alps is almost the only important description in poetry of Swiss scenery by a native of Switzerland, and, till lately, it has had no painters of landscape known beyond their country. The natives become familiar with the grand and noble scenes of their country before they have attention to admire, and power to imitate, them; and Switzerland has scarcely yet arrived to that refinement of civilization in which a knowledge of the polite arts leads men to the investigation of their principles. The

The foreigners who travel here for the first time are astonished at the stupendous character of the objects which they behold, but these they dare not attempt to copy. The mountain with its summit of snow could not, perhaps, be introduced with harmony. The lake is too spacious for representation; and he who should select only the picturesque cottage, or the woody bank, undermined and rugged, would not characterize his work as a description of Switzerland. Painters, however, may study here every department of art, and, when a *Salvator Rosa* shall arise, will find materials to employ his pencil. We were much pleased with the works of Mr. Hope, a butcher, who has displayed a very extraordinary taste for landscape. He has certainly a genius of great scope, and his representations are much to be admired, I thought that he failed in the colouring of his water. *L'Académie Physique* deserves much attention. We saw there a fine *Mortus Siccus*, which was collected by the learned *Gesner*" (p. 133—136).

Mr. G. next, in his way to St. Gothard, comes to *Zug* and *Schwytz*, at which last is a collection of medals in the possession of Mr. Hottinger, which Mr. Mechel has engraved, the lake of four cantons, and William Tell's chapel, painted with sketches of his history. *Altdorf*, the capital of the canton of Uri, with a chapel erected on the spot where Tell was born. We cannot follow him over every mountain and through every valley, which he compares with *The Italian Tempe*, p. 142—144. Leaving St. Gothard, they crossed the lake for Lucerne, one of the watermen singing the feats of Tell in some traditional songs; which had a local propriety, as the borders of the lake were occasionally adorned with monuments erected in honour of his exploits. The Jesuits college is large, and now inhabited by a few professors, with one of whom Mr. G. conversed; he regretted, with much apparent concern and sincerity, the injury done to religion by the insidious industry of Voltaire and his party, who have poisoned the sources of information. The Swiss, who in general have some taste for literature, are more likely to suffer from the wretched philosophy inserted in modern publications, since, where all drink, many must be intoxicated with shallow draughts. He called also on General Plüffer, who shewed him his very accurate and elaborate model, in wax and stone, of near one fourth of Switzerland, in which he has observed the relative heights of the mountains by a geome-

trical proportion, traced out local circumference, and minutely marked every particular deserving of attention. (p. 154, 155.)

Mr. G. was witness to the receiving of two young maidens, in the bloom of life, into a convent near Zurich, and was surprized to hear that the spirit of retiring to celibacy is at present prevalent among females in the Roman Catholic part of Switzerland, p. 160. The small remains of the Castle of *Hapsburgh*, which is famous as the root of the family of Austria, for having furnished Germany with an emperor, Rodolph of Hapsburgh, elected 1273, by the interest of the archbishop of Mayence, are now inhabited by a farmer, p. 161. The baths of *Baden* and *Schwiznach* are next described. At *Arau* Mr. Meyer, a wealthy ribbon-merchant, shewed a model of part of Switzerland, well executed, and some very capital pictures of Swiss peasantry, in the costume of their respective cantons, painted by Joseph Reinhold, whom Mr. Meyer has deservedly encouraged. The great church at *Soleure* is said to have cost 80,000*l.* besides an additional expence by an alteration in the plan after the foundations were laid. The whole place has an appearance of neatness and comfort which resembles the air of a Protestant town. Of Madame Langham's tomb, at *Hindelbank*, Mr. Gray thinks the design superior to the execution, and the stone is crumbling to pieces. It represents a mother rising through the bursting tomb, at the general resurrection, holding her child in her arms, and exclaiming, in Haller's simple and pathetic inscription,

"*Hier, her, bin ich, und das kind so du mir gegeben hast.*"

"Here am I, Lord, and the child thou hast given me."

Berne is a very handsome town, and the streets are kept clean by felons chained with a collar and hook over their heads. The refinement of a rich ancestry has introduced more of the French manners than in other parts of Switzerland, by the return of military men enriched in other countries, with an importation of foreign customs, who extend a taste for luxury rapidly among a people, who retain a reverence for the nobility which their ancestors possessed, where education has instilled a spirit of elegance, where little literature is cultivated, and an inconsiderable trade is carried on, in a province so little fertile, so inland, and

so

so badly situated for communication with other counties by water. Gaming is effectually prevented; for, every member of the council takes an oath to inform against any whom he sees engaged in high play; and it is in vain to attempt seduction; for, the seducer is compelled to marry the woman whom he has violated. Public brothels are allowed under certain regulations. *Friburg* is filled with ornamented convents, having large libraries without any books or MSS. of consequence, and the women are wonderfully pretty with delicate complexions. The village of *Gruyeres* is famous for the cheese which is exported through all countries. At *Vevay* Mr. G. saw the septennial celebration of the *fête des vigneronns* in ancient characters of heathen gods and goddesses, at which our prince Augustus and several English gentlemen and ladies assisted. Next day he walked to *Clarence* and *Chatillard* castle, beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a glorious view of the lake, the mouth of the Rhine, and the distant rocks of *Meillerie*. It is surrounded by delightful vineyards, planted in an artificial soil brought to those hills, and supported by some walls lest it should be carried away by the mountain torrents. Rousseau could not have chosen a more delightful spot to describe with his enchanting pen. From *Vevay* he made an excursion to *Chamouni*. "It's a pleasant circumstance that, travellin' in Switzerland, one every where meets parties rambling among its beautiful scenes, which often tempt one to deviate from our plan for the sake of seeing in company scenes that are interesting to see together" (p. 179). From *Aigle* and *Bex* he went to the famous salt-works at *Brevieux*, and next morning to *Martigny*, having entered the *Va lais* at *St. Maurice* by a romantic pass over a Roman bridge, and stopped to contemplate the beautiful cascade called *Pisse Vaube*, falling from a great height with much elegance. From *Martigny* took horses and mules three leagues, over stony roads and rude hills, to *Trient*, in *Vallais*, in a bottom, surrounded by tremendous mountains, covered with snow*. Among the glaciers, *M. Bourrit* was their guide. At *Mousson*, the ancient *Mimno-urum*, over the gate of the *Hotel de Ville*, is an inscription mentioning a present of 75,000 sesterces given by *Q. Elius*, priest of Augustus,

* This is Hannibal's track described by Mr. Whitaker. See p. 546.

to found a gymnasium here or at *Avranches*. It is interesting to see still existing characters of liberality inscribed 18 centuries ago. p. 188. Near the castle at *Avenche* are remains of a Roman pavement, the subject *Bacchanal's*. *C. Caylus* was allowed to take away two satyrs admirably executed, but they were broken in the carriage. Lord C—p—n*, who is often here on a visit to his father, has ordered the remainder to be inclosed to preserve it. The effects of the contested election are sufficiently recovered to enable Lord N——n to return; but he is now so habituated to the climate that it is probable he will never leave Switzerland, where an amiable daughter reconciles him by her filial attention to an absence from his country, and alleviates the sufferings of a disordered constitution, which he has long sustained, p. 190." Passing by the lake of *Morat*, and the charnel so full of the bones of *Charles the Hardy's* army, *Grimme*, *Berne*, *Tbur* (disappointed at the fall of *Staubach*), *Arboing*, *Vienna*, the island of *St. Pierre*, to which *Rousseau* retired, and was driven out "by a silly spirit of persecution from the government of *B. Ste.* originating in narrow policy. We lamented that his genius was not allied to a purer judgement and better principles. If the imagination be not confined within stricter bounds than its own fancy may prescribe, it will often riot into coarse and licentious indulgence. *Rousseau* in all his works gave the rein to an intemperate spirit; but in his *Confessions* he displayed a wild phrenz, which tore even the skirts that should cover human nakedness, and wantonly exhibited every deformity" (p. 196). *Neufchatel* seems happy under the Prussian government, the municipal immunities and independent privileges being secured by very important regulations, accepted by the house of *Brandenburg*, before it was invested with the sovereignty of it. At *Loche* the watch-trade goes on briskly. The printing house at *Yverdu* is famous. At *Orbe*, Mr. *Venel's* brother has successfully, by a gentle and gradual process, restored distorted limbs, both in young persons and adults. The waxen representations and plates of cures must furnish subject of hope to the most disordered. The college at *Lausanne* is a large building, with a library of many thousand volumes, of which the English are allowed the use,

in consequence of many donations by Englishmen. Mr. Gibbon professes to have loved this country from his earliest youth, and to enjoy here, under a mild government, amidst a beautiful landscape, a life of leisure and independence, and the varied pleasures of retirement and society, amidst a people of easy and elegant manners. His friend Lord Sheffield is now with him. Many English reside here, and something of English manners prevails. The best company is to be seen at Mr. Sargent's, to whom strangers easily procure introduction, p. 203. At Coppal, a barony in the bailiage of N. on, resides M. Neckar, in the house of the seigneurie, which he purchased not long ago, and to which appertains some of the vineyards from which the Vin de la cote, so famous in Switzerland, is made. We passed through the paltry French town of *Verfay*, which is called *Choisul's folly*, because built by that minister in opposition to Geneva, p. 204. "Geneva is the chief seat of Calvinism: we wished to see it in its strongest representations, and the day after our arrival being one of the four great *jeûes*, we went to some of the churches, which were much crowded. We beheld in them some strong traits of the Calvinistical coarseness in the seeming indifference of the people to the place of worship, and in their inattention to the minister" (p. 205). Mr. G. speaks highly of the militia, and as unfavourably of the placing young Englishmen with professors who have no restraint upon them. "The second-rate description of men, as far as I could judge, appear to have very generally adopted the ephemeral philosophy, which is now brooding over such a breed of venomous insects for future mischief to the world; they are shallow and self-sufficient; in religion, Calvinists; in politics, Republicans" (p. 209). Voltaire's house at Ferney contains nothing very interesting; his heart has been removed to Paris; his memory is greatly respected for his private charities. The theatre was erected on the return of the aristocratical party, 1782. The higher women have much improved in the elegance of their manners by associating with foreigners. They detest the French, and will, I hope, escape the corruption of which the women of that nation are accused. The constitution is still unshaken, and the liberties of the people undefined. The endeavours of the republican spirit to gain advantage over the aristocratic influence

excite discontent and contests that may again endanger the general security." From Geneva Mr. G. travelled through Chamberry to the Grand Chartreuse, in Dauphiné; where, among other marks of spoliation, we must regret the loss of the MS Ode of our celebrated countryman, stolen probably lately from its Album. Mr. G. speaks of the institution and suppression of monasteries as every reflecting candid mind always will.

Our traveller passes over Mount *Cenis* to *Turin*. If, according to some historians, Hannibal took this route, he may be presumed to have shewn Lombardy to his troops from a lofty mountain in its neighbourhood.

Turin is a small but very regular and handsome city. Science begins to be cultivated there, though the Court is occupied entirely by military affairs and devotion. The nobility live with the exterior of splendour, which they display in their palaces and equipages. They seldom collect libraries or pictures, though the cameos, intaglios, and pictures, of the commandante Geloso deserve to be mentioned, and the fine library of M. Durando comte de Villu, rich in editions of the Classics, would produce a large sum in England, whither his heirs would do well to send it, if they are apprized of the produce of the Pinelli collection (pp. 235, 236). "The present king, Victor Amadeus, is much and universally beloved, even in Savoy: poor as are its inhabitants, when they complain and talk of refusing to pay accustomed tribute to their lords, they except the king's dues (p. 238). The royal palace contains a very fine collection of pictures, partly purchased out of Prince Eugene's cabinet by the late king (p. 239). His country residence is at Montcarliu, five miles from Turin, in an ugly little town, from which it is not separated by any fastidious walls, or barriers of secluded state. It is furnished with great taste and elegance, particularly the apartments of the princefs de Piedmont. We saw the king dine with his family, which is as respectable for virtue as for rank (pp. 241, 242). The building most curious is the *Superge*, a magnificent mausoleum, on a very lofty hill, a league and an half from Turin, erected for Victor Amadeus by Collina; a living architect, now in Prussia. Here is a chapter of 12 canons, who enjoy a considerable revenue. The church is very grand,

grand, and the subterranean depository, which contains the "monumenta regum," is well contrived and awful. The last king's tomb* is always placed in the centre of the apartment, and removed for that of his successor at his death. This must be a striking sight to the monarch who enters. The monuments are handsome; the inscriptions, which are in Latin, did not appear to have any peculiar merit (p. 243).

Asti, the ancient *Pons*, now is a deserted town, with 15 convents. The whole country seems covered with ecclesiasticks. *Alexandria* is a town full of soldiers and monks, with a handsome theatre. Over the gates of *Novi* is inscribed *Libertas*; it is a small free town, under a governor appointed every two years by Genoa.

(To be continued.)

114. *Medical Facts and Observations. Volume the Second. 8vo.*

(Concluded from p. 453.)

ARTICLE X *Observations on some epidemic Effects.* By Mr. William Bizard, F. R. S. and S. A. corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen, and Surgeon to the London Hospital.

For this valuable paper, which shews the author to be an attentive and accurate observer, we must refer our readers to the work itself, as it cannot well be abridged.

XI. Account of a Method of curing Burns and Scalds. By Mr. David Cleghorn, Brewer in Edinburgh. Communicated in three Letters to John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S. Surgeon-general to the Army, &c. and by him to Dr. Simmons.

We have read this paper with great satisfaction. It is evidently the production of a plain, sensible, well-informed man, who candidly gives us the result of his experience, and who communicates it to the publick from the most benevolent motives. We shall here give his own account of his mode of treatment.

"My first application and most powerful remedy is vinegar. If the injury is on the fingers, hands, or lower parts of the arms, the application may very properly be made by an immersion of the parts. Formerly I used also to immerse the feet and lower part of the legs, when injured, in a pail containing vinegar; but, although no material bad consequence ensued from this practice, I found that, by placing the legs in a perpendicular posture, the sores

were more apt to swell and inflame than when they were laid up and supported in an horizontal one. When, therefore, the feet or legs are injured, or when the injury falls on the thighs, the body, the face, or head, where immersion would be inconvenient or impracticable, the method I follow (and which I find very effectual) is to pour some vinegar into a plate or flat-edged dish, and to dip linen rags in the vinegar, and lay them or let them drip on the sores. This operation of alternately dipping the rags and laying them on the parts affected, is repeated so quickly, that the parts are kept constantly wet, or rather overflowing, with the vinegar, and the plates are placed so as to receive or catch as much of it as possible; and I continue to use what falls back again into the plates for some time, till it has become somewhat vapid, when I throw it out, and pour into the plates a new supply of fresh vinegar. I have known two English quarts of vinegar used in this way to a large scald on the legs in four or five hours; and, if the sores have a large surface, and are on the body, under which the plates cannot be so placed as to prevent it from spilling, a larger quantity still of the vinegar will be needed. So cooling and grateful are the effects of this application while any considerable degree of pain or heat remains, and so immediately does the uneasiness return when it is too early discontinued, that the patients themselves seldom fail of giving their active assistance in this operation of wetting the parts affected.

"In slight or superficial injuries, by which I mean such as are attended with no exco-riation, but with pain, heat, or inflammation, and perhaps with small blisters, the vinegar, if early and constantly applied, is sufficient to effect a cure without any other application. It almost instantly gives relief, and in two or three hours, and often in a much shorter time, the patient will be quite at ease. The application of the vinegar may then be intermitted; but, as some degree of pain and heat may possibly return, and if not attended to might yet produce a sore, the vinegar must be applied as often as any painful sensation returns; and, to make sure, it ought to be continued now and then for a day after. In short, it is always prudent, even in these slight cases, to use the vinegar long, and in abundant quantities.

"In most instances, such slight injuries as those I now speak of are healed without ever breaking out into a sore; if, however, through neglect of using the vinegar speedily, or not continuing it long enough, and in sufficient quantities, from something peculiar in the patient's constitution, or any other cause, the injury should degenerate into a sore, it will readily be healed by the application of chalk and poultices in the manner hereafter to be mentioned.

* Qu. coffin? This, if we mistake not, was the practice at St. Denis.

"In severe burns and scalds which have recently happened, and which are attended with large blisters, excoriations, or loss of substance, the vinegar must be constantly applied till the heat and pain nearly cease, which will happen in from two to eight hours according as the injury is more or less severe. The sores must then be covered with rags or cloths well wetted, which, as often as they dry, or any sensation of pain or heat returns, must be wetted afresh with the vinegar for two, three, or four hours.

"In the worst cases I have ever met with the pain became tolerable soon after the vinegar was applied; and in ten, or at most twelve hours, the patients were so much at ease, that in general they fell into a sound sleep.

"When I first began this practice I used to keep the wetted rags on the sores, without any other application, sometimes for two or three days; but experience shewed me, that, after the pain and heat peculiar to burns and scalds were removed, the vinegar excited smarting in the tender excoriated skin, and was in fact of no farther use; I therefore never employ it longer than twelve hours, excepting on the parts round the edges, or outside of the sores, which I foment with it for a minute or two before the dressings to be afterwards mentioned, as long as they continue in any degree swelled or inflamed.

"The wetted rags being removed, the sores must next be healed with other applications; and the first dressing I use is a common poultice made of bread and milk, with a little sweet oil or fresh butter in it. I lay the poultice close to the sore, and use no gauze or cambic between them. The first dressing should remain six, or at most eight hours, and when it is removed the sores must be covered entirely with chalk finely pounded or scraped (far, instead of pounding the chalk, I generally held a lump of it over the sores, and scrape it with a knife upon them) till the powder has absorbed the matter or ichor from the sores, and appears quite dry all over them; a fresh poultice is then laid over the whole, and the same sort of dressing with chalk, and poultice is repeated morning and evening till the sores are healed.

"In some cases, after the second or third day, if the sores are on a part of the body where it is difficult to keep the poultice from shifting, I use, instead of it, a plaster, pretty thickly spread, of the white lead ointment, through the day (covering the sores previously with chalk), and chalk and poultices through the night, as already directed. I also use the same kind of white ointment, occasionally, through the day, when I think the constant renewal of poultices has fastened and relaxed the sores too much; a circumstance which, notwithstanding the absorbent quality of the chalk,

will, at times, in some degree, happen.

"In cases where there are large blisters, before I apply the vinegar, I open them with a pin or a lancet in different parts, and gently press the water out of them with a linen cloth. The intention of this is to bring the vinegar to act more closely upon the burnt flesh, and I have found it to have an excellent effect.

"Whilst any of the skin of the blisters remains on the sore, matter will form and lurk under it, which cannot be reached and absorbed by the chalk. New punctures, therefore, must be made at every dressing, whenever matter (which must be gently pressed out with a cloth) is seen lurking; and as soon as the skin has lost its toughness so much that it can be separated from the sore without irritating it, which in general is the case on the second or third day, it ought to be gently and gradually picked off when the sores are dressed, and plenty of chalk instantly laid on to prevent any bad effects the air might have on sores in a state so highly susceptible of injury.

"In severe cases, or such as are attended with excoriation or loss of substance, when the vinegar is not applied within twenty-four hours of the time the accidents happen, it almost always gives considerable pain; but, if the patient can endure it, the sores may safely be wetted all over for a quarter or half an hour, or even much longer. The smarting is no doubt a little irksome, but it is worst at first, and, at any rate, goes off immediately upon discontinuing the vinegar, and leaves the sores in a much cooler or less inflamed state. If the patient, however, cannot or will not bear the vinegar on the raw and tender parts of the sore, I then cover those parts close with a plaster of the white ointment, and wet all round them with the vinegar for a quarter or half an hour, or longer. The ointment is then taken off, and the sores are covered with the powdered chalk, and a poultice laid over all; and they are afterwards to be treated, in all respects, till they heal, as the severer sort of sores, to which the vinegar has been early applied, are already directed to be, after the pain and heat have left them.

"The vinegar I prefer is that made of the best white wine; but any sort that has enough of acid will answer, provided there be no admixture of any mineral acid. In severe cases I generally warm the vinegar, before I use it, to nearly blood-heat, especially in cold weather, and where a great deal of it must be employed. When it is applied cold, and in great quantities, it is apt to bring on a chilliness and shivering, which I have always removed readily, by wetting the feet with cloths dipped in warm water, and giving the patient a little warm water to drink, with some spirits added to it, so as to be rather stronger than good punch. If the arms or hands are badly injured,

jured, I keep them, during the cure, always slung; and, if the legs, I endeavour to support them so as to procure as much ease to the patient as possible."

In his second letter Mr. Cleghorn relates several histories of cases in which his medicines have been successful; and appeals to Dr. Hay, an eminent physician at Edinburgh (and of too much liberality of sentiment, it is observed, to think that a valuable discovery in the healing art should be disregarded, and the benefit of it lost to mankind, merely because it happens to be stumbled upon by a person not of the medical profession), as having always paid particular attention to the accounts our author has given him of his cures, and as having condescended, upon several occasions, to visit the patients, and to see with his own eyes the effects of the applications in question.

"Besides many people scalded with boiling water, &c. I have cured," says the author, "a variety of burns occasioned by melted lead and brass, liquid pig iron, red-hot bar iron, the flames of spirits, burning coals, linen, &c. quick lime, and by the explosion of gunpowder; and there is no part of the body that one or other of my patients has not been burnt or scalded on.

"One child, in going backwards, was thrown down by a pot standing on the floor, newly taken off the fire, and almost full of boiling broth, and fell into, or rather fat down in it, and scalded, in a very bad manner, his anus, scrotum, and parts adjacent, but was healed in a surprisingly short time, the vinegar having been early applied; and a blacksmith once was relieved, and cured, who was in great agony from a spark of hot iron which flew into his eye from a piece he was striking on an anvil. In this case the vinegar was diluted with water to one half of its strength, and the patient let some of it into the eye. He also kept the eye shut, and bathed it with vinegar of a full strength.

"In what manner my applications act, so as to prevent marks and scars, I do not pretend to explain; but I uniformly observe that, when used in time, they entirely check suppuration in all slight cases, and that even in many severe ones pus or matter is hardly ever seen. In deep burns, attended with loss of substance, the discharge must appear astonishingly little to those who have been accustomed to see sores cured in the ordinary way. It has been commonly remarked that burns and scalds spread and enlarge for eight or ten days; but, with my treatment, they visibly enlarge from the beginning. The new skin begins to form round the extremities of even a bad

fore sometimes so early as the second day; and in the middle, where there has been a loss of substance, the new flesh shoots up from the bottom with rather a fungous appearance, the surface of it being unequal, somewhat resembling heads of pins, or the candying of honey (but of a flesh colour), and continues gradually to grow till it rises to the height of the sound flesh around it, when the skin forms at once without incrustation. When I began the practice indeed (I do not speak of the face, my treatment of it and the effects thereof having been always much the same), I used the vinegar in bad cases much longer than I do now, and did not apply the poultices for twenty-four hours, or oftentimes more; a dry scab, stained by the vinegar of a black ink colour (easily accounted for), would then form over all the excoriated places, and under it there was always matter. The poultices which were then applied brought off the scab generally in a lump the third or fourth dressing, and a very tender bleeding sore was thus exposed, which I instantly laid very thick over with scraped chalk and poultices. After this the very same method was observed which I now follow, and the sores healed without a second scab or incrustation, and without mark or scar, as they do now. As I know little of theories I cannot say whether these circumstances, when duly considered, will confirm or contradict, or throw any new light on the received opinion concerning the use of suppuration in the production of new flesh; but this I can safely affirm, that I have neither advanced any thing that has not actually happened in the course of my long experience; nor have I exaggerated, to my knowledge, any of the circumstances of the cases I have related, as I trust you will in due time be convinced of from your own experience.

"With regard to diet, I allow my patients to eat boiled or roasted fowl, or, in short, any plain dressed meat they like; and I do not object to their taking (with moderation however) wine, water and spirits ale, or porter. My applications, as hath been already observed, allay pain and inflammation, and also always either prevent or remove febrile heat; and as at the same time (if one may judge from their effects) they have powerful antiseptic virtues, I have never had occasion to order bark, or any internal medicines whatever, and I have only once thought it necessary to let blood. When a patient is coëive, I order boiled pot barley and prunes, or some other laxative nourishing food, and sometimes an injection, but never any purgative. It is distressing for a patient with bad sores to be often going to stool. Besides, I remarked that weakness and languor (which never, in my opinion, hasten the cure of any sore) are always brought

brought on more or less by purgatives. From the effects too I have felt them have on myself, and observed them to have on others, they do not seem to me to have so much tendency to remove heat and feverishness as is generally imagined; and I suspect that, contrary to the intention of administering them, they oftener carry off useful humours than hurtful ones. But I am going out of my depth, and exposing myself to criticism, by speaking on a subject that I surely must be very ignorant of; I will therefore return to my vinegar. I have already said that I always prefer wine, vinegar, when it is to be had; I have, however, used, with very good effect, vinegar made of sugar, gooseberries, and even aleger; but, whichever of them is taken, it ought to be fresh and lively tasted.

"I once made some trials (on a burn I met with myself) of oil of vitriol diluted with water and of different degrees of strength; but I found its effects to be the very reverse of vinegar, for it increased the pain and heat even when it was pretty much diluted. I make no doubt that distilled vinegar might do; but since the common sort, when fresh and good, has in every case been so efficacious, there seems to be no occasion to attempt improving upon it; and, as acids are of a pungen penetrating nature, perhaps it would not be safe to apply one too strong to a raw and tender sore. Even the common vinegar, only by being used too cold, affected two of my patients with tremblings and chilliness, which alarmed me a good deal. I removed these symptoms indeed (as I before mentioned) very readily, by warming the patient's feet with cloths dipped in warm water, and giving them warm water and spirits to drink; but ever since I have been careful to use precautions against the like symptoms, particularly in cold weather, by warming the vinegar a little, placing the patients near a fire, giving them something warm internally, and, in short, by keeping them in every respect in a comfortable condition.

"In any slight case it is not necessary to heat the vinegar, and seldom in severe ones if the injury is on the hands or face. Were it not for the chilling effects, it ought to be used cold on every part, because heating weakens it, and hinders its becoming rapid during the application; when used warm it must, therefore, be the oftener thrown out and replaced with a fresh supply.

"If the vinegar is introduced into hospitals, tubs (resembling bathing tubs, but smaller) that would hold a patient at full length would be useful in cases of universal burns and scalds. A mattress, or something soft, should be made to fit the tub, and the patient ought to be extended on it, and as much warm vinegar poured into the tub as would wet all the under part of the body

and the sides, and the upper part might be wetted with cloths. I never met with such a case; but, from the success I have uninterruptedly had, I should not be afraid of undertaking almost any case."

XII. *An Account of the Cure of a preternatural Anus; with Remarks on the History and Treatment of Cases of this kind.* By M. Dehaut, Surgeon in Chief of the Hotel Dieu, at Paris.

For the particulars of this interesting paper, which is illustrated by an engraving, we must refer our readers to the volume itself.

XIII. *Experiments and Observations on the Matter of Cancer.* By Adair Crawford, M. D. F. R. S. From the *Philosophical Transactions*.

The volume closes with a catalogue of new medical publications; among which we observe an edition, in six volumes, 8vo. printed at Turin, of the works of Amb. Bertrandi, a celebrated Piedmontese surgeon lately deceased; for which the publick are indebted to professors Penchenati and Brugnone of Turin, who have enriched it with notes.

115. *De Legione Manliana Quæstio ex Livio (VIII. 5.) descripta, & Rei militaris Romæ studiosis propoſita.* Autore Gulhelmo Vincentio.

THE consul Manlius gained a complete victory over the Latins, A. U. 414. He drew up his army in three lines of *Hopliti*, in 15 companies of 120 men, or two platoons, each; *Principes* of the like number; and a third composed of 15 platoons, answering to the 15 companies of the two former; each platoon having two others of inferior order attached to it, so that it composed three platoons or banners, or 186 men; the banners consisted of *Triarii*, the second of *Rorarii*, the third of *Accensi*, or supernumeraries, on whom there was little dependance, therefore they were placed in the rear. These two last advancing, recovered the day after the devoted death of the consul Decius. Mr. Hooke (*Roman History*, l. 490) observes that "Livy speaks of the *Rorarii* and *Accensi* as two corps of troops that were a kind of supernumeraries to the *Triarii*, but not soldiers equal to them for strength or courage." According to the calculation of the learned master of Westminster school, these two corps amounted together to 740 supernumeraries, added to the four legions on this occasion. A plan of the *Legio Manliana*

and accompanies this learned memoir. Prefixed is a well-written short preface, in which, after informing his readers that it was kept back till he was encouraged to publish it by the opportunity of his learned friends, due compliments are deservedly paid to Professors Heyne of Göttingen and Porson of Cambridge. Dr. Vincent concludes with a perhaps unnecessary apology for his Latinity.

116. *Examination of the Age of Reason, or an Investigation of true and fabulous Theology*, by Thomas Paine. By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

IT has been no unfrequent practice for writers of a particular description to convey their own sentiments under the pretence of confuting those of others, with whom they in a great measure concur. Thomas Paine, of notorious memory, from the dungeons of French liberty, where nothing but his ability to serve the pernicious purposes of French equality has so long preserved him from the just reward of his labours, dispenses his last poisonous commission to mankind by exploding all their best hopes. Gilbert Wakefield, affecting to counteract the poison, has mixed up a dose of such an equivocal nature, and partial effect, that it may be doubted if "the friends of religion, reformation, and universal peace, of every denomination, particularly the Socinians of Great Britain and Ireland associated for these godlike purposes," will have cause to thank him for "this defence of the religion of Jesus, affectionately devoted" to them by him. Mr. W. compares Tom Paine to "some bird of nobler presence and more ample pinion," surrounded by "the screams and tumults of the feathered tribe." We beg leave to compare Mr. W. to that little busy bird who is said to pick the teeth of the crocodile for his own living, and to enable that voracious animal to continue his ravages. Mr. W. presumes that no man is so fit as himself to undertake the examination of this work, because no man else is so unencumbered by system, so unshackled by subscription, so superior to creeds. Then, again, P's system must be true, because "it is the effusion of a pregnant intellect, sobered by the meditations of a solitary prison, not unattended probably by some apprehensions of such a catastrophe, as a crisis of things so novel and eventual may daily and hourly be expected to produce. The reflections therefore of

such a season, from so popular a name, on a subject of such universal interest, is secure, we may presume, of considerable attention in this country, from those who are occupied in the discussion of their *civil and religious creed*; a number which has certainly increased of late with surprising rapidity, and will, I hope and believe, go on increasing with accelerated progress." We hope and believe Mr. W. here presumes too much, and that the acceleration has received such a check as will preserve to a later period the machine of civil polity, and with it the pure doctrine of Christianity, which it has been the glory of this kingdom to profess.

It is a blessed prerogative of Messrs. P. and W. that they should find out and inculcate, that "religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavouring to make our fellow-creatures happy;" though their feeble voices are no more attended to than that of the prophet; who, near 2000 years ago, told his countrymen, that all the Lord their God required of them was to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God. The latter part of the advice our modern prophets have dropt, and yet their short compendium of *religious duties* is not the more reduced to general practice; and, as to particular practice, they are their own examples of justice, mercy, and universal beneficence. How then shall we trust Mr. W's assertion, concerning what is or is not written in the Book of life, where, with all his boasted equality, different understandings will find different senses and different doctrines; and he has no other subterfuge left but to say to the man who differs from him, "your understanding is not so clear of prejudices as mine." In their abhorrence of religious establishment, and we are very much mistaken if they do not wish to be understood of every kind of establishment, political as well as religious, Mr. P. and Mr. W. are agreed. Both have the usual cant ready on the occasion. But, when Mr. P. takes liberties with Revelation in general, and puts the Jewish and Christian on the same footing with the Mahometan, in which by the way he only repeats Voltaire and others, Mr. W. takes fire, and calls "this statement frivolous and erroneous in the extreme." He talks of Thomas Paine the *deist* and the modern *atheist*, and boldly affirms that, without the illumination which has been distributed through the world from these

(the

(the Jewish and Christian) dispensations, Thomas Paine, and other *deists* of our own and preceding ages, who fancy themselves for philosophical and intelligent in their theology, would have known full as little of the matter, to speak with moderation, as much wiser heads than theirs among the illustrious nations of antiquity, deprived of those advantages so much continued, and so ungratefully enjoyed." This is saving a great deal for Mr. W. who, while he boasts of the great discoveries of our duty made by Moses and Jesus, will not allow that either of them said any thing respecting the knowledge of God, and divine things, or the methods of coming to God, and placating an offended deity. Mr. P. is of opinion that revelation is confined to the person to whom it is first made, and is *bearsay* to all others. "This statement also is inaccurate, fallacious, and inconclusive," says Mr. W. "Mr. P's notions of the character and condition of the Jewish and Christian revelation are so confused as to render his account altogether unsuitable to the purpose in view, and most effectually impertinent." This we deny: for such objections are perfectly suitable to the principle their author has in view, which, like Voltaire, Hume, &c. &c. is to deny those revelations by positive assertions, unsupported with the shadow of argument or fact, but his own bare *ipse dixit*. Mr. W. therefore, though it gives him *unfeigned sorrow*, well retorts on Mr. P. the axiom, that *God visits the sins of the father on the children*, his sarcastical reflections on which seem not a little to have tickled his fancy. Mr. W. is forced to regret that T. P. should himself be a standing evidence of this immutable dispensation, whilst he lies languishing in prison for an accidental attachment to the *Brisotine* faction, without personal or political immorality to justify so severe a treatment. Does not Mr. W. here seem to insinuate that T. P's morals are a pattern of purity, and, like Confucius and some of the Greek philosophers, and the Quakers, approach within a very little of that divine character which he has presumed to compare with them? What pity T. P. had not put himself under the tuition of G. W. either at Cambridge or at Hackney! He would have made him a finished philosopher, would have removed all the difficulties of the Christian revelation, and, what is of infinitely more consequence, would have preserved him from accidental attachment to any faction in France,

and from the continual apprehensions of some catastrophe. He would have carried him on *unto perfection*. We are impatient to see how Mr. W. will comment on those lines of his favourite author:

"In pride, in reas'ning pride, our error lies," &c.

If he thinks such *conceit* assumed for *knowledge*, *sophistry* for *argument*, and *dogmatism* for *intelligent conviction*, worthy his serious refutation, we wish him better success than probably attended Dr. Priestley's letter to the Reformers of France. He admits that T. P's strongest objections are nothing but "the hardy assertions of one who must be deemed to have nothing better to offer than *hardy assertions*, till he presents us with a deduction of particulars, in vindication of his confidence," p. 29. Mr. W. recurs to "authority exceedingly respectable," informing him, that, in the written annals of the Jewish nation, deposited at Venice and Amsterdam, *two* miracles of Jesus stand recorded: "the raising the widow's son at Nain;" and he does not name the other. It were better await the decision of the *general council*, if he will suffer such a word, of the Jewish doctors, who, report says, are to assemble somewhere in Europe, to try the pretensions of Jesus of Nazareth to be the true Messiah, and whether Messiah he indeed come. When Mr. W. refers T. P. to the history of his own good intentions for the reformation of mankind, and the ill returns made to him, as they may both go down to posterity in comparison with those of Jesus of Nazareth, it must excite a smile from the caitiff in his dungeon, and from all sober-minded readers. Having gained a complete victory over T. P. that man "of benevolent intentions, blackened and misrepresented in every corner of the kingdom," Mr. W. proceeds to a conquest over a blacker personage, no less than his Satanic majesty himself. It was very natural that T. P. should wish him out of the way, with every part of the Bible, but more particularly the Revelations, wherein his existence is asserted. But Mr. W. shews the Devil has been disposed of already among all rational Christians, and that our *deist* fancied himself in stout combat with genuine Christianity, while he was buffering a mere phantom of ignorance and superstition, so early is declamation against folly!" p. 35. Mr. W. distribute the books of the Old and New Testament into two classes, books of

of fact and books of opinion, and promises a work relative to the authenticity of the Old Testament. He engages to prove, in detail, that the internal evidences of the Bible history are exceedingly superior to those of any ancient records whatever, whose authenticity is admitted; evidences of which no man will doubt who does not insist on *mathematical demonstration* in cases only susceptible of varying probability. By these probabilities, and the national partiality of his countrymen, Mr. W. proceeds to try the history of Sampson; and it may be, when he has brought all other histories sacred and profane to the same test, we shall have nothing left but the *essence and quintessence* of history, as he says we have in T. P.'s book the *essence and quintessence* of all weakness and absurdity, p. 40, which is a small portion of the abuse and invective with which Mr. W. answers Mr. P. through the remaining 18 pages of his pamphlet, being surely, in the eye of that "pregnant intellect," as much under the influence of prejudice in favour of Christianity, however he has surrendered its outworks, and befalls to hold out the citadel against all opposition, as that "tumid and hypertragic declaimer—that crow, who prefers a feast on carrion and putrescence," can be under those of deism and atheism. By this test the past history of kings has been tried in France, and by this test we ought to try that of present dictators in the same country. It will certainly be a triumph to such a man, that he has put Mr. W. *out of temper* before he has got half through his answer, and awakened a spirit of persecution congenial to *prisscraft*. Here then we leave the point at issue, between the English representative of a French department, and the versatile genius who has placed himself on a precipice, whence he cannot look down without turning dizzy.

117. *The History of Great Britain, connected with the Chronology of Europe; with Notes, &c. containing Anecdotes of the Times, Lives of the Learned, and Specimens of their Works. Volume I. From Cæsar's Invasion to the Dissolution and Death of Richard II. By James Pettit Andrews, F. A. S.*

THE plan of Mr. Andrews's work is entirely new. The history of Great Britain occupies one column, while that at which faces it is taken up by the corresponding epoch in the annals of Europe, of which it relates every important event, with a very strict attention to the chronology.

By this means it has the effect of a universal history in a small compass, especially where the Asiatic incidents are closely connected with those of Europe (as the Crusades, the contests between the Eastern empire and the Turks, &c.). they are made a part of the narrative, The notes contain anecdotes, which, though interesting and amusing to many, ought not (by being mixed with the text) to be forced on those who read only for solid information.

At the end of each book are two appendixes. The one containing the lives of such authors as have flourished during the centuries which have been treated of, and, if they were poets, a specimen of their works; the other, a concise view of the times and manners, drawn up under different heads, such as religion, government, arts and sciences, &c. The index has been particularly attended to, as it is meant to be a table of chronology as well as of reference, and has the date of the year affixed to almost every article.

Sorry as we should be to appear fastidious or severe to an old friend, we cannot help objecting to his authorities, first, that they are not sufficiently authenticated by reference to the volume and page; secondly, that they are close copies of modern collectors, (such as Grose, Strutt, Antiquarian Repertory, &c.); thirdly, there is somewhat of an air of levity in the compilation, too much like the modern French writers, and rather too little of the gravity and other good qualities of authorship which distinguish the President Heaught.

118. *Mr. Tasker's Letters, continued from p. 456.*

THESE Letters, on a closer perusal, appear to contain a great and pleasing variety of literary information; and the author, in humble imitation of his patron Apollo, is ever ambitious of blending the arts of poetry and medicine. With this view, he has not only examined the anatomical and medical knowledge of Homer, and of the Greek philosophers and physicians, but also of Virgil, Lucan, and Horace; and of the medical knowledge of the latter he gives two or three striking and unexpected examples. Among the Greek philosophers, Aristotle is Mr. Tasker's great favourite; and, in the language of the Academic, he seems to be determined "detendere Aristotelem," to defend Aristotle, not against the logical disputants of the academic

demical schools, but against some modern professors in the schools of anatomy; in short, he tells us, that Homer derived all his knowledge during his travels in Egypt, and that Virgil acquired all his medical science during his residence at Athens. The letters likewise contain a criticism at large on Milton's *Paradise Regained*: yet the whole collection contains but one poem, viz. an Ode to the Spirit of Alfred; this is not devoid of spirit, but by no means equal to that animated Pindaric, the Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain, which may be now read with a two-fold purpose, as being historical of the military preparations for the internal defence of the kingdom during the summer of the year 1778, as well as applicable to the present.

119. *Sonnets and other Poems by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, A. M. late of Trinity College Oxford.*

THE circumstance of this volume having reached the third edition renders any praise from us superfluous. We have little more to do than to announce its republication in a very elegant type and form; yet we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of inserting the following lines to Mr. Headley, as a tribute of respect both to the memory of that much-lamented youth and to the talents of the author.

On the Death of Henry Headley, of Trinity College, Oxford.

"To every gentle Muse in vain allied,
In youth's full early morn Eugenius died!
Ah! long had Sickness left her pining trace,
Rueful and wan, on each decaying grace;
Untimely Sorrow touch'd his high though but men,
Despair upon his fading smile was seen!
Yet Resignation, musing on the grave,
When now no hope could cheer, no pity save,
And Virtue, that scarce felt its fate severe,
And pale Affection, dropping soft a tear
For friends below'd, from whom she soon
Must part,
Breath'd a sad solace on his aching heart.
Nor cease'd he yet to stray, where, winding
wild,
The Muses' path his drooping steps beguil'd,
Intent to rescue some neglect'd flame,
Lone-blooming, from the mournful waste
of time; [to smile
And cull each scatter'd sweet, that seem'd
Like flow'rs upon some long-forsaken pile.

"Far from the murmuring crowd, unseen,
he sought
Each charm congenial to his sadden'd thought.
When the grey morn illu'd the mountain's
side,
To hear the sweet bird's earliest song belied;

When meekest eve to the fold's distant bell
Listen'd and bade the woods and vales fare-
well;

Musing in tearful mood he oft was seen
The last that linger'd o'er the fading green.
The waving wood high o'er the cliff reclin'd,
The murmuring water-fall, the winter's
wind, [sigh,

His temper's trembling texture seem'd to
Like airs of sadness the responsive lute.

"Yet deem not hence the social spirit
dead, [ings Red.
Though from the world's hard gaze his feel-
Firm was his friendship, and his faith sincere,
And warm as Pitt's, his unheeded tear
That wept the ruthless deed, the poor man's
fate,

By fortune's storms left poor and desolate.

"Farewell! yet be this humble tribute paid
To all thy virtues, from that social shade
Where once we sojourn'd.—I, alas! remain
To mourn the hours of youth (yet mourn in
vain)

That stid neglect'd.—Wisely thou hast trod
The better path; and that high meed, which
God

Ordain'd for virtue, towing from the dust,
Shall blest thy labours, spirit pure and just!"

120. *The Infant Vision of Shakespeare; with an Epitaph on the immaculate Bard, and other Poems. By Mr. HARRISON.*

IT would be in vain to deny the praise of elegance and harmony to these poems. They are certainly unequal, and in some places bear evident marks of haste, but they are often animated, and never contemptible. The following may be considered as neither the best nor worst specimen of the author's manner.

MORAL REFLECTION.

Soon, beneath the brightest skies,
Clouds appear, and storms arise,
While the heavens, tempest torn,
Seem with earthly grief to mourn.

Where would human folly run,
From the gloom that dims the sun?
Can a fordid thing of clay
Soar above the orb of day?

Silly mortal, not to know,
Every bliss must have its woe;
Every beam of light has shade,
Every tint of beauty fade!
Silly mortal to suppose,
That the lot of nature's thine.

121. *The Iambic Poem, in Three Books. Addressed to Uvedale Price, Esq. By R. P. Knight*

MR. K.'s literary talents are well known and respected as those of a well-informed classical scholar. He now appears before the public for the first time
in

in the character of a poet. And, if his versification is unequal, he has acquitted himself to universal satisfaction by the solidity of his remarks and the justness of his precepts. He is a true judge of the simplicity of nature; and it is not to be wondered at, that a critic of Mr. K's taste expresses himself of Sir William Chambers with acrimony, of Mr. Brown with contempt, and of Mr. Repton with impartiality. The truth is, taste is not more to be purchased now than it was in Mr. Pope's time. A professor of taste is a ridiculous animal, and, though he may castrate or distort nature by artificial vagaries and undistinguishing loppings, her elegant simplicity will rise superior in the eyes of men who are not interested by wealth, fashion, or parade, to substitute the nothingness of their own ideas to her realities. By chance perhaps, as at Blenheim, a taste-wormer may strike out a lucky improvement; but how many naked Dryades and Hamadryades have been turned adrift, and left to utter their loud lamentations, without an echo to repeat them! There is one unanswerable objection, if there were no other, to this inroad into landscape, by massacre of wood, that surveyors never plant in the proportion they cut down. Mr. K. has illustrated his judicious observations by two landscapes, engraved by Pourcey from drawings by Hearne, one dressed in the modern style, the other in the antique or undisturbed.

122. *Observations on the Effects of Buxton Water.* By Joseph Denman, M. D.

THE larger part of this essay consists of the history, situation, and climate; the structure of the earth, and use of the springs, and the analysis of mineral waters in general, and these in particular. The observations of a medical man, resident on the spot during a practice of 40 years, on their effects, deserve due attention, though not drawn up in a very methodical form. In stomach and bowel cases, these waters seldom fail to give speedy and permanent relief; also in the tonic gout, but not in palsy, except as to the debility occasioned by it: in nervous cases, owing purely to the weakness or irritability, the water and air of Buxton generally produce some benefit: also in scrophulous disorders, except those attended with fever and affections of the chest; but they are not to be used in the smallest appearance of hectic. Nephritic complaints often receive a sudden relief from the Buxton waters. On the whole,

it is in chronic disorders only that they have any pretensions to celebrity; and they are often prescribed to be drunk in too large quantities. Bathing in them is useful in many disorders of the stomach and bowels, many affections of the kidneys and bladder, without calculus. It has seldom done harm in the gout, and is peculiarly useful in chronic rheumatisms, though the pains of both are increased by it for a few days. Little can be said of its effects in paralytic cases, but many diseases of the skin receive considerable benefit from it. Dr. D. prefers the use of the bath after exercise between breakfast and dinner to the morning.

123. *A Tour through the Theatre of the War in the Months of November and December, 1702, and January, 1793. Interspersed with military and other Anecdotes. To which is subjoined an exact and authentic Account of the Death of Louis XVI. The second Edition.*

ALL that is new in the second edition of this tour, being an appendix, containing a statement of the temper and resources of the French nation at the commencement of hostilities between France and England, with some considerations on the relative situation of the two countries, we may venture to give *one* opinion on *both* editions, that the articles of belief in our political creed are not to be given up as *erroneous* or *ANONYMOUS* evidence. John Bull, with all his inconsistency, would be a very weathercock indeed, were he so led by the nose.

124. *Reasons for national Penitence. Recommended for the Fast appointed Feb. 28, 1794.*

WHETHER or not this comes from the same pen as "Sins of the Nation," on the former fast of 1793, we agree with our brethren the Monthly Reviewers, XIII. p. 474, that "writers on both sides have shewn no moderation in their fears. *This* party believes the constitution to be in the extremest danger from French principles and French menaces; and *that*, from some severities practised at home, not altogether compatible perhaps with the spirit of a free government. Our comfort is, that the predictions of political seers obtain at most but a partial completion."

125. *The Retrospect, or Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain.* By the Rev. John Owen, A. M. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

THE author was of the number of those who admired with enthusiasm the reformation

reformation of the French monarchy by the events of the first revolution. Having had opportunities of observing the country at the very dissimilar periods of July, 1790, and September, 1793, he received impressions of a very opposite nature, and finds motives of abhorrence to the *later* revolutions in the principles that led him to applaud the *first*. The reflections which ensue were written with no studied attention to method, and were dictated by no influence but that of conviction. They are sent into the world in their imperfect state, lest the delays necessary to render them more worthy of the public patronage should preclude the uses they were intended to serve. It was judged unnecessary to crowd the pages with references to facts, as the records of these are in the recollection of every one. If it be asked to what *party* the author belongs, he can only reply, that the spirit of his system is, to *fear God, to honour the King, and to love the Brotherhood*; and that, zealous to support the *dignity of his profession, the authority of his Sovereign, and the rights of his fellow-subjects*, he acknowledges *no party* where these principles are not revered. . . . "Whether Monarchy or Republicanism be most favourable to general freedom is a question which, in reference to the reform of ancient empires, it must now appear too late to agitate. Ere the fatal experiment was made upon that country, whose name now revolts the feelings of humanity, ere the rueful consequences had proclaimed its inexpediency in letters of blood, men might have discussed, with cool and harmless disputation, a question which still remained undecided in the theory of politics. But, at a period like the present, when, stained with the guilt of unprecedented crimes, Republicanism is stalking in giant insolence over the ruins of a demolished Monarchy, when, branding a more than tyrant sceptre, it is fastening the chains of unparalleled barbarism upon the yielding subjects of its cruel authority; when martyred sovereigns heap its altars, and bleeding patriots adorn its orgies; when holy faith and Christian devotion exhibit their lacerated forms, and fly before the demons of its impious idolatry; when the ancient professors of established religion are abjuring, with public blasphemy, the God they served; when the hoary priest is immolating his ancient functions to the Baals of pretended philosophy, and demolishing those altars

which once smoked with the incense of his sacrifice; in such a moment, and in the face of such enormities, to move a question were to offer an apology, and to excrete were almost to approve" (pp. 20, 21).

The impiety and irreligion of France has "not only subverted the shrines of a corrupted faith, but even proscribed, with unrecorded scepticism, the universal principle of an acknowledged Divinity" (p. 26).

"Viewing, in an estimate of equitable allowance, the prominent features of the British character, it will not be found that religious influence exists in so reduced a proportion as is generally imagined. That Christianity fails of its due authority in countering the sallies of fashionable dissipation, and operating the purity of dignified example, will readily be allowed; and those who are interested in its universal damnation will secretly deplore the obstructions to its empire; yet, admitting the prevalence of vice and corruption, admitting the influence of practical depravity, the sanctions of Christianity stand at least undisputed: whatever corruptions may tarnish the conduct, the system of faith is at least defended from sacrilegious degradation; whatever crimes or follies may deform the purity of practical character, still the bounds of Virtue and Vice are religiously preserved, and the rites of Devotion are revered by those who are abandoned to the pollutions of Vice and Immorality" (pp. 26, 27).—Mr. O. defends Aristocracy, and the natural attachment Englishmen have to Monarchy, and shews the absurdity of Equality. "The question now no longer is, Whether the government we boast have any defects, but whether it possess any virtues? The contention no longer is, whether it deserve encomium, but whether it be worth preserving" (p. 64).

The state of France before the Revolution, and the feelings of Britons in that event, are well painted (p. 67, 72), and so are the effects subsequent to it (p. 73, 78, 79); and the character of the British nation (p. 75). "The public sentiment has been put to the fairest trial; and the result is most honourable to the fidelity and the wisdom of a powerful nation. The flagrant dereliction of honour and virtue in the conduct of our enemies has taught us to renounce the enthusiasm with which we eyed their freedom, and the confidence we repose in their policy. The prejudices which

fell with the falling chains of ancient tyranny have now revived with the reviving spirit of foreign conquest: their fraternalizing views have excited our abhorrence, and their insistent strides for universal empire have stamped them the depredators of human society. Such have been the feelings of the British public; and generous resentment has penetrated the nation" (p. 85, 81). "Amidst reflections of such a nature the mind cannot dwell without advantage; and lessons of most salutary moment will not fail of impressing all ranks of polished society. If the dread decree of universal anarchy be not gone forth; if the warring messengers of fate are not compassing the disorganization of Christian empires; the different orders of social establishment will perfect their wisdom by the events which have now transpired, and consolidate their authority by a system of more perfect policy" (p. 86). The retrospect concludes with application of the several lessons to be hence drawn by magistrates, statesmen, nobles, the ministers of Christianity, and the inferior orders of society.

127. *Substance of Lord Mornington's Speech in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1794, on a Motion to Address His Majesty at the Commencement of the Session of Parliament.* (See p. 86.)

THE substance of this speech has been detailed in the papers of the day. It is here republished in a correct form, and, probably, with some additions. We do not scruple to recommend it as the best and most comprehensive view of the system now pursued in France, and its blessed effects, authenticated by the fairest vouchers, the records of the proceedings of the Convention and the leaders of the several factions. If the eyes of any in this country want yet to be opened, Lord M. is an excellent oculist.

128. *A Treatise on One Hundred and Eighteen principal Diseases of the Eyes and Eye-Lids, &c. in which are communicated several new Discoveries relative to the Cure of Defects in Vision; with many original Prescriptions.* By William Rowley, M. D.

THIS is a new edition of a very learned and elaborate work, with the true merit of which we conceive the public to be now no stranger; and it would be needless for us to dwell upon its various contents, which, we make no doubt, are already well known to every *reading* medical and surgical practitioner. But the title reminds us of a passage in a very valuable and entertaining periodi-

cal work, which will soon pass in review before us and which, we confess, we did not comprehend on the first perusal, but which is now perfectly clear. "But how could you think, Dr. VILLERS, of passing sentence of transportation so sweet a lady? Miss PANDORA DY-SOON, to be sure, is a charming creature; she has been here thirte two hours, and is but this moment gone." "Creature? ma'am? Why she is a mere creature of the brain, a creature of my own imagination." "No, no, no, Dr. VILLERS, that will never do; I know better; she is charmed with the character of Dr. PLACERO, and intends to consult him before she embarks. She has left a card also for Mr HAWKS-EYE, having been afflicted, in consequence of a severe cold, which she caught during the late foggy weather, with a diseas in her left eye only." "Impossible, Mrs. Pridden; that is one more than the full compliment. The wisest, the most learned head, and the keenest eye in the college, never yet pretended to have seen more than ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN; and that is allowed by all the faculty to be a large number." See the Medical Spectator, Vol. I. p. 143.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

NO OCUList desires a particular account of the *Nictating Membrane* in animals; and to be informed why the eyes of some quadrupeds remain *unclosed* after death.

R. C. observes, that the superstition respecting sacrament rings, p. 443, is not confined to Berkshire; he has heard of it in a county 100 miles North of Berks. That it occurs in Gloucestershire, see, in the present month, p. 597. NORFOLCIENSIS also has sent us some instances of it in Norfolk; and A RUSTIC SWAIN, of others in Suffex.

OBADIAH's Letter, p. 615, was printed before the receipt of his second; in which he reads *Signum sanctæ Julitæ*, or *Sigillum sanctum sanctum de E. Enmartin*.

J. C. is informed, that the returns made by the different parishes of the particular charities which they have, have not been published by Parliament. For the counties of Leicester and Dorset, copies have been obtained at a considerable expence, which will be printed in their respective Histories.

From the several Defences we have received of FREE MASONRY we shall select one or two for next month. That which came earliest is already printed, p. 613.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN's hints, with those of CHAPMAN IVES, Esq. are sent to the Publisher of the Provincial Coins.

F. J.'s View of Cotton Chapel shall be used on the earliest opportunity.

ARISTO-

ARISTODEMUS, KILLING HIMSELF ON THE TOMB OF HIS DAUGHTER.

TOWAR and vengeance rous'd, the Spartan band
Rush forth, and desolate Messene's land;
Before them Death to slaughter points the way,

And with gigantic arm invades the prey.
Their rage the voice of Pity not disarms,
Nor virgin innocence, nor infant charms.
Messenia thus by ruthless foes is torn;
While Freedom flies, afflicted and forlorn,
Disgraceful Slavery, rushing with her train
Of Tyrants, swift usurps the fair domain.
Aristodemus felt this galling state,
And wept, indignant, at his country's fate;
Her groans with sorrow pierc'd his manly breast,

On which the patriot firmly was impress'd.
Long had he strove from Sparta's iron hand
To vindicate the freedom of his land;
Oft had his sword provok'd the glorious strife,
For thirst of Honour quell'd the love of life;
His arm victorious taught his foes to yield,
And rear'd immortal trophies in the field.
But who can shun the Fates' impending rod,
Or 'scape the vengeance of an angry God!
His country still is gor'd by hostile bands,
And tott'ring on the brink of ruin stands.
The Hero weeps, abandon'd to despair,
Conjuring heav'n to mitigate his care;
Each pious office he renews, and tries
To pacify the Gods with sacrifice;
Then at the Delphic shrine explores the will
Of Fate, portending either good or ill.
The Priestests speak; this answer is decreed;
"A Virgin of Alcides' race must bleed."
These words the heralds to the chief relate,
And stamp the sentence of his daughter's fate;
For he alone did boast Herculean blood,
Which Phœbus claim'd the price of public good.

[doom,
He hears the priest's announce her destin'd
While grief o'erwhelms him with the deepest gloom.

This way and that he feels himself inclin'd,
And doubt, with strong perplexity of mind,
Whether with greater ease his breast should move,

A Patriot's duty or a Father's love. [gain,
While thus he doubts, and can no purpose
Approves, rejects, but soon approves again;
The frantic mother comes, with piteous cries
Implores him to renounce the sacrifice.
His infant offspring in this awful strife,
Seems with his looks to beg his sister's life.
Close stands her lover, quite congeal'd with fear,

And, like a statue, cannot drop a tear,
His tongue, with horror stiff, forgets to move,
And his eyes darken with excess of love.
But the sweet victim hears the gen'ral woe!
Tho' wept by all, her tears disdain to flow.
"What grief, she cries, what terror should I feel?"

"My bosom burns to prop the public weal;
GENT. MAG. July, 1794.

"If great Apollo's will has thus decreed,
I for Messene am prepar'd to bleed!
"But, hark! I hear my country's loud acclaim,
[flame;
"And my soul kindles with a gen'rous
"For, scorning earth, it soon shall nobly rise
"On wings of fame, translated to the skies."
Her words with stronger zeal inflame the fire,

And set, like lightning, all his soul on fire:
With sudden start (his country wou'd his hand)

He plunges in her breast the reeking brand.
She falls, the patriot daughter smiles in death,
And pours in purple streams her fluttering breath.

Ah! what avails this sacrifice of blood?
From deeds of horror springs a Nation's good?
Still groans the country with vindictive foes,
Her wounds more grievous, more increas'd
her woes, [ming, glare,
Forth stalks the Plague, with eyes that, fla-
And poisons with her breath the stagnant air;
Her progress Death attends with wings out-
spread,

And with his scullion, like a meteor, red,
Appalls the sick'ning world, while thousands round

In dire succession grasp the burthen'd ground.
But ah! within the patriot's tortur'd soul,
What storms of grief in dire convulsions roll!
He sees his country gall'd with servile chains,
Her fame extinct, and desolate her plain;
He hears her cries in every blast of wind,
Her pangs he feels with pity too refin'd;
And chafes for ever rattle in his ear,
Which grinning slavery forc'd her sons to wear.
Fancy with mimic forms deludes his sight,
And calls up airy phantom on the night,
She bids her colour all his woe display,
And Freedom's champions seem again to slay:

Oft too his immolated child appears,
Points to her breast, which wounds yet bleed-
ing bears. [den pow'r

Such thoughts distraction breed;—with sud-
Despair assails him! at this fatal hour
The tomb he seeks, his stony eyes impart
The dark resolve that press upon his heart.
Portray'd fat Death upon his ghastly look,
While thus in bitter agony he spoke.

"O cruel Gods! if, at your dread com-
mand, [stand,
"Which wretched mortals dare not to with-
"My daughter by a parent's poniard bleed,
"Why should your wrath on my devoted head

"Fall like a tempest? do the Gods bestow
"On acts of piety redoubled woe?
"O partial Gods! swift hurl me to my doom,
"Let earth receive me in her greedy womb!
"Oh let me die by your malignant ire,
"Nor see my country's Liberty expire!
"Ere with her iron scourge Oppression reigns,

"Ere tyranny with carnage glut the plains!
"Deo

" Detested tyranny! and shall I strive
 " To lengthen life, and all my fame survive?
 " But hark! a voice I hear, 'twas from the
 tomb, [home,
 " My murder'd daughter calls me to her
 " I come, I come, no longer I delay,
 " Her ghost demands my blood, and chides
 my stay. [fear,
 " Do thou, my sword, (begone a coward.
 " Give me that ease which is denied me
 here."

He spoke; his fiery eyes and throbbing
breath

Betray the dire intent of instant death.
 The tomb he mounts by grief and frenzy led,
 While scream the ravens flutt'ring o'er his
 head.

The steel is brandish'd and a thirst for blood,
 Pierc'd a deep passage for the crimson flood:
 Struck to the heart, he staggers with the
 wound,

And sinks a fullen image to the ground.

HENRY BRUCK.

We are thankful to various Correspondents for translations of the Latin verses in our last Magazine; among which the following are much too good to be omitted.

On a KITE, which, after having been tamed, had escaped from its Master.

UNGRATEFUL bird! how could'st
thou flee

From him, the kindest friend to thee?
 Who, ever since that early hour
 He took thee from thy airy bow'r,
 Has watch'd thee as the dearest guest,
 And fondly nurs'd thee in his breast!

His liberal hand with daily care
 Has fed thee with the choicest fare;
 He brav'd the terrors of thy bill,
 And, patient, tam'd thy savage will;
 He taught thee, now less furious grown,
 To boast of manners not thy own,
 Taught thee to know thy master's look,
 And move observant as he spoke.

He lur'd thee off, with accents bland,
 To sport and flutter on his hand,
 And fondly cheer'd thee all the while
 With many a toy and many a smile,
 And every tender name he gave
 Which love could prompt, or friendship crave.

No act of kindness he deny'd:
 He smooth'd thy ruffled plumes with pride,
 And wash'd the dust upon thy wing
 With water from the crystal spring.

If ever stern Misfortune's blow,
 Or sickness, brought thy spirits low,
 Anxious he linger'd by thy side,
 And every fostering balm apply'd;
 He dress'd thy bow'r, and lull'd thy head
 In slumber on thy leafy bed.

Where now, unhappy, dost thou stray
 ▲ friendless, solitary way?

In what lone field, or distant wood,
 Wilt thou procure thy scanty food;
 Untaught, like thy rapacious race,
 With ruthless bill the prey to chace;
 Untaught the ills of life to shun,
 The rustick's snare, the sportsman's gun,
 Whose thunder soon perhaps shall fly
 And hurl thee quivering thro' the sky?
 Haste then (if yet thou canst) to flee
 From all these ills, sweet bird, to me!
 Return, and see thy native plain;
 Return to former joys again.

F. B.

ON THE FLIGHT OF A TAME HAWK.

NURS'D from thine opening shell with
tender care,

Fondly protected from each threat'ning woe,
 Why didst thou, foolish hawk, thy flight
 prepare, [wouldst thou go?

Why from thy much wrong'd master

Think with what kind attention did I haste
 Daily delicious morsels to convey,
 Knowing and careful to indulge thy taste
 With entrails, dainty food to birds of prey,

Oft when thine angry talons were display'd
 In savage with tormenting war to wage,
 Oft have I met thine airy undimay'd,
 Resolv'd by patience to repel their rage.

Resolv'd thy rebel nature to subdue, [breast,
 And tame to manners mild thy rufesless
 Soft winning ways I taught thee to pursue;
 Taught thee to live carefessing and carefess'd,

Thy downy po'l, perch'd on his finger's end,
 With gentle hand thy master us'd to pat,
 Call'd thee fond names, "poor fellow,"
 "little friend," [chat.

Nor scorn'd to soothe thee with endearing
 And when thy ruffled plumes, devoid of grace,
 Tarnish'd the beauty of thy pencill'd breast,
 Thy master smooth'd each feather to its place,
 Or wash'd with cleansing care thy speck-
 led crest.

But when disease assail'd thy little frame,
 And all the spirit of thine eye was fled,
 With healing remedies thy matter came,
 And strew'd with leaves or downy mors
 thy bed.

Alas! poor bird, what is thine alter'd fate?
 Where dost thou wander through the
 weary space?

Where thine expected dinner dost thou wait,
 Unus'd to kill, untutor'd to the chace?

O! say, what instinct prompts thee now to
thun

The subtle trap or snare of wily boy?
 How dost thou see the death-imparting gap,
 Or birdlime-twig well baited to destroy?

O! strive again thy wanderings to retrace,
 By wisdom taught how dearly 'tis to roam?
 Haste on swift wings thy master to embrace,
 Who, sad, recalls thee to thy happiest home.

ODE

ODE TO A LITTLE KITE;

Which, while it was taught to become tame and gentle, presently fled away a second Time.

WITH kindness long caref'd and fed,
Why hast thou from thy master fled,
Thou base, ungrateful kite?
Ah! why such wanton, ill-tim'd haste,
Again to tempt the dreary waste,
And thus my care requite?

Whate'er for food thou woult'st to crave
I grudg'd thee not—but freely gave
Of meat both choice and new:
Thy martial form inspiring dread,
To scenes of bitter contest bred,
My favour ne'er withdrew.

By means of gentlest kind I strove
Within thy savage breast to move
A temper meek and bland;
My call thou learnedst to obey,
And on my shoulder light and play,
Or settle on my head.

Thus would I soothing arts employ;
I'd call thee oft *my little boy,*
My pretty bird, my friend:
Thy ruffled plumes with nicest pains
I'd smooth, and wash their fordid stains—
Nay, all thy wants attend.

I watch'd thee 'midst thy health and ease,
I spar'd, when prest with dire disease,
No remedy to give:
Full soft and tranquil was thy bed,
With leaves and downy feathers spread,
That thou mightst gaily live.

Now, lone, thro' regions wandering wide,
Thy aukward flight can ill provide
What may thy life sustain;
Unskill'd to pounce upon the prey,
Or mark with maffacee thy way,
By which thy food to gain.

How canst thou 'scape the fowler's snares,
Or know the engines he prepares
Thy species to destroy?
Thou, sure, must meet a hapless lot,
Struck by the gunner's fateful shot,
Or lim'd in some decoy.

Then come with speed, and thankful greet
Th' asylum of thy late retreat;
Thy former errors see;
Unravel, with sagacious wing,
The path that will thee homeward bring—
No happier canst thou be.

Hanſlope, Bucks, June 17. W. SINGLETON

REFLEXIONS ON A BIRTH-DAY.

FOUNTAIN of life, eternal source of
Heav'n!
Thy grace another year to me hath giv'n!
How oft I've sinn'd, O, Lord! in that short
space,
Provok'd thine anger, or abus'd thy grace,

To thee, O powerful Ruler of the sky!
Is known, alas! is register'd on high.
All bounteous Being! Author of my days!
Teach me to sing, and glory in your praise;
Inspire my bosom with the love of thee,
Omnipotent, all-perfect Deity!
Now sixteen years have gone their wonted
round

Since I your gracions Providence have found.
Still may that hand, which led me thro' the
Of infancy, direct my riper way: [maze
Still may your aid my erring footsteps guide,
And let the love of virtue be my pride!
Let me be mindful, ever grateful be
To those I love, I honour, next to thee!
On him who gave me life, who caus'd my
birth,

The kindest, best of fathers here on earth;
Kind Heav'n, pour down your choicest gifts
in store!

Oh! may I see him blest—I ask no more.
And thou, pure Spirit! from amongst the
just,

Be thou the guardian of your once-lov'd
From where no sickness reigns, no pain—
an-
noy, [hoy!

Look with compassion on your once-lov'd
Teach him to shun Ambition's fatal way,
And from temptation teach your son to stray;
Teach him thro' Virtue's sacred, god-like
name,

The best, the safest road to honest fame!

T O S P R I N G;

THOU, smiling Spring! at whose ap-
proach was seen,
To mark thy gay attire, the sparkling eye,
Come slowly forward, robd in willow green!
Thy power is lost, thou canst not check
the sigh.

No more I feel thy Zephyr's gentle breath,
Soft vernal airs whercon the perfumes hang
Swept from the brake, the morning's dewy
health, [sung.

The meads and vales where I my passion
Mute is my lyre, consign'd to endless rest,
Nor love, or wit, or beauty, more it sings,
For sorrow dwells within its master's breast,
And falling tears relax its tuneful strings.

Sad, and sequester'd from the spot I love,
Still Fancy beckons to the dreams of bliss,
Entranc'd, with thee in converse sweet I rove,
And my pulse quickens at the balmy kiss.

Trembling, to thee my suppliant eyes I raise,
Lean to thy cheek, and feel the mutual glow;
I hear thy voice—in speechless rapture gaze,
And lose in love's oblivion all my woe.

Ye faithless visions, leading to despair,
The treacherous solace of my bursting
heart,

Awhile, insidious, ye suspend my care,
To aid with doubled pangs affliction's
sinart!

VERSÉS.

V E R S E S,

Written by the Rev. W. SINGLETON,
On his Birth-day, May 19, 1794.

ONCE more the circling year is born
Around the genial earth,
Since, urg'd by fate, this vernal morn
First gave my being birth.
Now, gay, 'midst life's meridian prime,
I count each season past,
And learn how soon revolves the time
That bears me to my last.

Hence Wisdom opes her sacred page
To charm Reflexion's eye,
As o'er life's variegated stage
The restless minutes fly.
To Providence all praise is due,
Since, foster'd by his care,
From childhood up to man I grew,
And yet his bounty share.

And if that Power, who reigns supreme,
Vouchsafe a lengthen'd age,
Still may his mercies prove my theme,
And boundless thanks engage ;
Till, blest with many a natal day,
In firmest duty try'd,
My soul shall leave this house of clay,
In Heaven's own courts to 'bide.

Bucks.

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE XIV. IMITATED.

ALAS! my friend, the fleeting years
Roll on, and hastening age appears
In wrinkled horror dress'd :
Not Virtue's self, the spotless heart,
Can shield from Death's unerring dart,
Its dread approach arrest.

No gifts which other gods approve
Can Pluto's stern behest remove,
His tyrant will restrain ;
To the pale god's resistless sway
Peasants and Kings obedience pay,
All earth's unnumber'd train.

The Stygian waters captive hold
Giants, and giants renown'd of old ;
For, all submit to fate ;
In vain war's havoc we survive,
In vain thro' every peril live,
Still Pluto's realms await,

There lost in languid channel, flow,
Corytus hardly seems to flow,
There Ixion's murderous race ;
There Sisyphus with anxious pain
Renews his endless toil in vain,
There shadowy spectres pace.

Thy native spot, thy cheerful dome,
Thy wife, and all the charms of home,
For scenes like these resign'd,
Shall make thy soul with anguish heave,
The keenest sorrow rise to leave
Such darling joy behind.

When spreads its melancholy gloom
The mournful cypress o'er thy tomb
With verse funeral crown'd,

Thine heir shall dissipate his woe,
And bid thy choicest wine to flow
The festive board around.

CLERICUS.

EPIGRAM IN p. 460.

"Palmito, Bacche, tuo nitar—nec, Liber, iniquum est—
Ut firmes gestis, qui titubare facis."

IMITATED IN ENGLISH.

Your staff, jolly God, 'tis but fair I should
To help me safe home to my bed, [borrow,
For, when in the juice of your grape I drown
forrow,
My legs are untrue to my head. T. S.

ANOTHER.

Your cups, jolly God, make me stagger ;
what then ? [again.
This staff from your vine sets me forward

MR. URBAN, *Conduit-st. Hanov. sq. June 10.*

THE two following are extracted from
a little work published in 1659, intitled,
"Conjectural Queries, by Francis Osborne, Esq." and, I conceive, have merit
enough to claim a revival in your valuable
Miscellany. J. H.

AN EPITAPH.

Stone, so long as thou dost last,
Let the reader know thou hast
The dross of her, once own'd a mind
Contain'd the worth of woman-kind ;
But no more : who speaks her glory
Must have for every dust a story.

THE AUTHOR'S EPITAPH ON HIMSELF.
I envy not such graves as take up room
Merely with jet and porphyry, since a tomb
Adds no desert : Wisdom ! thou thing di-
vine,

Convert my humble soul into thy shrine,
And then this body, though it want a
stone,
Shall dignify all places where 'tis thrown.

THE PERJURED LOVER.

By MR. HOLCROFT.

From his *Novel just published*—"The Adventures of Hugh Trevor."

MEN'S vows are false, Annette, I own,
The proofs are but too flagrant grown—
To Love I vow'd eternal scorn ;
I saw thee, and was straight forsworn.

In jealous rage, renouncing bliss,
When Damon stole a rapt'rous kiss,
I took, with oaths, a long farewell,
How false they were, thou best canst tell.

By saints I vow'd, and powers divine,
No love could ever equal mine ;
Yet I myself, though thus I swore,
Have daily lov'd thee more and more.

To perjures thus I hourly swear,
Then treat them as they well deserve ;
Thy own vows break, at length comply,
And be as deep in guilt as I.

GAFFER

GAFFER GRAY.

By MR. HOLCROFT.

HO! why dost thou shiver and shake,
Gaffer Gray!
And why doth thy nose look so blue?
" 'Tis the weather that's cold;
'Tis I'm grown very old,
And my doublet is not very new,
Well-a-day!"

Then, line thy worn doublet with ale,
Gaffer Gray;
And warm thy old heart with a glass.
" Nay, but credit I've none,
And my money's all gone;
Then say how may that come to pass?
Well-a-day!"

Hie away to the hoose on the brow,
Gaffer Gray;
And knock at the jolly priest's door.
" The priest often preaches
Against worldly riches;
But ne'er gives a mite to the poor,
Well-a-day!"

The lawyer lives under the hill,
Gaffer Gray;
Warmly fenc'd both in back and in front.
" He will fasten his locks,
And will threaten the stocks,
Should he ever more find me in want,
Well-a-day!"

The squire has fat beeves and brown ale,
Gaffer Gray;
And the season will welcome you there.
" The fat beeves and his beer,
And his merry new year,
Are all for the flush and the fair,
Well-a-day!"

My keg is but low, I confess,
Gaffer Gray;
What, then, while it lasts, man, we'll live;
The poor man alone,
When he hears the poor moan,
Of his morsel a morsel will give,
Well-a-day!

THE FIRST HOUR OF MORNING.

By MRS. RADCLIFFE.

FROM THE MYSTERIES OF UDOLPHO.

HOW sweet to wind the forest's tangled
shade,
When early twilight, from the Eastern
bound,
Dawns on the sleeping landscape in the glade,
And fades as Morning spreads her blush
around!

When ev'ry infant flower, that wept in night,
Lifts its chill head, soft glowing with a
tear;
Expands its tender blossom to the light,
And gives its incense to the genial air.

How fresh the breeze that wafts the rich
perfume,
And swells the melody of waking birds—

The hum of bees, beneath the verdant gloom,
And woodman's song, and low of distant
herds!

Then doubtful gleams the mountain's hoary
head,
Seen through the parting foliage from
And, farther still, the Ocean's misty bed,
With flitting sails, that partial sun-beams
share.

But vain the sylvan shade—the breath of
May—

The voice of Music floating on the gale,
And forms, that beam through morning's
dewy veil,

If Health no longer bid the heart be gay!
O balmy hour! 'tis thine her wealth to give,
Here spread her blush, and bid the parent
live!

CARMEN OL. GOLDSMITH, M. B.

Cui tit. "Edwin and Angelina," *sive* "The
Hermit," *Latine redditum.*

HUC ades, o venerande senex I huc,
incola vallis,
Et dubium miseri dirige cautus iter,
Ad loca, quæ lampas, tremulo fulgore coru-
scans,
Optatum fœsis præbet amica jubar.

" Namque hic dum frustra vagor, heu! dum
tardus, anhelans
Incedo, et vix jam languida membra traho,
Undique vasta patet, patet undique eremus
eunti
Ingeminans mœstæ tædiæ longa via."

" Siste pedem, juvenis! vestigia comprime!"
(dixit
Longævus) " volitat perfida imago procul—
Quod cupide sequeris nihil est, nisi lubricus
ignis,
Quem malefana creant stagna, aqueusque

" Hic peregrino inopi, quem fors ingrata fa-
Pandit se nostræ janua parva cæcæ— [tigat,
Et quanquam tenuis mihi res, et curta suppellex,
Haud parca tribuo, sollicitæ manu—

" Si tamen hæc mecum poteris requiescere
nocte, puer, tibi erunt, quæ mea cella
[tenet,
Cuncta, puer, tibi erunt, quæ mea cella
Et cibus, et tiramen simplex, et amantia vota,
Et dulcis longo parta labore quies.

" Victima nulla mihi convivia læta cruentat
Sed metuens cultri rura præerrat ovis—
Hanc docuit legem qui me formavit, et illas:
Ipsæ mihi parca— Vivite, mi ille pecus!

" Ergo leves epulas umbræ a vertice montis
Impono mensis, inuocisque cibis—
En plenum pomis calathum, et redolentibus
herbis. [tunc

Compescitque moam slympha benigna si-
" Huc gressus flectas, hospes, curamque re-
mittas—

Terrigone curæ sunt, mihi crede, nefas—
Pœnula sufficiant homini, quæ postulat usus,
Nec (brevis heu! vita est) postulat illa
diu."

H. G. B.

LETTER TO A SISTER.

*Sparte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos,
Et, quod tentabam dicere, versus erat.*

Ovid.

WHILE Discord, fiercer than a comet,
rolls poles;
The thunders of the wars, and shakes the
And, wide, o'er Gallia's desolated land,
Pours out her vengeance with relentless
hand;

While honour rides triumphant o'er the main,
And every billow blithes with the slain!

Say, can a Muse, unseasonably gay,
Pour in a Sister's ear the wonted lay?
Still, thoughtless, frolic on the joyful reed,
While the war rages, and whole nations bleed?
Ah, no!—she feels a sympathetic pain
Melt in the breast, and glide thro' ev'ry
vein:

Pity forbids the lighter quill to move,
On the soft subject of romantic love;
Pity forbids th' enraptur'd thoughts to stray
In fancy's airy realms, where pleasure leads
the way. [strings,

War, horrid War, untunes the trembling
And loads Imagination's flagging wings.

Peace, peace, ye winds, without a mur-
mur, sweep

O'er the clear bottom of the silent deep;
Awhile, thou restless Ocean, cease to roar,
Light let thy billows roll, and kiss the shore.
Armida mourns;—along the dreary coast,
And swelling surge, her son, her husband
last!

“Perish the thirst of glory and of fame!
Delusive bubbles, beings of a name.
Curst be the War! that urg'd them thus to
roam [home.
Far from these widow'd arms, and native
Just tho' the War, tho' Glory led them on,
Ah, what avails my son, my husband gone!
Gone,—gone for ever!—ye remorseless waves
Ope wide, and whelm me in your horrid
caves!

Now tho' the breast, at such a tale of
woe,

Bids the soft tear of kindred nature flow;
E'en while the drop, (as dew, at evening
shed, [head.)
Falls on the drooping flower, and bends its
E'en while the drop the sinking soul weighs
down; [own.
Thank heav'n the mournful fate is not your

Far from the din of war, domestic strife,
And all the cares that hang on public life,
Where social Comfort, unexhausted, pours
Her bliss around in ever-fruitful showers;
We live as in a vale, whose humble plain
Hears the loud tempest roar, and roar in
vain.

And fees, secure, the blasting lightning play
Flash from the bustling cloud, and die away.

And, now, may every joy, that heav'n
can send,

Light on your head, and all your steps at-
tend!

And cheerful Virtue, blest with inward light,
Smile on the lowering gloom of storm-created
night. N.B.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE, No. XIV.

In the report of Wealth

Lies all distinction now, a fortune got,
Poets and players, fiddlers, painters, quacks,
Tradesmen, mechanics, graziers, and un-read,
The hard and soft, are all *Esquires* akin.
How many strutting coxcombs dare intrude
Into the foremost rank, making their way
With those of noblest birth!

But let the Herald's-office once be rous'd,
Garter at Arms with's powerful Pursuivants,
Marshaling all, shall frown the base away;
And who hath valour, high descent and virtue,
Shall, rich in honour, stand unmingled
“Like clearest founts.” Where's the fancy
upstart,

Whose bold unblushing front but even now
Outstar'd greatness?—either to thop sent back,
Or made a bankrupt in the sad Gazette.

TROILUS. i. 3.

I do remember an Apothecary,
And hereabouts he dwells, whom late I noted
In scarlet suit, at monthly town assembly,
Master o' th' ceremonies: smiling his looks,
Soft flattery had dimpled well his cheeks;
And in his parlour hung a set of comic prints,
A Macaw stuff'd, and other birds
Of rarest plumage; and upon his chimney
piece

A circulating novel, ivory boxes, [mades,
Green case of instruments, too h-picks, po-
Remnants of court-plaister, distill'd rosewater
“And permacity for an inward bracke,”
Were neatly ranged, and made up a show.
Noting this elegance, to myself I said,
An if a lady need some lip-salve now,
“(To guard these fubie; yet unparagon'd!)
Here waits a gentle swain will make it up:
Being market-day,—he's sure at home.

ROMEO. v. 2.

If Lobsters be the sauce for Turbot, heapon
Give me another plate—that so the appetite
May gormandize before the season's out.
That smack again;—it had a luscious relish;
Oh, it came o'er my palate like sweet jelly,
That doth accompany a haunch just touch'd,
Stealing and giving odour: enough,—no
more— [art,

O pamper'd taste! how quickly cloy'd thou
That, notwithstanding my capacious eye
Is bigger than my paunch, nought enters there
Of what high price and rarity soever, [gout,
But turns to chalk-stone, and the gnawing
Even in a minute! such pains do lurk unseen
In dishes season'd high, fantastical.

TWELFTH NIGHT. i. 2.

MASTER SHALLOW.
MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, continued from p. 561.

Dec. 11. **T**HE Convention ordered, that the Administrators of the National Domains should give an account of the measures they had taken to put in the hands of the Nation the property declared, acquired, and confiscated for its advantage.

Cimon demanded the suppression of the *bureau* instituted for the purpose of granting rewards to converts. "It is absurd," said he, "and unworthy of a free people, to pay a Jew because he becomes a Christian. Conversion is a matter of conscience, which ought not to be influenced by hire.

The Convention suppressed all pensions granted as an indemnity for ecclesiastical benefices to persons under twenty-four years of age.

Montaut proposed to cause the Farmers-General to give an account of the state of their fortune, when they entered upon their office, and to take as the proof of the accuracy of their accounts, and the honesty of their conduct; the comparative state of their fortune at present. He observed that they could only legally gain an advantage of ten thousand livres annually, and that whatever they had beyond that ought to be restored to the nation. It was notorious that some individuals had gained, in this situation, ten, twelve, and even twenty, millions,

Cambon said, that measures had been taken to bring back several hundred millions into the coffers of the nation. It would be easy to prove that these great fortunes were acquired only by great robberies.

Romme submitted to the convention a plan of public instruction proposed by the Committee.—It was opposed, as tending to destroy paternal authority, in order to substitute that of pedagogues.

Dec 14. The Convention passed the following decree:

"Every Frenchman, who either has accepted or shall accept any public place in those provinces of the Republic which are invaded by the confederate powers, is to be reputed an outlaw, unless he be able to prove, that he has been compelled to its acceptance by an irresistible force; and that his patriotism is publicly acknowledged.

"All Frenchmen, either employed in the service of the Republic, or enjoying any emolument from the public, who, after the invasion of their places of abode, shall have continued in the exercise of their functions, and not returned into the territory of the Republic, shall also be deemed outlaws, unless they can prove, that by an invincible force they have been restrained from returning."

Carnot proposed to prohibit all kind of traffic with arms, and to order all Citizens, possessed of muskets, to deliver them up to the Municipalities.

Joyau complained, that the manufactory of arms at Paris, which should furnish 1000 muskets a day, did not fulfil its contract.

Carnot answered, that this manufactory did already furnish 1000 pikes a day, and that in the space of six weeks it would be able to furnish 1000.

Cambon announced that the *assignats* with the royal image of 200, 300, 500, and 1000 livres, should no longer circulate after the 1st of January; and that those of 100 livres and inferior amount only should remain in circulation.

He afterwards made a long report concerning those *assignats* which had been thrown out of circulation, and the return of which would procure the nation an advantage of 315 millions. Cambon proposed on this subject a decree, consisting of 18 articles; and announced, that among 1300 millions of *assignats* bearing the King's effigy, which had been taken out of circulation, only one million had consisted of false ones.

Dec. 17. Lecointre said a Courier was at the door, who had been stopped, and his dispatches taken from him, by an agent of the Executive Council of St. Germain. A number of complaints of the same nature were made, and a long debate followed, on the irregularities of these agents.

Boudon of Oise.—"I move that the Committee of Public Welfare present a mode of seconding the Revolutionary Government without the intervention of the executive council. If we do not do this, we shall never accomplish our revolution. They compare us to the long Parliament of England. They harass the citizens, and throw upon us the odium of their misconduct."

The Convention ordered the persons, against whom complaints had been made, to be apprehended, and the Committee of General Safety to report upon their conduct without delay.

Decreed, that the executive council shall give an account of the orders given to its agents, and to the constituted authorities; and shall lay before the Committee of Public Welfare, within twenty-four hours, a list of all the agents sent to the departments and to the armies, with notices of who and what they were before the Revolution, and the purposes for which they were sent: that Vincent, Secretary General of the War Office, Massard and Rousson, Commandants of the Revolutionary Army, shall be arrested, and their seals put upon their papers.

Dec. 18. The executive council came to give an account of their conduct with respect to their agents, in obedience to the decree passed yesterday. The ministers for foreign affairs spoke for the rest. He read an order of the Committee of Public Welfare, dated July 15th, directing the minister at war, and the minister for the home department, to take instant measures for stopping, at the second or third post from

Paris,

Paris, all couriers arriving or departing, examining the number and the quantity of their packets, and taking from them all those not described in their passports. In conformity to this order, the ex-minister Garat wrote to each of the municipalities around Paris to choose an agent for its execution. The minister at war chose his own agents, and gave them the necessary orders. If any of these agents had transgressed the limits of their instructions, the Council would recall them to their duty, or bring them to trial. The Council had heard with grief the charge made against it, of wishing to rival the power of the Convention. It had never rivalled any thing but the zeal and patriotism of the Convention, and endeavoured to lecture to the Representatives of the People the respect and authority necessary for accomplishing the grand work with which they were entrusted. "We all derive our authority from the People," said the Minister. "Does not every body know, that, if we resemble tyrants in our powers, it is only that we may combat tyrants? Have not we been called to our post by the Representatives of the people? One single word—our name, of Ministers, has produced all the complaints against us. This magic word makes us envied and suspected. In our Government, every thing, even our language, must be regenerated; and, since you have passed a Law which defines the authority of all Public Functionaries, let a new denomination be given to our duties."

Cherrier asked, if the Executive Council had given orders to stop the Representatives of the People?

The Minister replied, that the Council felt as much indignation as the Convention, when informed of the offence committed by one of its agents; and that all those who had exceeded their instructions would be punished.

Ordered, that the Account given by the Executive Council be inserted in the *bulletin*; and referred to the Committee of General Safety to punish the guilty.

Dec. 19. A decree was passed concerning the Revolutionary Government, which consisted of several articles.

By some of these articles, Members of the Municipalities, or Judges, guilty of negligence in the application of the laws, shall be deprived of the right of Citizenship for four years; and be fined in a sum equal to the fourth part of the income of each person that had been condemned for one year.

General officers, guilty of negligence in executing their military operations, shall be deprived of the right of Citizens for eight years, and the half of their fortunes, shall be confiscated.

The Commissioners, named either by the Committees or the Representatives of the People to the Armies, who shall be found to have exceeded the limits of their power,

or neglected their duty, shall be put in irons for five years.

The other inferior agents of government at the head offices, Secretaries or Clerks to the Convention, of the Executive Council, or any other public administration, shall be punished for their negligence with the suspension from the rights of Citizens for three years, and with a fine equal to the third of the income of the person so condemned for the same time.

All infractions of law, or abuse of authority, committed by any Public Functionary receiving a salary, shall be punished by his being put in irons during five years, and having the half of his fortune confiscated; and those who receive no salary, guilty of the same crime, shall be punished by the loss of the right of Citizen for six years, and the confiscation of the fourth of their income for the same time.

Whoever shall counterfeit the *bulletins* of the laws shall be punished with death.

Any neglect in expediting the *bulletins* of the laws passed, either by those employed in the Post office, or any other person, shall be punished with five years imprisonment in irons, unless when prevented by force, which must be legally proved.

The fines arising from these confiscations shall be paid into the Public Treasury, after indemnification shall have been made to those who have been injured by the abuse of authority.

Bouffet gave an account of his operations in the departments of Ardeche, la Drome, du Gard, and Hérault. "The South," said he, "is restored to the Republic; it now receives the true friends of liberty, the true supporters of their country; and knows how to distinguish between these and men who are only wicked or factions. Fanaticism is destroyed. Catholics and Protestants, forgetting their former animosities, unite in the same worship—that of liberty and the laws. The altars of Christianity are replaced by altars more holy. The whole people will soon assemble before them each decade, to render homage to liberty."

Cambon, in the name of the Committee of Finance, presented the plan of a decree on revoking the alienation of national domains; by which plan two thousand millions of livres, it was computed, would be brought into the treasury. The Convention adopted the greater part of the plan.

Cambon announced, that the competitors for subscribing to the voluntary loan, were actually quarrelling for priority about the treasury doors; that assignats and specie were this day at par; that many of the selfish moneyed men, who had before hid their specie in cellars, were now bringing sacks full of silver crowns in exchange for assignats; and that the purchasers of national property preferred paying in money to paying in paper. (*To be continued*).

FOREIGN NEWS.

Genoa, April 18. "Our Government has on a sudden been deceived in their hopes. A column of 10,000 French presented itself on the 5th inst. on the confines of the Genoese territory; and, on being informed that the Republic would grant no passage through the Genoese territory, the Genoese Commandant received for answer, "That he could not hinder it; but that the French assured the Genoese they would strictly respect the persons, property, and religion, of the Genoese, as they had promised by a printed proclamation." The officer of the Republic formally protested against the passage through its territory, as an act contrary to the neutrality of the Genoese Republic; but he judged it prudent to spare the effusion of blood, as, from the enormous disproportion in point of numbers, a resistance would have been useless. Complaints were immediately made to M. Tilly, the French chargé d'affaires in this city, and Government has sent instructions to Paris to make such remonstrances as the importance of the case requires. It has also informed the different Courts of this unforeseen occurrence, and of the conduct of the Republic, which was not in a state to prevent it.

Lisbon, May 31. Out of 51 merchantmen which sailed hence the 5th instant, under the convoy of two Dutch frigates, 11 have returned to this port, which are Dutch; there were 13 English vessels with the convoy, of which we have had no news. The frigate, which escaped being captured by the French frigate and a brig, had been at Cadiz, and had on board one million of hard dollars; she is now arrived in America.

Naples, June 17. On the 13th ult. at ten o'clock at night, all Naples was sensible of the shock of an earthquake, with a horizontal motion, which lasted about thirty seconds. On Sunday last, the 15th, about the same hour, the earthquake was repeated, which was followed by a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The mountain opened in two places towards the centre of its line, when columns of black smoke, mixed with liquid inflamed matter, issued from each mouth; soon after, other mouths were opened, and in a line towards the sea. The explosions from all these mouths, louder than thunder, mixed with sharp reports, as from the heaviest pieces of artillery, accompanied by a hollow subterraneous rumour, like that of the sea in a storm, caused all the houses to shake to their very foundations. The lavas gushing from these mouths, after having run four miles in a few hours, destroyed the greatest part of the town of Torre del Greco, about a mile from Portici, and made a considerable progress into the sea, where it formed a promontory about ten feet above its surface, and near a quar-

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ter of a mile broad, having heated the water to such a degree that a hand could not be borne in it at the distance of 100 yards from the lava. It cannot yet be ascertained how many lives have been lost in that city. Many families are missing; but whether they have escaped, or are buried under the ruins of their houses, is not known. Naples is covered with ashes, and every object is obscured as in a thick fog; but Vesuvius, though not visible, continues very turbulent, and more mischief may be expected, although the lavas are all stopped at this moment. The head of St. Januarius was carried in procession yesterday, and opposed to the Mountain by the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, attended by many thousands of the inhabitants of this city. *London Gaz.*

Brussels, June 23. We have been for these two days in the most alarming situation. The French are in great force at Nivelles, six leagues from Brussels. Their advanced posts are at Gemappe, four leagues and a half from Brussels, and their patrols have pushed forward within three leagues. Every person is retreating with his property. The city is almost a desert. The greatest part of the Noblesse are already departed, and the few that remain are busily employed night and day in packing up their most valuable effects. The magazines and ammunition have been sent away, and consternation is depicted on the countenance of every one.

A report has been circulated this morning of a victory having been gained by general Beaulieu, who has forced the French to retire. But this report obtains little credit, and the people believe that it is circulated only for the purpose of quieting their minds.

Ostend, June 23, eight o'clock in the evening.

The French were this day at noon at Sevecoete, only two leagues and a half from Ostend. It is expected that they will make an attempt against this town to-morrow. Every house almost is deserted.

The baggage, &c. has been sent away by the canal of Bruges, and the troops are to follow immediately. We expected some succours from England, but none have yet arrived.

Various accounts have within these few days been circulated relative to Ypres: That it has surrendered is at length acknowledged by every one. The garrison were made prisoners of war: the Austrians were sent to Lille, and the regiments of Hessians to Cassel. The town has received considerable damage.

As soon as the French took possession of it, their General ordered a civic fête to be celebrated, at which all the inhabitants assisted. They dined in the open air, and afterwards danced and sang republican songs till the evening.

Copen-

Copenhagen, June 28. The combined Danish and Swedish fleet still remains in this road, but will, it is said, sail shortly to Elsinour. The Countess Von Wachtmeister, the wife of the Swedish Admiral, is arrived here. Our government has given orders to fit out, exclusive of the Squadron already united with the Swedish division, 8 ships of the line and 3 frigates. More are also fitting out at Sweden.—If the Russian fleet should make its appearance in this latitude, there will be 60 sail of the line in the Baltic. Baron Stael, the Swedish ambassador, is returned to Stockholm.

Particulars of Lord MACARTNEY'S EMBASSY to the EMPEROR of CHINA.

His Lordship arrived on board the Lion brig of war, accompanied by the Jackall brig, and Company's ship, Hindostan, at Macao, about the middle of June. His Lordship did not immediately land; but Sir George Staunton, and his son, a remarkably accomplished young man, and eminently conversant in the Chinese language, went on shore; where they saw Mr. Brown, Mr Irwine, and Mr. Jackson. Lord Macartney afterwards proceeded on his embassy, and reached, without accident, Lumpo, on the coast of China, a little to the southward of the Yellow River. Two Mandarins of the highest order went off to pay him the first visit, and communicate the Imperial welcome. His Lordship returned their visit on shore. He then proceeded with his staff and suite, civil and military, in boats, up the Yellow River on his way to Peking.

The forms of audience being adjusted in the most honourable manner for the British embassy, his Lordship was received by the Emperor with the highest marks of distinction and respect, and had the honour of being seated on the left hand of his Majesty. The presents, which are superior in value and variety to any that have ever been known on similar occasions, were most graciously received; and the business of the embassy was commenced with the fairest appearances of the most favourable issue, and the establishment of solid and extensive advantages to Great Britain.

The Lion and Jackall had returned to Macao, and the Hindostan was daily expected from the island of Chusan.

Lord Macartney was to come by land from Peking to Canton; where a magnificent house was preparing for his reception.

The average price of cotton, had been about 10. 6:—but it fell, before the ships sailed, to 9. 2.

CHINA SQUADRON.

On the 17th of November, the following vessels took their departure from Macao; eleven under the command of Captain Har-

die, of the Bombay Marie, who hoisted his pendant on-board the Travancore:—Ships, Travancore, Capt. Hardie; Jehageer, Philips; Sarah, Smart; Hero, Taylor; Snow Fancy, and the Benefit, Grab, bound for Bombay:—the Amelia, Anna, and Abercromby, for Bengal; and the Concord and Pinang Castle. The five former arrived and anchored in the roads the evening of the 21st instant; and the Grab was hourly expected; the three Bengal ships parted off the Nicobars, and proceeded on their voyage; the other two remained at Prince of Wales's island.

At Malacca, the China Squadron received the disagreeable intelligence of the successful cruise of the French privateer, Dumourier, Captain de Fourg, having taken the Canton (American ship), the Venus, Pearl, &c. and a Dutch cruiser, which the Dumourier had manned and armed, and mounted with 18 guns.

The Dumourier had been in possession of the Straights for some time, and the Dutch and other vessels were hauled on shore at Malacca. Trade, however, being of no party, was carried on for the mutual convenience of the French captain and Dutch merchants. The privateer was very rich from her several captures; and the captain, in consequence, very anxious for peace, to realize them.

The King of Rio had reported to the Governor of Malacca, that he had seen a large China ship dimasted, and taken by a French privateer. She is supposed to be the Narbudda, that being the only ship that had left Macao for some time before the departure of the Squadron.

The Resolution, Captain Greenway, was also taken, but ransomed by the Captain.

The Dumourier and her prizes, which were to be sent to Mauritius, were wooding and watering off Cape Ricardo, when the Squadron was at Malacca; but, on receiving intelligence of their arrival, the stood away to Fulo Varella, on the Sumatra coast.

Accounts had been received of two French frigates to the eastward, cruising, it was supposed, for the Company's China ships but that one of the frigates had been taken by the Dutch.

Friday, June 30. The Americans, with the best disposition to preserve peace, are making great and vigorous preparations for war; their ports are fortifying; a large body of troops is enlisting, to hold themselves in readines for immediate service; and the militia are to be completely armed and strictly disciplined. From the wisdom of our ministers, however, we have every reason to hope an amicable adjustment of matters between the two countries, and a perfect restoration of that harmony which is so essential to the real interests of each.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Whitehall, June 20. The following dispatch was this morning received from the Duke of York by the Right Hon. H. Dundas.

Tourney, June 17, 1794.

Sir, it is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the pleasure to inform you, that an officer is arrived this evening from the Hereditary Prince of Orange, with the account that he yesterday attacked and defeated the French army, which had again passed the Sambre, and taken up a position near Josselies, in order to cover the siege of Charleroi, before which they had already begun to open trenches. The enemy's loss is computed at above 7000 men, as well as 22 pieces of cannon, 35 ammunition wagons, and a considerable number of horses and baggage. They retreated in the greatest confusion across the Sambre.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Admiralty Office, June 21. Letter from Admiral Earl Howe to Mr. Stephens, supplementary to his Lordship's of the 2d inst. (see p. 568.)

In the extract of the journal herein inclosed, the proceedings of the fleet are stated from the time of leaving St. Helen's on the 2d of last month to that of the first discovery of the French fleet on the 28th of the same. For the farther information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have now therefore to relate the subsequent transactions not already communicated in my dispatch of the 2d instant, to be delivered by my first Captain Sir Roger Curtis.

Early in the morning of the 28th, the enemy were discovered by the advanced frigates far distant on the weather bow; the wind then fresh from the S. by W. with a very rough sea. They came down, for some time, in a loose order, seemingly unapprized that they had the British fleet in view. After hauling to the wind when they came nearer, they were some hours before they could completely form in regular order of sailing. The time required for the enemy to perfect their disposition had facilitated the nearer approach of his Majesty's fleet to them, and for the separately-appointed and detached part of it commanded by Rear-Admiral Palley, to be placed more advantageously for making an impression on their rear. The signals denoting that intention being made, the Rear-Admiral, near upon the close of day, led this division on with peculiar firmness, and attacked a three-decked ship (the *Revolutionnaire*) the sternmost in the enemy's line. Making known soon after that he had a topmast disabled, assistance was directed to be given to him in that situation. The quick approach of night only allowed me to observe, that Lord Hugh Seymour (Conway) in the *Leviathan*, with equal good judgement and determined courage, passed up alongside of the three deck-

ed French ship, and was supported, as it appeared, by Captain Parker of the *Audacious*, in the most spirited manner. The darkness which now prevailed did not admit of my making any more accurate observation on the conduct of those ships and others concerned in the same service; but I have since learnt that the *Leviathan* stretched on farther ahead for bringing the second ship from the enemy's rear to action as soon as her former station could be occupied by a succeeding British ship; also that the three-decked ship in the enemy's rear as aforesaid, being unsustained by their other ships, struck to the *Audacious*; and that they parted company together soon after. The two opponent fleets continued on the starboard tack in a parallel direction, the enemy still to windward, the remainder of the night. The British fleet appearing in the morning of the 29th, when in order of battle, to be far enough advanced for the ships in the van to make some farther impression on the enemy's rear, tacked in succession with that intent; the enemy were hereupon from van to rear, and continued edging down in line ahead to engage the van of the British fleet. When arrived at such distance as to be just able to reach our most advanced ships, their headmost ships, as they came successively into the wake of their respective seconds ahead, opened with that distant fire upon the headmost ships of the British van. The signal for passing through their line, made when the fleet tacked before, was then renewed. It could not be for some time seen, through the fire from the two fleets in the van, to what extent that signal was complied with. But, as the smoke at intervals dispersed, it was observed that the *Cæsar*, the leading ship of the British van, after being about on the starboard tack, and come abreast of the *Queen Charlotte*, had not kept to the wind; and that the appointed movement would consequently be liable to fail of the purposed effect. The *Queen Charlotte* was therefore immediately tacked; and, followed by the *Bellerophon*, her second astern, (and soon after joined by the *Leviathan*,*) passed through in action, between the fifth and sixth ships in the rear of the enemy's line. She was put about

* Instead of the *Leviathan*, we understand it was the *Marlborough* that followed the *Bellerophon*, the *Leviathan* being at that time in the van closely engaged, and setting a most gallant example to the rest of the fleet. The glorious manner in which Capt. Berkeley defended the *Marlborough* when totally dismasted, with a French 74 on each side, and a three-decker close on-board her stern is above all praise; and the honour of his Majesty's colours were never more nobly supported than they were by him in so trying and difficult a situation. *True Briton.*

again

again on the larboard-tack forthwith after the enemy, in preparation for renewing the action with the advantage of that weathermost situation. The rest of the British fleet being at this time passing to leeward, and without the sternmost ships, mostly of the French line, the enemy wore again to the eastward in succession for succouring the disabled ships of their rear; which intention, by reason of the disabled state of the fleet, and having no more than the two crippled ships, the *Bellerophon* and *Leviathan*, at that time near me, I was unable to obstruct. The enemy, having succeeded in that operation, wore round again, after some distant cannonading of the nearest British ships, occasionally returned, and stood away in order of battle on the larboard-tack, followed by the British fleet in the same order (but with the weather-gage retained) as soon as the ships coming forward to close with the *Queen Charlotte* were suitably arranged. The fleets remained separated some few miles, in view at times on the intermission of a thick fog, which lasted most part of the two next days.

The commander of a fleet, their Lordships know, is unavoidably so confined in his view of the occurrences in time of battle as to be little capable of rendering personal testimony to the meritorious service of officers who have profited, in a greater extent, by the opportunities to distinguish themselves on such occasions. To discharge this part of my public duty, reports were called for from the flag-officers of the fleet, for supplying the defects of my observance, under the limited circumstances above mentioned. Those officers, therefore, who have such particular claim to my attention, are the Admirals Graves and Sir Alexander Hood; the rear admiral Bowyer, Gardner, and Pafley; Captains Lord Hugh Seymour, Pakenham, Berkeley, Gambier, J. Harvey, Payne, Parker, Henry Harvey, Pringle, Duckworth, and Elphinstone. Special notice is also due of Captains Nicholls of the *Sovereign*, and Hope of the *Bellerophon*, who became charged with, and well conducted, those ships, when the wounded flag officers, under whom they respectively served therein, were no longer able to remain at their posts; and the Lieutenants Monckton of the *Marlborough*, and Donnelly of the *Mogtagu*, in similar situations. These selections, however, should not be construed to the disadvantage of other commanders, who may have been equally deserving the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, although I am not enabled to make a particular statement of their merits. To the reports from the flag-officers are added those required from the several Captains of the fleet; whereby their Lordships will become more particularly acquainted with the meritorious services of the several commanders, and animated intrepidity of their subordinate officers and ships companies; to

which the defeat of the enemy, with every advantage of situation and circumstance in their favour, is truly to be ascribed. To the like purport I beg my testimony, in behalf of the officers and company of every description in the *Queen Charlotte*, may be accepted.

Whiteball, June 28. Letter received this morning, from the Duke of York, by Mr. Dundas.

Sir, *Renaix, June 24 1794.*

Col. Craig had set out upon his journey to England; but unfortunately, upon his arrival at Oudenarde, he found that the enemy had obliged Gen. Clairfayt to retire in some confusion to Ghent; and that the communication between that place and Oudenarde, unless by a great détour, was entirely cut off. Thinking that it was necessary I should have this information as soon as possible, he returned in the night. This movement of the enemy, by forcing General Clairfayt to retire, and bringing them nearer to the banks of the Scheldt, rendered the position before Tournay (which, since the departure of the Prince Cobourg, had always been hazardous) no longer tenable; and I therefore quitted it this day, leaving only a Garrison in the Town, and marched, with all the British and part of the Hessian Troops, to this place, in order to be in readiness to support Oudenarde, which was menaced, and actually summoned this day. I am, &c. **FREDERICK.**

By the articles of Capitulation, for Ypres, the garrison will march out with the honours of war, as well as all its military attendants; in testimony of the brave defence it has made: it shall depart by the gate of Menin 24 hours after the signing of the capitulation; shall lay down its arms and colours, after having passed the glacis; and shall be sent prisoners of war to such part of the Republic as shall be assigned to it.

The garrison alone to retain its personal effects; and the officers their arms, horses excepted, which are to belong to the Republic, but the value of which shall be reimbursed to them, according to the estimate which shall be made. Horses and proper carriages shall be provided gratis to transport them to their destination.

The sick of the garrison shall be treated as the French, and shall become prisoners of war on their recovery.

The inhabitants of both sexes, now in the town, or who have taken refuge therein, the public officers, and all other persons, shall have their honour, their lives, and properties, preserved.

Answer. Granted, the French emigrants excepted.

Whiteball, June 30. By a letter received from the Marquis of Hertford, dated Nivelle,

well, the 16th instant, it appears, that, after an unsuccessful attack made by the Prince of Cobourg on the whole chain of French posts at Gosselies, Fleurus, &c. the Austrians were obliged to retire with considerable loss, and the enemy remained in possession of the field of battle. The Prince of Cobourg was retreating to a strong position near Hal. An account has just been received at Nivelles, that Charleroi had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Whitehall, July 1. Letter from the Duke of York to Mr. Dundas.

Sir, *Renaix, June 28, 1794.*

Having received intelligence, on Tuesday night, that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon Gen. Clairfayt's position and that they had detached a corps to attack Oudenarde, I found it absolutely necessary, for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as hence I could, with greater facility, support that place, and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a passage. The enemy obliged Gen. Clairfayt to abandon his position at Deynse, and fall back upon Ghent on Wednesday, where they again attacked him the next day, but were fortunately repulsed. This retreat of Gen. Clairfayt rendered it impossible for Gen. Walmoden to support himself with so small a body of troops under his command at Bruges. He therefore found it necessary to abandon that place on Thursday, and to fall back to Landmaek, and join Gen. Clairfayt's right flank. The consequences of these last movements, though necessary, are exceedingly unpleasant, as all immediate communication with Ostend is cut off.

Yesterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenarde, which they cannonaded the whole day, and even carried in the afternoon the Faixbourg; but were driven out again in the night, and have now retreated to a small distance. Yesterday evening I received the disagreeable intelligence of the Prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Gosselies and Fleurus, as well as of the surrender of Charleroi. Inclosed I send a translation of the account which I have received from the Prince of Cobourg.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Marbais, June 26, 1794.

"Although there was great reason to suspect that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy, yet, as no certain intelligence could possibly be procured, the attack, which had been determined upon for its relief, became necessary, to prevent the fate of so important a place as Charleroi being left to chance. In consequence, the army marched on the 25th in five columns, and early in the morning of the 26th attack-

ed the enemy's entrenched position between Lambusart, Espinies, and Gosselies. The attack, which was executed with great resolution, was every where successful, and the enemy's advanced corps, although protected by strong redoubts, were driven back. In the evening the left wing arrived at the principal heights on this side the Sambre. The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extensive line of redoubts, in which they had brought an immense number of cannon. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the left wing attempted to force the enemy's position with fixed bayonets. But the surrender of Charleroi, which took place on the evening of the 25th, having enabled the enemy to reinforce themselves with the besieging army, and thus to bring the greatest part of their force against our left wing, this advantage, added to those of their situation, and of the quantity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulse our attack. The troops, nevertheless, formed again under the fire of the enemy's guns, and would have renewed the attack with the same resolution, had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the reports of prisoners, and by several other circumstances, determined our general officers not to expose their brave troops any farther. They halted, to remove the wounded, and to give the Infantry time to rest; and then began their retreat, which was effected, with the greatest order, as far as Mahais, where the army passes this night, and will march to Nivelles to-morrow, to cover the country as far as is possible, and to protect Namur. Our loss is not very considerable, and may perhaps amount to 1500 men. No cannon have been lost; but a howitzer and one colour have been taken from the enemy.

Whitehall, July 1. By a letter received from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Moira, dated June 29, it appears that his Lordship and the troops under his command had arrived at Malle, 4 miles from Bruges, on the great conveyance to Ghent. It also appears, by a letter from Col. Vyse, dated at Ostend on the same day, that he was then embarking the 5th, 3d, and 4th, regiments, and the rest of the troops, artillery, and stores, intending to evacuate that place.

Whitehall, July 15. The following letter has been received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Hon. H. Dundas:

Sir, *Head Quarters, Cortyke, July 10, 1794.*
Since writing my last letter, I received a report from Lord Moira, that, on the morning of the 6th, the enemy made an attack upon the out-posts at Alost. The pickets being driven in, they penetrated into the town; but, upon his lordship advancing with

a reinforcement, the enemy retreated in confusion.

Lord Moira speaks highly of the conduct and spirit of the officers and men who were engaged upon this occasion, and particularly of Lieutenant-colonels Doyle and Vandeleur, who were both wounded. The troops under my command quitted their camp, at Sempit, on the 8th at night, and arrived the next morning at this position.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Whiteball, July 16. This morning lieutenant-colonel Whitelocke arrived from Port-au-Prince in the island of St Domingo with a dispatch from brigadier-general Whyte to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Sir, *Port au Prince, June 8, 1794.*

In the letter, which I had the honour of writing to you from the Mole by the last packet, I acquainted you of the very critical situation in which I had found this country, and of the numberless detachments that were obliged to march for the defence of the different posts: that the neighbouring parishes of Bombarde, &c. to the Mole had deserted our cause; and that with the small body of troops within, the garrison, though strong to a degree in the sea front, was totally defenceless to the land. Having obtained this defence, by a chain of redoubts and fleches, which defended each other, and seeing that two frigates, with a garrison sufficient for the security of the Mole, was all that was wanted there, I determined on bold and decided measures to save the country; and, with the concurrence of commodore Ford and lieutenant-colonel Whitelocke, who had commanded here with so much credit, I resolved to attack Port au Prince, the residence of the commissioners, and the capital of this side of the island, and proceeded with the three regiments, viz. the 22d, 23d and 41st, (except their flank companies, which had been left at Martinique,) in their transports, with a detachment from the flank companies of the regiments here, in all one thousand four hundred and sixty-five rank and file fit for duty, escorted by one 74, two 64, one 50, three frigates, and three sloops, I left the Mole for that purpose. The commodore was unfortunately seized with a fever soon after our sailing. We picked up what small craft we could along shore, and arrived in the bay of Port au Prince on the 31st of May, where seeing the situation favourable to our plan of attack (which was on both flank and centre at the same time, as near as circumstances would admit) the militia cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move from their quarters, and to advance on the Bizotton road, where the right attack was to be made; the L'Arcachaye cavalry by the left, to the Salines, were the enemy was posted and entrenched with cannon. This disposition having been made, I ordered Major Spencer, with three hundred

British and some of the Colonial troops, to land within one mile of Fort Bizotton, covered by two sloops of war. As soon as the two line of battle ships and a frigate, ordered against this, had silenced the fire, which they effected in four hours, the troops landed, and advanced through a different road towards the fort with little opposition. On their arrival within a small distance of the spot, a violent thunder-storm took place; and, taking advantage of the lucky minute afforded to them by so favourable a circumstance, the advanced troops rushed forward with their bayonets, and carried the place by assault. Unfortunately we lost a gallant young man, Captain Wallace, of the 22d; and Captain Daniel, of the 41st, was wounded.

This great point being carried, I repaired (with lieutenant-colonel Whitelocke, whom I ordered to take the command of the centre) to the opposite side of the Bay; and, having landed Major Handfield with two hundred British troops, to support the attack on the post of Salines, (the frigates scouring the beach, and enfilading the entrenchments.) he attacked and carried the post without loss, and, continuing his march, the next day he turned the batteries which defended the landings near to and on the left of Port au Prince. The enemy being thus hemmed in on all sides, excepting in the rear, and perceiving numbers moving out by the road called the Chabonnier, we determined on a general assault, and the fleet and army advanced; when the enemy, perceiving our motions, struck their flags, and abandoned the place, having previously spiked their cannon on the land defences; and the two commissioners from France, Polvele and Santhonax, with the black general Monbrune, (who was wounded with a bayonet at Bizotton,) escaped, and I have not since been able to learn any certain accounts of them; but being informed that a body of the enemy had assembled near to this place, with nine pieces of cannon, I gave orders to attack them, which was accordingly done: they were soon dispersed with the loss of their guns. Another party at the Croix de Bouquet, on the farther side of the plain, and bordering on the Spanish territories, was also dispersed. The inhabitants of this part of the island insisting on the British colours being erected, it was accordingly done.

The importance of this conquest to Great Britain you, Sir, must know: there is more sugar now nearly ready to cut than in all Jamaica.

I was sent here with discretionary orders by Sir Charles Grey, and desired to communicate with major-general Williamson. The orders of the fleet were to assemble at Tiburoone Bay, and, if no orders had been arrived from Jamaica, they were to proceed there: but, comparing the different reports received from the Mole, as well as what I

saw

law of their danger at Tiburoone, I called upon the commanding officer of the fleet, and requested he would immediately sail for the Mole: from the reasons I stated to him, he most readily acquiesced, and we were welcomed on our arrival there by all as their deliverers. I hope, Sir, my conduct may meet with my Sovereign's approbation.

Allow me, Sir, to express how sensible I am of the zeal and activity which the navy and army have shewn on this interesting occasion, and how uniform their unanimity has been on every occasion.

Lieutenant colonel Whitelocke will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, and there is none can give more real information of this country: he has commanded here with infinite merit, and acquitted himself on many arduous and trying occasions in a manner which has contributed to the good of the King's service, and to his own honour. He has done the duty of quarter-master-general during the expedition, and, for colonial reasons, I gave him the rank of colonel. I have also given to major Spencer the rank of lieutenant-colonel, meaning to appoint him deputy quarter-master-general. He is an officer of great merit, and has distinguished himself on many occasions; but, as it belongs not to me to give rank, I hope their merits may be considered by his Majesty.

Having taken this place on his Majesty's birth-day, I honoured the Fort with the name George; the port remains as before.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WHYTE, Brig gen.
Commanding at St. Domingo.

Lieutenant-colonel Lennox is just arrived with eight flank companies from Martinique.

PROCLAMATION

Of his Excellency Brigadier general Whyte, commanding his Britannic Majesty's Forces in St. Domingo.

The commissioners and their agents, in order to carry into execution those perfidious designs which have proved so fatal to the lives, the laws, the liberty, and the happiness, of this once flourishing colony, have every where calumniated the British Government.

General Whyte, who has the honour to represent his Britannic Majesty, assures the inhabitants of Port au-Prince and its vicinity, that the object of his Majesty and of his government is to restore peace among every class of inhabitants.

Those parts of the colony, which have already placed themselves under his Majesty's protection, can bear a faithful testimony that there is nothing oppressive in the behaviour and laws of the English.

A considerable part of the people of St. Domingo has been seduced from its duty; these persons are hereby invited to return to their occupations, to lay down their arms, and to forget every cause of resentment.

The English government demands, and

will obtain by force if necessary, that peaceful obedience which is due to its mild and just laws.

The Mulattoes will find, in the general and the government, every disposition to favour their interests; they are considered by the English, who are and will continue to be their friends.

The Negroes, who have been so long the dupes of the vile artifices of the Commissioners, will soon be convinced that the English disdain falsehood and deceit.

Let them, relying with confidence on the generosity of the British people, return to their masters, lay down their arms, and enjoy the advantages of a life devoted to industry; their present sufferings will soon be relieved, and the laws will protect them against cruelty and oppression.

The forces, which are now in this colony to support the happiness of the inhabitants, and the glory of the English nation, are but a part, even a small part, of the army destined for its service; it being his Majesty's resolution to punish, in a manner as certain as severe, those who will not accept the offers of this and of the preceding proclamations.

All persons who shall repair to Port-au-Prince, and to the English general, within the delay of eight days from the date of this proclamation, except those who have been guilty of murder, or of taking a part in Insurrections, will be received and pardoned; but all those who are taken in arms after the abovementioned period will be put to death as traitors.

Done at Port-au-Prince, the 8th of June, 1794.
(Signed) JOHN WHYTE,
Brigadier-general Commandant.

Admiralty-Office, July 16. A letter from rear-admiral Ford to Mr. Stephens, dated in Port-au-Prince Road the 9th of last month, was received at this office last night, by captain Rowley, of his Majesty's ship Penelope.

In my letter of the 22d ultimo, per Cumberland packet, I acquainted you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that brigadier general Whyte, with the 22d, 23d, and 41st regiments, (flank companies excepted,) had arrived at the Mole, with the Irresistible, Belliqueux, and Fly sloop; and that, notwithstanding the difficulties we had to surmount (the rainy season being set in, the ships and troops sickly, &c.) it was the intention of the general and myself to proceed immediately against Port au-Prince, and every exertion was used accordingly. It was thought expedient for the ships of war and transports to rendezvous in L'Archaye road, on the north shore of Port-au-Prince, where they arrived on the 25th, in order to collect and prepare the small craft and boats necessary to land the troops, and to get the Colonial troops, both

or

on the side of Leogane and L'Archaye, in readiness to co-operate with the army; which being completed by the 30th, the squadron sailed at noon on that day, and I proceeded in the Europa, with the Irrefutable, Belliqueux, Sceptre, and Fly sloop, with a detachment of the British and Colonial troops, off the advanced post of Bizotton, on the south side; while Capt Hills, with the Hermione, Iphigenia, Swan, and Marie Antoinette Schoner, went on, with the transports and the grand body of the troops, to Point Saline, where they anchored the same evening. The whole force being thus collected, and the operations ready to commence, a Flag of Truce was sent, on the following morning, to demand the surrender of the place; but, on approaching the harbour, the officer charged with the dispatch was informed that no flag of truce would be admitted, and the letter was consequently returned unopened.

As the general concurred with me in opinion that the possession of Fort Bizotton was an object of the first consideration, the Belliqueux and Sceptre were ordered to attack the sea front; the Penelope, at the same time, to anchor close to the shore, to flank a ravine to the eastward, on the back of the fort, while a party of troops, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Spencer, of the 13th regiment, were to be landed just out of gun-shot, to the westward, in order to act, on the moment, according to the exigency of service: and at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. on the 1st inst. the sea breeze setting in, Captains Brine and Dacres, the commanders of the two first-mentioned ships, weighed per signal, and placed themselves with the utmost precision against the fort, and immediately commenced a very brisk and well-directed fire against it, and the Penelope in the same manner, upon the raving. The Europa and Irrefutable also weighed, and kept under sail, to throw in a broadside when opportunity required, as well as to keep off a body of the enemy's horse, and some brigades, who appeared disposed to annoy the landing of the troops. At five o'clock, the detachment was wholly disembarked, under the direction of Captain Affleck, of the Fly sloop; and, although the fort returned the fire of the ships but slowly after they were placed, and sometimes appeared quite silenced, yet the colours were still flying, and a shot now and then fired till six o'clock, P. M. when a most tremendous storm and deluge of rain put an end to all firing; and, about half an hour past eight o'clock, the fort was stormed and carried by Captain Daniel, of the 41st regiment, with 60 men, who was soon after joined by lieutenant-colonel Spencer and his detachment; and in the morning the British colours were hoisted.

On the evening of the 1st, a party of 700 British, under the command of colonel Han-

field, were landed at Point Saline; and early next morning the Hermione and Iphigenia were under sail, firing on an advanced post of the enemy, named Bernadon, in order to divert their attention from colonel Hampfield's detachment, while he effected a junction with a body of Colonial cavalry commanded by lieutenant-colonel La Pointe, as well as to prepare for the landing of the grand body of the troops with which the general intended to disembark, and possess himself of the heights above Fort Robin, and, after securing the advanced posts of Fosse and Dimanche, to attack that fort, while the ships were to engage the sea-batteries; and lieutenant-colonel Spencer was to make a diversion from Bizotton assisted by a body of Colonial cavalry: but the weather proving bad in the evening, the troops on the north side could not be disembarked, though the enemy shewed every appearance of fear and confusion; and during the night I received information, by some deserters from the town to the Europa, that the commissaries, with the principal part of their force, had made their escape towards Aux Cayes before they were surrounded by our troops, by which means the town and shipping were saved, as they had fitted several merchant ships with combustibles, moored expressly for the purpose of setting fire to the whole.

As soon as the sea breeze set in on the 4th inst. the ships of war got under sail, and hoisted the British colours on the sea batteries, while the general landed at the north part of the town, and lieutenant-colonel Spencer marched in on the south at the same time, and took possession of the principal posts, without much opposition or loss: upon which I ordered a royal salute to be fired, in honour of the day, and of the important advantages gained over the enemy. I have the most heartfelt satisfaction in assuring their Lordships, that a cordial and distinguished zeal prevailed between the army and navy, and that the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, under my command, conducted themselves in a manner truly spirited, active, and commendable, and deserving the name of True Britons.

All the ships in the harbour, to the amount of forty-five, are in our possession.

Whitehall, July 19. A letter of which the following is an extract, dated Contyck, July 15, 1748, has been received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Hen. Dundas.

On Saturday afternoon, the enemy attacked all the out-posts occupied by my advanced corps in front of the Canal leading from Brussels to Antwerp, and, being greatly superior in numbers drove them into the town of Malines, upon which place they likewise fired; but, upon a reinforcement arriving, under the command of the Earl of Moira, the enemy fell back, with some loss.

This

This morning, however, they renewed the attack; and having succeeded in obliging the posts on the left of Malina to abandon the Canal, and to retreat from the Dyle, Lieutenant-general Dalwig thought himself obliged to fall back to Welhem, where he has taken up a position, to cover that pass of the river. I have detached Lord Moira to take possession of the village of Duffel upon his left; and General Wallmoden, with the Hanoverians, is at Lierre.

Whitehall, July 22. The following letter has been received by Mr. Dundas, from Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. dated June 21, 1794.

“ Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Union of Corsica to the Crown of Great Britain is finally and formerly concluded: and it is with the most sincere satisfaction that I find myself enabled to assure you, that no national act was ever sanctioned by a more unanimous proceeding on the part of those who were authorized to do it, or by a more universal approbation, amounting, I may say, to enthusiasm, on the part of the People. I have already had the honour of transmitting to you a copy of the letter addressed by his excellency my Lord Hood and myself to his excellency General Paoli, dated the 21st of April. I have the honour to inclose to-day a copy of the circular letter, addressed by General Paoli to his Countrymen, referring to that which he had received from us, an Italian translation of which was annexed. Letters of convocation were soon after issued for the Assembly of the *General Consult* to be held at Corté, on Sunday the 8th of June, and was so framed as to procure the most general representation known in this Island; every Community, which is the smallest Territorial Division, having sent its Representative, and the state of property being such, that although none but Landholders were Electors, every man, almost without exception, has voted. The Letters of Convocation set forth the occasion of their being called together: and the minutes of Election in every community expressed the general nature of the measure to which the deputies were authorized to consent, specifying distinctly the Union of Corsica with Great Britain, and the tender of the Crown to his Majesty. I have the honour to inclose copies of these proceedings. The deputies met at Corté, in sufficient numbers to constitute the Assembly, on Tuesday the 10th of June. Some days were employed in verifying their powers, and determining controverted elections; after which they chose General Paoli as their President, and Mr. Pozzo de Borgo and Mr. Muselli their Secretaries. On Saturday the 14th instant, Gen. Paoli opened the Assembly by an excellent and eloquent speech, stating concisely the principal events which had occurred,

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and the principal measures adopted by himself since the separation of the last General Consult in May 1793, the occasion of their present convocation, and the leading points on which their deliberations should turn. The Assembly voted unanimously their thanks to Gen. Paoli, and a full and entire approbation of all he had done, by virtue of the powers formerly vested in him by the General Consult of 1793. They then, 1st, declared unanimously the separation of Corsica from France: and, 2dly, with the same unanimity, and with the strongest demonstrations of universal satisfaction and joy, voted the Union of Corsica to the Crown of Great Britain. A committee was then appointed, to prepare the articles of Union, and to consider the proper mode of tendering the Crown to his Majesty. It was declared, that all who came should have voices; and, in fact, several persons of character and talents, who were not even Members of the Assembly, were admitted to the deliberations, and took a share in the discussions of the Committee. The Articles underwent in the Committee a very full, free, and intelligent discussion; such as would have done honour to any Assembly of public men in any country, and such as stamped the result with the sanction of a deliberate and informed, as well as a free and independent, assent. The Report was voted with unanimity in the Committee. It was presented to the Assembly on Thursday the 17th, and on that and the following day was opened, and most ably as well as fully expounded to them by Mr. Pozzo de Borgo. It was adopted with unanimity, and with universal applause: and two copies of the Act of Union were signed by every member of the Consult. On Thursday the 19th of June I received a Deputation from the Assembly, presenting to me a copy of the Act of Union, and inviting me to return with them, that the Crown might be tendered to his Majesty by the Assembly itself, in the most solemn and authentic form. I accompanied the Deputation; and, in presence of the Assembly, received from the President, his Excellency General Paoli, in the name of the People, the tender of the Crown and Sovereignty of Corsica to his Majesty. His Excellency's address to me is contained in the Minutes. After addressing the Assembly in a manner which appeared to me suitable to the occasion, I pronounced, in his Majesty's name, the acceptance of the Crown, according to the Articles contained in the Act of Union. I then took, in his Majesty's name, the Oath prescribed, “ to maintain the Liberties of Corsica, according to the Constitution and the Laws.” The President then took and administered the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity; after which I signed and sealed the Acceptation annexed to both Copies of the

the Act of Union, one of which I have now the honour to transmit. The day following (yesterday) *Te Drum* was sung in the Cathedral, accompanied by the discharge of artillery: and prayers were offered up for his Majesty, by the name of "George the Third, King of Great Britain and Corfica." In the evening the town was illuminated, and the people demonstrated their loyalty and joy by every means in their power. The Assembly has voted, this day, an address to his Majesty, expressive of their gratitude, loyalty, and attachment; and have deputed four respectable gentlemen to present it to his Majesty in London. I cannot conclude this dispatch without offering my very humble congratulations on the fortunate termination of this important and interesting affair, at once advantageous, as I trust, to the contracting parties, honourable to his Majesty, and gratifying, in every view, to his royal feelings, as well as to those of his British subjects. The true foundation and basis of this transaction has rested on the confidence inspired by his Majesty's princely virtues, and the exalted reputation enjoyed throughout the world by the British nation for every honourable and generous quality. The people of Corfica have, on one hand, done homage to those virtues, by confiding and tendering, even solicitously, the sovereignty of their country to his Majesty; they have, on the other hand, heightened the value of that confidence, by evincing that it comes from men who have rejected with horror the poisonous and counterfeit Liberty of France, without being ignorant or careless of a well-ordered and constitutional Freedom. His Majesty has acquired a Crown; those who bestow it have acquired a Liberty. The British Nation has extended its political and commercial sphere by the accession of Corfica: Corfica has added new securities to her ancient possessions, and has opened fresh fields of prosperity and wealth, by her liberal incorporation with a vast and powerful Empire. This dispatch will be delivered to you by Mr. Petriconi, a young gentleman of this country, who has served with distinction throughout the war, under the orders of General Paoli, and particularly in the sieges of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo. I beg leave to refer to him for any particulars which I may have omitted, and to recommend him to the honour of your attention during his residence in England. I have the honour to be, &c. GILBERT ELLIOT.

Sir GILB. ELLIOT'S *Speech, &c. in our next.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

"On Thursday, May 22, an almost incessant heavy firing, not unlike the reports of distant thunder, was distinctly heard at Bleau, Hardres, Waltham, Brabourne, and upon other high lands in *East Kent*, which continued from about seven in the morning till near nine at night. This fact being so well authenticated by the evidence of various

persons of credibility, we have not the least hesitation in pronouncing these explosions to be occasioned by the tremendous discharges of artillery in the engagement which took place on the morning of that day between the Combined and French armies near Tournay. The wind being Eastward was favourable for the conveyance of sound from that part of the Continent. Though the distance of between 90 and 100 miles may shake the belief of some of our readers, we again assert as fact, that such reports were heard at the time and places above stated. These accounts, in our opinion (notwithstanding some of the *flowid* paragraph-makers of the metropolis then pronounced the information unfounded and impossible), prove incontrovertibly the assertions of our Dover correspondents, dated the 5th and 7th of July last, stating, that a heavy cannonading had been heard at that place for three days successively, which they had every reason to believe proceeded from the batteries in and before Valenciennes, then closely besieged with a numerous artillery."

Kentish Gazette, May 30.

The bishop of Lincoln, on the 18th of June, consecrated the Mausoleum which Mr. Pelham has erected to the memory of his late wife, near his seat at *Brocklesby* in Lincolnshire. It is esteemed the finest building of the kind in this kingdom, and is supposed to have cost nearly 30,000*l.*

Enfield, June 27. The extension of the Penny-post hither took place, regularly adopted by the Postmaster General, under the authority of a late act; by which letters and parcels are delivered here at the houses of the inhabitants, for two pence each, three times every day; at eight, twelve, and four, except Sunday, and on that day only, at eight in the morning, and returned to the receiving office at the Rose and Crown in Church-street Edmonton, as often each day except Sunday. By the aforesaid act, letters and parcels are regularly delivered six times every day in London and within the distance of the old establishment. The three General post offices in Throgmorton-street, Blackman-street, and Chichester-roads, are abolished; and two only are appointed, one in Abchurch-lance, the other in Gerard-street, at which last the Deputy Comptroller of the Penny post resides.

Portsmouth, June 28. The following most extraordinary and unprecedented exertion ought to be recorded to the honour of the Artificers of our Dock-yard. The Prince of Wales of 98 guns, went off the stocks, this day at 11 o'clock, came into the wet dock next tide, and was completely caulked and coppered in 9 hours, in order to show his Majesty the operation!

Portsmouth, July 30. The King and Royal Family left this place, perfectly satisfied with their visit, after a residence of four days, and an inspection of the finest navy in the world. On

On Sunday evening, July 6, there was a violent storm of thunder and lightning at *Madden* in *Essex*, which moved in a north-east direction. The lightning, which was awfully splendid, set fire to a barn, upon the farm called *Mountains*, near *Tiptree-Heath*, and entirely destroyed the same.

At *Hereford*, the same afternoon, there was a very heavy fall of rain, attended by thunder and lightning. At *Goodrich*, in that county, was the most dreadful storm ever experienced by the oldest inhabitant; the rain fell in such torrents, and was accompanied with such thunder and lightning, as to occasion a general alarm. Three sheep belonging to a farmer in the parish were killed by the lightning, which thinned in pieces a large elm that grew near the church, and killed several small birds that had taken refuge in the tree at the commencement of the storm. Considerable damage has been done at various other places, particularly at *Sbrewsbury*, and throughout the county of *Salop*, where the storm fell with awful violence. In the neighbourhood of *Ludlow*, a farmer had three horses killed by the lightning; numbers of sheep suffered a similar fate; and we are fearful that subsequent accounts will specify still farther devastation.

In the neighbourhood of *Salisbury* there was much thunder and lightning attended (partially) with very heavy storms of rain. Great damage was done by the lightning at many places; and at *Albourne*, in that county, a violent storm of hail fell, which was very destructive, particularly to all the glass that was opposed to its direction. Some of the stones measured five inches round.

The parish church of *Beenham* in *Valence*, *Berks*, of which a well-known writer, *Mr. Stackhouse*, was so many years vicar, was consumed by lightning.

At *Nortbill*, *Bedford*, a large tree was shivered in a most extraordinary manner by the lightning, between six and seven o'clock on Monday morning, large splinters being driven to the distance of near 30 yards from the spot. Three men were standing under another tree in the same field, one of whom was struck down and appeared lifeless, for a short time; in the course of about three or four hours he so far recovered as to be able to walk; but is still incapable of going about his business.

At *Harlesten*, near *Northampton*, a remarkable fine oak was shivered to pieces, and the bark stripped off the butt of the tree, and scattered in different directions from 30 to 40 yards distance.

At *Market-Harborough*, about 7 P. M. several flashes of lightning, in different quarters, but principally in the South and South-West, accompanied with distant thunder and smart shower, were observed, which about midnight increased to a terrible storm. The lightning struck the North side of the steeple of the parochial chapel, a few feet below

the upper window in the spire part, where it made a perforation, and shivered many courses of the stone-work within-side, extending the whole breadth of the North, and to the adjacent North-East, and North-West sides, and made a fissure of considerable length through the North-West angle. In its passage down the West side of the spire, it tore off a large piece of an oak frame, four inches square, which was placed in the lower window of it: a few feet below which window, it wrenched a stone seven inches thick from its bed, leaving it projecting a full inch from the surface of the wall; it then shattered the wheel of the sixth or tenor bell, and forced it into an oblique direction to the stock, so as to bear upon the skirt of the bell; and finally threw the axis of one of the clock-hammers out of the bouches, or verticals, by which it was supported. The passage of this most powerful and very awful agent can be traced in the inside of the steeple walls for nearly fifty feet, and the explosion, at the time the perforation was made in the steeple, was tremendous indeed!!! The lightning also tarnished a part of the minute circle (from 58 minutes to 8 minutes) and the hour figure of XII. of the handsome new stone dial. Though the outward damage the steeple has sustained is apparently but small, it is supposed the expence of repairing it will be found considerable. The storm continued at *Harborough*, with great violence, and with little intermission, until about six o'clock on Monday morning.

The inhabitants of *Leicester* were also much alarmed by a most tremendous storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, which lasted from about eight in the evening till after six o'clock in the morning. It passed in a direction about North by East; and its nearest approach to *Leicester* appears to have been two or three miles. At *Houghton*, a village about six miles East of *Leicester*, a barn was burnt.

The lightning threw down the chimney of *Joseph Latchword's* house, at *Handsworth*, near *Birmingham*, and forced its way into the lower room, where it killed a dog lying near the door; nine persons were in the house, but none were hurt, except one slightly in his foot; the windows were broke, and some tiling carried to a distance.

July 18. As some workmen were undermining a lime-pit, in the liberty of *Stanton Harold*, a large stone, which was forced to a great height in the air, in descending unfortunately fell upon *Wm. Smith*, a young man who was passing along the top of the pit with a bundle of hay on his arm, and killed him instantly.

July 21. A fire happened at *Naffington*, co. *Northampton*, by which thirteen dwelling-houses were destroyed, and a great number of hovels and other buildings adjoining, with nearly the whole of the property of the

the inhabitants, who were all uninsured. The loss is computed at from 3000l. to 4000l. and the situation of most of the sufferers is rendered pitiable indeed.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 17.

At a Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor informed the Court, he had called them together, for the purpose of considering of an Address to his Majesty, on the glorious and important victory obtained by Admiral Earl Howe, over the French fleet.

Mr. Syms moved, "That this Court do agree to address his Majesty on the success of his Majesty's arms in different parts of the world, and of especially on the glorious Victory obtained by the British fleet under the command of Earl Howe, over that of the French;" which was seconded by Mr. Deputy Leekey, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Syms then moved, that the thanks of the Court be given to Earl Howe, and the officers and sailors in the fleet under his command, for the important victory over the French fleet; and that the freedom of the city be presented him in a gold box of 100 guineas value. Which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Dixon moved, that the sum of 300l. be paid into the hands of Mr. Taylor, Master of Lloyd's Coffee-house, as the subscription of the City for the relief of the wounded petty officers, soldiers, and seamen, and the widows and children of those who fell in the late action with the French fleet. Unanimously agreed to.

Sunday, July 13.

This afternoon, at five o'clock, a fire broke out at the bakehouse and warehouse of Mr. Alderman Curtis, which was unfortunately burnt to the ground. A sugar-house adjoining likewise caught fire; but, by the great exertions of the firemen, a considerable part of it was preserved.

Wednesday, July 16.

At a Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor laid before the Court his Majesty's answer to the address lately presented to him on the victory gained over the French fleet, by Earl Howe; and also communicated a letter received from Admiral Earl Howe, expressing his grateful acknowledgments for the honour conferred on him by a vote of thanks, and the freedom of the City; and that he should take the earliest opportunity of making the benevolent grant of 300l. to the wounded petty officers, seamen and soldiers, and the widows and children of those who fell in the said action, generally known throughout the whole of the fleet under his command.

A petition from Martha Middleton, spinster, a lineal descendant of Sir Hugh Middleton, (*see vol. LXII. pp. 291, 427.*) who undertakes to bring the New River to London, praying the benevolence of the Court, was

read, and referred to the Committee for General Purposes to examine and report.

The Lord Mayor communicated a resolution of the Court of Lieutenancy, agreed to on Monday last, which was read; stating, that they entertained the highest sense of the cordial support received by them from the Corporation of the City of London, and requesting his Lordship to lay before the Common-council the Act of Parliament lately passed for the better regulating the London Militia.

Abstract of the most material Clauses in the LONDON MILITIA BILL.

Clause 1st, 2d, and 3d. Powers granted to the Commissioners to call forth, arm, and array, &c. and to appoint officers, who are to be qualified in the same manner as in the cities, which are counties of themselves, by the 26th Geo. 3.—[Every commissioned officer to be a freeman of London.]

Clause 4. Two regiments of ten companies each, including Grenadiers and Light Infantry.

Clause 6. Privates to be chosen by ballot. Householders, Guilds, Corporate Bodies, Brotherhoods, &c. &c. to find a man or men, according to the Land-tax Assessment. The sum of 20l. one man; that of 100l. two men; the sum of 200l. three men; Bodies Politic, Corporate, &c. to find a full proportion, to the extent of the Land-tax. Aldermen and Common Council to make out a true list of such as are liable.

Clauses 7 and 8 settle the mode of balloting, the oath, and the method of providing substitutes, who are not to have more than one child born in wedlock, and to reside in the city, or within three miles of it: when approved, to serve as a private five years. Vacancies to be filled up by a fresh ballot.

Clause 9, 10, and 11. Quakers, or other persons, being chosen by ballot, and neglect or refuse to appear, or provide a substitute, shall forfeit 10l. to be levied by distress. A person, once serving, shall not be balloted for again, until it comes to his turn. Clergymen and licensed teachers are exempted.

Clause 14. Aldermen, &c. may enrol volunteers at a bounty not exceeding six guineas, to be raised by an equal rate. Those who have served not to contribute.

Clause 17. Officers entitled to half-pay, who accept commissions, not to forfeit it.

Wednesday, July 13.

A dreadful fire broke out at Ratcliffe, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of this day, which has consumed more houses than any one conflagration has done since the memorable fire of London. It began at Mr. Cloves', barge-builder, at Cöck-Hill, near Ratcliffe; and was occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch-kettle that stood under his warehouse, which was consumed in a very short time. It then communicated to a barge, it being low water, lying adjoining the premises, laden with

salt-petre and other stores. This occasioned the conflagration to spread widely in a very short time. Several other vessels and small crafts, lying near to the barge, soon after took fire, without any possibility of getting them off. The blowing up of the salt petre from the barge, occasioned large flakes of fire to fall on the warehouses belonging to the East India Company, whence the salt petre was removing to the Tower (20 tons of which had been fortunately taken the preceding day.) The flames soon caught the warehouses, and here the scene became dreadful; the whole of these buildings were consumed, with all their contents, of a great amount. The wind blowing strong from the South, and the High Street of Ratcliffe being narrow, both sides caught fire, which prevented the engines from being of any essential service; and, in the course of the evening, it extended itself to the premises of Mr. Joseph Banks, timber-merchant, in London-street, where it again raged most furiously, and communicated to Butcher-row, the whole of the West and part of the East side of which was consumed. The fire then took its course up Brook-street, Stepney Causeway, caught the premises of Mr. Shakespear, rop-maker, and burnt through to the fields on the one side, and the whole of the dwellings on the other; forming altogether a square of great extent. What is very remarkable, the dwelling-house of Mr. Bear, an extensive building, although surrounded by the flames, was fortunately preserved, without the least injury.

Mr. Devaynes carried an account of this dreadful fire to the cabinet ministers, who were assembled at Lord Granville's; and measures were immediately taken for giving every assistance in the power of Government, for extinguishing the flames; and preserving order and tranquillity in the midst of such a dreadful calamity.

A survey has been taken by the Warden and other Officers of the Hamlet, whose report was, that out of 1200 houses, of which the hamlet consisted, not more than 570 were preserved from general conflagration; and, what is more to be regretted, the greater number were the principal contributors towards the support of the poor. It having been reported that the fire was maliciously occasioned; upon the most minute enquiry it is clearly ascertained it was entirely accidental, from the cause above-mentioned. It raged with so much violence, that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Cloves and his servants escaped, one of whom was terribly hurt, and is now in the London Hospital; and Mr. Cloves himself had unfortunately his arm broke, and is otherwise much hurt. That some idea may be formed of the very great loss sustained by this unfortunate even; the warehouses of Mr. Whiting contained upwards to the amount of upwards of 20,000*l.* which were entirely destroyed. The distress of the miserable inhabitants ex-

ceeded all description. In the surrounding fields were deposited the few goods, consisting chiefly of bedding, they were able to save. Stepney church was opened for their reception, and above a thousand people were obliged to remain all night in the fields watching the remnant of their property. Children crying for their lost parents, and parents lamenting the fate of their children, added to the horrors of a scene not equalled during the present century. At least 400 people are thrown on the public benevolence. By the humanity of Government, there were on the 25th about 130 tents pitched in an inclosed piece of ground adjoining to Stepney church yard, for the reception of the poor sufferers, and bread was distributed from the vestry for their relief. The tents being found insufficient to contain all those who have been thus so suddenly deprived of their habitations; a number of covered waggons have been sent from the Tower, to accommodate the remainder of these distressed objects.—The number of spectators to view the ruins of the late fire at Ratcliff cross, and the encampment of the poor inhabitants, whom this unusual conflagration has driven to live in tents, is wonderful.—A meeting of the affluent inhabitants of the City was held at the Court-house, Wellclose-square, on the 26th to take into consideration the most effectual means of alleviating the distress, when a sum very little short of 1000*l.* was immediately subscribed; the East India Company gave 200*l.* On the same day, the subject was taken into consideration at Lloyd's, and about 700*l.* collected. Several humane gentlemen, who were at the Wellclose-square meeting, have since attended at the different avenues leading to the desolated scene, for the purpose of soliciting the benevolence of those persons whose curiosity led them to witness the distresses of their fellow creatures.

Thursday, July 31.

On the Continent the disastrous scene which has for several weeks presented itself to us becomes daily more calamitous. The French are now in complete possession of the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, and menace, in a most alarming degree, not only the Dutch Netherlands, but even Holland itself; for the defence of which, however, such means are pursuing as will be productive of the discomfiture of the future rapacious views of an inveterate and determined enemy. On the Rhine, the prospect is not less alarming, the Combined armies having been driven across the river; and, instead of being able to follow up the apparently brilliant successes with which they opened the campaign, have been under the necessity of relinquishing all the advantages they had gained, and are now flying in every direction. The object of their future operations must therefore be the defence of Germany, in which we sincerely wish them that success their cause so well deserves.

P. 499, a. 51, read "the compound interest," &c.

P. 571, col. 1, l. 8, for "Some also indulge themselves in contention, even to great excess," r. "Let not such indulge themselves in contention, even with their tongues."

P. 573, col. 2, r. "Tuesday, June 10."

BIRTHS.

June **A**T Vienna, the Empress of Germany, a princess.

Lately, at Florence, Lady Webster, a dau. At Tŷringham, Bucks, the Lady of William Fraed, esq. a daughter.

July 2. At his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, the Lady of J. S. Hyde, esq. a dau.

4. At his house in Charles Street, Berkeley-square, the Lady of Major Haldane, a dau.

5. The Lady of Rich. Down, esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane, a daughter.

Mrs. Williams, of Finsbury-place, Moorfields, a daughter.

6. At his seat at Enham, near Andover, the Lady of Richard Dewar, esq. a son.

8. The Lady of Thomas Graham, esq. of Clapham, a son.

11. The Lady of Thomas Weston, esq. of Clay-hill, Enfield, a daughter.

12. At his house in Clarges-street, Lady of John Chardin Musgrave, esq. a son.

16. The Lady of Charles Drummond, esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens, a daughter.

At his Lordship's house in Cavendish-square, the Marchioness of Downshire, a daughter.

17. At his house in Portland-place, the Lady of Thomas Boothby Parkers, esq. M. P. a son; which died on the 23d.

22. At his Lordship's house in Berkeley-square, the Countess Camden, a daughter.

25. Mrs. Siddons, a daughter.

27. At his house in Queen-square, the Lady of William Frazer, esq. a daughter.

At Millford house, the seat of Mrs. Webb, Mrs. P. S. Webb, the Lady of Capt. W. of the Queen's dragoon-guards, now serving with his regiment in Flanders, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April **R**EV. MR. OWEN, only son of Dr. Owen, vicar of Edmonton, to Miss Uvedale, daughter of Capt. U. of Suffolk.

June 24. At Marlborough, Wilts, Rev. Wm. Moore, of Bley, co. Gloucester, to Miss E. Warner.

25. At Little Canfield, Essex, Mr. John Green, of Ware, licent, to Miss Mary-Anne Broadley, of Dover.

26. At Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Richard DeLamare, to Miss Allenby, daughter of the late H. M. A. esq.

At Bruntingthorpe, co. Leicester, Rev. T. W. Paterson, of Daventry, to Miss Simon, of Bruntingthorpe.

28. Mr. Hay, surgeon, of Prince's-street, to Miss Mary William son, daughter of Timothy W. esq. of Great Russell-street.

29. At Grana-green, Mr. Greene, jun. of Trinity-college, Cambridge (son of Mr. G. of York), to Miss Roberts, of Thetford, daughter of Mr. R. late of Bury.

30. Rev. T. Iswin, to Miss Ramsden, both of Scarborough.

Mr. Wm. Trotman, of Cambridge, to Miss Eliz. Randall, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. R. of Stinsford, Dorset.

Lately, Gerald Fitzgerald, esq. of Merrion-square, Dublin, to Miss Isabella Staples, daughter of Sir Robert S. bart. and niece to Lord Viscount de V. sen.

At Faringdon, Berks, Rev. Mr. Banner, rector of Dudcote, in that county, to Miss Prince, of Faringdon.

Mr. Sharpe, musician, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Miss Sharpe, of London.

At Hull, Mr. Bennison, to Miss Wright, of the manor boarding school.

At Bilton, near Rugby, co. Warwick, after a courtship of near 30 years, Mr. T. Reader, of Falton, to Miss Wright, of the former place.

At Newcastle, Joseph Forster, esq. of Seaton Burn, co. Northumberland, to Miss Scott, daughter of Henry S. esq. of Newcastle, and niece to Sir Wm. S. kn. judge-advocate-general, and to Sir John S. kn. attorney-general.

At Winchester, John Kingdom, esq. of the Navy-office, to Miss Sparthott, only dau. of Henry S. esq. of that place.

Mr. Leonard, und. surveyor, to Miss Labourn, daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Gatehead, co. Durham.

J. Gibson, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Annabell Brome, daughter of the late Rev. Richard B. of the same place.

Charles Montague Ormsby, esq. M. P. in the Irish parliament for the borough of Du-leek, to Miss Kangibury, daughter of Tho. K. esq. of Dublin.

Near Bhayader, co. Radnor, Miss Lewis Lloyd, of Nantgwilli, a young lady with a fortune of 20,000*l.* at her own disposal, to Mr. John Lewis, her own huntsman.

Mr. Francis Hookinson, an eminent surgeon, of Peterborough, to Miss Whitshed, of Brough fen.

July 1. Lieut. col. Gascayne, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss William-son, eldest daughter, and one of the cohe-resses of John W. esq. late of Ruby-hall, co. Lanc.

Mr. Clark, merchant, to Miss Mary-Anne Oke, 2d dau. of Mr. Rob. O. merchant.

Rev. Mr. R. Lomas, minister at Halifax, to Miss Mary Barker, of Manchester.

2. Mr. James Holt, manuf. surer, of Manchester, to Miss Betty Markland, of Lymm, in Cheshire.

By special licence, Rev. Sir Tho. Brough-ton, bart. of Dodding-ton-hall, to Mrs. Scott Jackson, widow of Thomas Scott J. esq. late one of the directors of the bank of England.

3. Mr. Wm. Foster, attorney, Norwich, to Miss Beever, dau. of Dr. B. of same place.

5. By special licence, Lord Viscount Conynghame,

ryngname, to Miss Denison, daughter of Joseph D. esq. of Denbies, co. Surrey.

Richard Smith Appleyard, esq. of New Ormond-street, to Miss Hall, only daughter of the late Mr. Sylvanus H. of Paternoster-row.

Mr. Dourn, of Ash, to Miss Jane Gifford, of Margate.

6. Mr. John Rackham, bookseller, of Bury, to Miss Leatherdale, of Difs, daugh. of the late Mr. L. of Harleston, co. Norfolk.

7. At Chatham, Mr. Peter Burdell, of the excise office at Rochester, to Miss Jane Sharp, of that city.

10. At Path, Robert Dimdale, esq. to Miss Pye, daughter of Charles P. esq. of Wadley, Berks.

John Wilson, M. D. of Spalding, to Miss Elz. Gilliatt, of Louth.

Rev. Edw. Maltby, to Miss Harvey, dau. of Jeremiah Ives H. esq. of Carlton, co. Norf.

James Sayer, jun. esq. of Richmond, Surrey, to Miss Anne Flampton, daughter of Mr. Rich. F. of Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell.

14. Samuel Hunt, esq. of Newbold, co. Warwick, to Miss Elys, only sister of John E. esq. of Enys, co. Cornwall.

At Kippax, Mr. Hancox, surgeon, of Derby, to Miss S. Smith, of Ashby, co. York.

Mr. Lockwood, jun. draper, of Leicester, to Miss Palmer, of Kimbolton.

15. John Ewart, esq. M. D. of Bath, to Miss d'Aguilar, sister to the Lady of Admiral Stuart.

17. Mr. Wright, attorney, to Miss Sophia Evatt, daughter of the late Tho. E. esq. merchant, of Hamburgh.

Mr. Parker, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Brockton, both of Newark.

Mr. John Williams, to Miss Eliz. Craven, both of Wymondham, co. Leicester.

10. At Winchester, Gorges Lowther, esq. M. P. for Ratoath, in Ireland, to Miss Julia Tahourdin Hungerford, niece to the Warden of Winchester-college.

Mr. Joshua Trimmer, of Brentford, to Miss Eliza Thompson, of Chiswick.

At Great Be. khamptstead, Mr. Prentice, surgeon, of St. Alban's, to Miss Healey, dau. of Mr. H. surgeon, of the former place.

22. Mr. Marechoux, surgeon, Bedford-row, to Miss Palmer, esq. of Red Lion street, Clerkenwell.

Mr. G. Morgan, of Selling, to Miss Chapman, of Faverham.

23. At Bath-house, Piccadilly, by special licence, Sir James Murray, bart. M. P. for Weymouth, to the Right Hon. Henrietta-Laura Pulteney Baroness Bath, and only daugh. of Wm. P. esq. M. P. for Weymouth. Sir James has since obtained his Majesty's royal licence and authority to assume the name and bear the arms of Pulteney.

Rev. William Hett, senior vicar and prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Mevis-Enderby, co. Lincoln, to Miss Crowder, of Paternoster row.

24. Samber Gascoigne, esq. M. P. for Li-

verpool, to Miss Price, daughter of the late Charles P. esq.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, Rev. C. Philpot, rector of Rimple, Kent, to Miss Lafargue, only daughter of Rev. P. L.

26. Mr. John Dubois, of New Basinghall-street, merchant, to Miss Sophia Towser, dau. of the late Cha. T. esq. of Wantage, Berks.

DEATHS.

Jan. A T Bombay, Lieutenant-colonel Francis Skelly.

May 5. At St. Domingo, Patrick Sinclair, esq. of Duran, captain of the Iphigenia.

8. At Martinique, Edmund Proudfoot, esq. of the island of Grenada.

18. At the manse of Rogart, co. Sutherland, in North Britain, the Rev. Eneas Macleod, minister of that parish, late chaplain of the second battalion of the late 73d regiment of foot, and only brother of the Rev. Hugh Macleod, D. D. professor of church history in the university of Glasgow. Mr. M. was a gentleman highly esteemed and respected by all his acquaintance, for his strong natural good sense, liberality of sentiment, and hospitality. He succeeded to this small living rather late in life, when he married an elegant young Lady, Miss Jane Mackay, who survives him, with eight young children, their offspring. Both of them were in an uncommon degree generous and friendly, and practised more of the antient hospitality (so common among the clergy in the Highlands of Scotland) on a living under 100l. a-year, than it is much to be regretted, at present distinguish many even of the dignified clergy in this part of the united kingdom.—The writer of this sketch cannot conclude without earnestly wishing and hoping that his amiable widow and promising children may meet with that protection and friendship in the world which his benevolence and virtues give them so strong a claim to.

21. At sea, on his return from the West Indies, Richard Henry Buckeridge, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 64th regiment. He commanded, during the campaign, the third grenadier battalion, with distinguished gallantry and conduct. A fever (most probably the consequence of excessive fatigue) seized him soon after embarking for England, and proved fatal in a few days.

24. At Spanish town, of an inflammatory fever, ten days after his arrival in Jamaica, Mr. T. White, eldest son of Mrs. W. of Gfantham, co. Lincoln.

31. At Naples, Mr. Billington, husband of the celebrated singer. He had dined, apparently, in perfect health and spirits; and, in going up stairs for his hat, in order to accompany his wife to the theatre, fell motionless, and never after uttered a word. This event happened the day following the first appearance of Mrs. B. in the grand theatre of St. Carlo, at Naples.

June

June At his house at Wigmors, in Bromley, John Wells, esq. an eminent ship-builder, and eldest son of the late Abraham W. esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Wootton, apothecary, of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. Mr. W. had been tent for to bleed a lady, and when he returned home die'd.

4. In the West Indies, Gen. Tho. Dundas. He was seized with the yellow fever, and died of that fatal disorder, after an illness of four days, lamented by all who had been his companions in the field, or his acquaintance in private life. Four other officers were buried on the same day.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Gilpilan, late surgeon of the 13th reg. of foot.

Suddenly, Mr. William Williams, haberdasher, of Market-street, St. James's. He had been afflicted with slight bleedings from his nose and mouth, which, at this season, is no unusual symptom of attendant fever. On this morning (Sunday) he had been blooded; after an hour he had occasion to go backward; with a gush of blood so awful that his friends dreaded some external cause, he died on the spot.

17. At Brook-green, Hammer-smith, in his 66th year, Mr. John Bell, bricklayer, of Long Acre. Mr. B. on the morning of his death, had taken his usual walk through his pleasure-grounds, to all appearance in good health, and was preparing for a ride to London, but was suddenly taken ill, and expired without a groan. Few men, in his line, ever acquired to large a property with more industry or integrity. It is said that he was possessed of between 4 and 500 leases of houses, which he had taken, principally from corporate and other public bodies, in and about this metropolis. These houses he fitted up and relet, and thus became landed over a very numerous tenantry.

20. In her 78th year, Mrs. Abiah Darby, of Coalbrook-dale, a very eminent speaker among the people called Quakers.

At Fophead, in Scotland, Capt. Patrick Stewart, late of the 103d regiment.

In London, suddenly, Mr. G. Lomas, cotton-manufacturer, formerly of Manchester. At three o'clock in the afternoon he went to a sale of cotton, quite well, and at five was dead.

23. At his house in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 68, Sir Archibald Murray, bart. His title devolves to his son, John Murray, of the 46th regiment, at Cork, in Ireland.

24. At his apartments in Westminster, Charles Pigott, esq. author of "The Jockey Club," in two parts, "The Female Jockey Club," "strictures upon Burke," "Treachery no Crime," and many other well-known publications. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Chetwynd, Shropshire.

At the George inn in Burford, on his return from Bristol, Richard Walls, esq.

25. At Leatherhead, in his 68th year, John Woodward, esq. formerly an eminent Blackwell-hall factor, but had retired from business upwards of 20 years.

In Theobald's park, Mrs. Goring, aged 82, of which she had been 12 years totally blind, wife of Mr. G. farmer; and, on the 17th of July, she was buried in Cheshunt church-yard, in a brick grave 9 feet 6 inches deep.

26. In his 47th year, Mr. James Albon, of Dartford, in Kent, at which place he had been superviser in the excise for several years; and, from his excellent qualities, he lived and died respected and lamented. His temper and disposition, joined with a fertile genius, and strict honesty, justice, and humanity, in an unwearied application to the duties of his office, rendered him therein equalled by few, and excelled by none. His genius was capable of any literary attainment; but whoever fulfills the duties of his office as he did will be entirely deprived of every amusement, and it was this that prevented him from engaging in domestic happiness. His death was rather sudden, occasioned by a pleurisy; by which the revenue of excise has lost an invaluable officer, and his country a firm friend.

At the Leasowes, in Shropshire, Major John Halliday, brother-in-law to the Earl of Dyseret. He was well known through the king's coach for theatrical talents, which he frequently displayed for charitable purposes; and to his friends for convivial talents, which he possessed in an uncommon degree.

At Brayton-hall, co. Cumberland, in his 85th year, greatly and worthily esteemed by all who knew him, Sir Gillis Lawson, bart. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his only son, now Sir Gilfrid L. bart.

27. In Brunswick-row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Burrough, wife of James B. esq. a barrister at law, and commissioner of bankrupts.

In Park-street, lamented by all who know her, Miss Nicolls, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel N. rector of St. James, Westminster.

At Lee, in Kent, Mrs. Royfield.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Scott, writer to the signet.

At Hull, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Eldred B. druggist.

Rev. W. Cole, many years pastor of a Baptist congregation at Long Buckby, co. Northampton.

28. In St. George's square, Portsmouth, Rear-admiral Balfour, who so eminently distinguished himself at Louisbourg, when he cut out the Bienfaitant, of 74 guns, with his boat's crew.

Suddenly, at his house at Haldesdon, co. Herts, in his 45th year; Wm. Mather, esq.

29. At his house in Br'dgs-street, Blackfriars, Alexander Brander, esq. late sheriff of London and Middlesex. He was born at Elgin, in the shire of Moray, in North Britain;

tain, June 20, 1729, and settled early in life in the metropolis, where, for a series of years, he carried on, with uncommon respectability and success, a very extensive commerce, particularly with Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean, &c. He was many years a member of the common council, and always evinced himself at once the friend of his King and the rational advocate for the liberties of his country. Called by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens to the important office of one of the sheriffs of this city, he discharged his duty with such spirit, judgement, attention, and liberality, that his name will long be remembered with respect. To his indefatigable exertions in the duties of his office, indeed, the fatal event which deprived society of so valuable a member is, with too much probability, ascribed. Among other instances of his attention, it is only necessary to relate one. At a time when a dreadful contagion prevailed in the goal of Newgate he ventured (contrary to the persuasions of his friends) to enter and inspect the sick ward, in the hope of alleviating the distresses of the unhappy sufferers; and it was observed, that from that moment he ceased to enjoy his usual health. In him Merit ever found support; and from him Distress was never sent away without relief. He lived respected by a numerous acquaintance, and died with that serenity which is only the lot of the sincere Christian.

Mr. Stephen Barbut, of Spital-square.

At Hufbands-Hofworth, co. Leicester, aged 68, Mr. Andrew Buchanan, a native of Glasgow; who, during 50 years that he travelled with goods in the Midland counties, supported an unblemished integrity.

Near Hull, aged 74, Jeremiah Turner. He had been county-bailiff near 50 years; was originally a tailor, and went to work at 4s. a-day. He acquired upwards of 4000*l.* by the most rigid parsimony, and has left 800*l.* as an endowment to the chapel of Swanland, in Yorkshire.

Drowned, in bathing in the Thames, at Brocas field, Eton, in his 10th year, William, earl of Waldegrave, born July 19, 1784. He was only son of George the late and 4th earl (who died Oct. 17, 1789), by Elizabeth Laura, eldest daughter of his uncle and predecessor, James, third earl, and the Duchess of Gloucester. He went out to battle with two of his schoolfellows; had come out of the water, and was putting on his clothes, when his two companions thought proper to swim across the river. He stripped himself again, and plunged into the water to follow their example, when he unfortunately sunk, and never rose again. The body was not found till next morning, close by the place where he sunk. His remains were deposited in the chapel of Eton-college. The funeral was conducted with

the greatest solemnity. Dr. Heath and Dr. Langford preceded the corpse to the church, where it was met by the fellows of the college; six noblemen supported the pall; the whole school attended the melancholy ceremony, and on their countenances were visibly pictured the sensations they felt for the loss of a companion whose promising virtues and sweet disposition rendered him justly beloved by all who knew him. Dr. Forster preached a most excellent and affecting sermon on the melancholy occasion, the day after the funeral.—His Lordship leaving only a sister, one year older than himself, the title devolves on his uncle William, a captain in the royal navy, and just created a rear-admiral in the promotions which took place on the royal visit to Portsmouth.

At Portsmouth, aged 52, of the wounds he received in the glorious victory of June 1, the gallant Captain Ju. Harvey, late commander of the *Brunswick*, a 74 gun-ship. He was the third son of Mr. Richard Harvey, and was born at Elnton, in the parish of Eythorn, 9th July, 1740. He married Judith, a daughter of Mr. Henry Wise, of Sudwich*, by whom he has left three sons and three daughters, the second son now a master and commander in his Majesty's navy. He first went to sea, in 1755, in the *Falmouth*, a 50 gun-ship, with Capt. Brett; was made a lieutenant in Sept. 1759, through the interest of Sir Piercy Brett, seconded by the recommendation of Admiral Holborn, who was particularly pleased with his diligence and attention to the service; was made master and commander in May, 1768; a post-captain in Sept. 1777, and appointed Admiral Duff's captain in the *Panther*, a 60 gun-ship, being ordered to the Gibraltar station, where he remained until July, 1780; during which time he had many opportunities of shewing that singular courage, and attention to his duty, which has ever marked his conduct through life—having sustained and defeated a formidable attack from several fire-ships of the enemy†, and some time after brought his ship home safe to England, though surrounded by a powerful force. In November following he sailed under the command of Sir Samuel (now Lord) Hood to the West Indies; where, by his unremitting attention to the service, he acquired the particular regard of the late Lord Rodney, who, immediately after the capture of St. Eustatia, selected him, with

* Captain Harvey, who for several years before his death resided at Sandwich, was elected a jurist of that town in 1772, and executed the office of mayor in 1774 (see Mr. Bosc's Collections, p. 72.)—On the day of his interment most of the inhabitants of this town appeared in mourning, as a mark of their respect for his memory.

† See Cent. Mag. vol. L. p. 3, 4.

two more ships, to undertake the pursuit of a large convoy, then lately sailed for Europe, which was performed with the greatest effect, having captured the whole of them, with the Dutch Admiral*. In August following he returned to England with a large convoy, under the command of Captain Douglas, of the *Triumph*, the whole of which they brought home safe. In the beginning of the year following he was appointed to the *Sampson*, of 64 guns, in the Channel fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, who very soon honoured and distinguished him with his particular notice, which Capt. Harvey had the happiness to possess until the moment of his death. His appointment to the *Brunswick* was at his Lordship's particular request, and was his second ship after in the glorious battle of the 1st of June. From the period of Captain Harvey's first entering the navy his reputation was daily increasing. His abilities and his bravery, on every occasion, proved fully adequate to the service he was allotted to perform. In what estimation he was held, previous to the late engagement, may be inferred from the honourable situation he filled in the line, as second to his Lordship. How truly he was worthy of the confidence reposed in him, the general voice of the nation will best explain. It but too frequently happens that men eminently distinguished for their courage, and for those talents which are calculated to draw down the applauses of the world, have tarnished the luster of their public character by a vicious, indecorous, and unsocial demeanor in private life. Of the illustrious subject of these memoirs it may truly be said, that his death is not more an object of national regret than a private misfortune, widely extensive in its effects. Wherever he was known he was beloved; his conciliating manners and the goodness of his heart were eminently conspicuous on every occasion, and converted an admiration of his bravery into esteem for his person; an esteem which has followed him to the grave, and will assimilate with his memory to the remotest period of time.—The captain of a man of war, like an absolute prince, is but too often contaminated with the lust of power, and governs his ship's crew with a sway the most arbitrary and despotic. The natural goodness of Capt. Harvey's heart would have restrained him, if higher and more praise-worthy motives had not deterred him from falling into this error. As a naval commander he regarded the welfare

and happiness of those acting under him with the solicitude of a parent. A British sailor is never deficient in gratitude; the kindness of his superior is always repaid with interest. Those sailors who had once served him never deserted him, whilst an option was left to follow their inclinations. On his appointment to the *Brunswick*, the numbers that flocked to his standard, who had sailed with him before, must have afforded much gratification to his feelings. The enthusiasm and attachment of his ship's company will best be estimated from the noble manner in which they seconded his efforts in the late glorious action. He had truly learnt to "command their lives thro' the medium of their affections." His courage, flowing from the purest principles of loyalty to his King and duty to his Country, was of a very exalted nature. On the memorable first of June, whilst he was sustaining the tremendous fire of three lines-of-battle ships, and destruction seemed to menace him on every side, not the least agitation or confusion was visible in his deportment; but he gave his commands with the same serenity and composure as though he had been firing a royal salute on a day of public rejoicing. When the unfortunate shot which shattered his arm obliged him to quit the deck, he gave the strictest injunctions that his ship might not be given up whilst she floated upon the water. It is needless to add, that his orders were most religiously observed. When taken into the cockpit, his care for his own misfortune was instantly obliterated in his concern for those around him; a number of poor sailors, torn and mangled in the most shocking manner, were then under the hands of the surgeons, and others every moment bringing in; yet this worthy man would suffer no part of the attention which his fellow sufferers stood in need of to be diverted to himself, till it was his regular turn. His arm was amputated below the elbow, and there were hopes of his recovery; but, owing to the great effusion of blood, by his refusing, for a long time, to quit the quarter-deck, and partly to the fatigue of the action, and the wind of balls, his whole frame had received such a concussion that it was soon apprehended to be a desperate case.—When it is considered what a terrible conflict Capt. Harvey sustained during this memorable engagement; that his ship singly sunk one superior in force, and left two others absolute wrecks upon the water, it will be admitted that his individual bravery and skill contributed very materially to that complete and decided victory, upon which the fate of this country in a great measure depended. His Sovereign was highly sensible of his meritorious services, and meant to have rewarded them in the most distinguished manner; but the laurels which were intended to decorate his triumph must now cover his tomb. He has

* *Genl. Mag.* vol. LI. p. 145. Capt. F. Reynolds, of the *Monarch*, had the command of this detached squadron, who, in his letter to Lord Rodney, published in the *Gazette*, writes, "By the activity of Capt. Harvey and my Lord Charles Fitzgerald (captain of the *Sibyl*) we were enabled to take possession of the whole."

shown what a British commander can accomplish; and we trust the remembrance of his example will have the most salutary effects in the British fleet. In this brave man the publick has lost a meritorious officer, his family a warm and sincere friend, and the world a gentleman of unblemished character and strict honour. He has left a large number of very near relations to lament his loss, a wife and several children, the eldest of whom, Capt. John Harvey, is a major and commander, and the youngest under four years of age; a father and mother, both advanced in life, and married 60 years Feb. 10 last; and now living at Sandwich; four brothers and four sisters. Of the brothers, the eldest, Richard, is vicar of Eastry, in Kent; and the second is Henry, late captain of the *Ranillies*, now a rear-admiral of the *Blue*, who is supposed to have lost a son, lieutenant on board the *Ardent*, believed to be shipwrecked near *Corsica*; and his eldest son, a fine youth between 18 and 19, was drowned from his father's ship, the *Convert*, on the Newfoundland station, being the only one lost of 15 who fell overboard when the ship was under sail—Capt. Harvey's remains were interred at Eastry, near Sandwich, in Kent, 5th of July, having been attended to the gates of Portsmouth, on the 2d, by Earl Howe, and the principal officers of the fleet, with every honourable solemnity. The order of the procession, at Portsmouth, was as follows:

Chaplain and Surgeon.

The Body, the pall supported by six Admirals.

Mourners,

Earl Howe, his Brother, and Sir Alex. Hood.

Captains, two and two.

Other Officers of the Ship the Deceased commanded.

Band of Music, playing Solemn Dirge.

Marine Officers.

Mourners.

30. Mr. Eyre, brandy-merch. Leicester.

Mrs. Griffiths, of Great Bartholomew-close, West Smithfield.

Mr. John Townsend, late of Stamford-street, Black-friers-road.

Lately, at China, John Wentworth Travers, esq. one of the supercargos at Canton, only son of J. T. esq. director of the company.

In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, to the great grief of his parents, Master Wm. Watson, second son of David W. esq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In the island of Martinique, Capt. Arthur Tyrrel, of the Royal Irish artillery.

On his passage to England, in the homeward-bound fleet, Wm. Smith, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

At Petersburg, Count Anhalt, adjutant-general of the Empress, lieutenant-general of the army, and chief of the corps of cadets.

At Mallow, in Ireland, Anthony Joseph,

esq. formerly M. P. for that borough, and brother of Denham J. esq. the present M. P.

At his son's, at Braithwaite, Richard Wordworth, esq. collector of the customs at Whitehaven.

At Wisbech, Mr. Charles Stewart, eldest son of Rev. M. S. of Melford.

Rev. D. Simpson Haynes, vicar of Halberton, Devon.

At Portsmouth, — Desmargæ, esq. a Swedish merchant.

Aged 79; Mrs. Etheridge, widow, of Southrepps.

At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Hoskins, relict of Abraham H. esq. late of Shenstone-park, near Lichfield.

At Hill-house, near Swansea, Mrs. Hancock, wife of Rev. Thomas H.

At Bedford, Mr. Wing, architect, of Leicester.

At her lodgings in Poland-street, the Marchioness de Marnesi, an emigrant, who enjoyed a distinguished rank and affluence in France before the late Revolution. This lady possessed very great talents in painting, and has left some beautiful specimens of her skill. She painted a fine likeness of the Queen of France, shortly before her execution, which was engraved for Mrs. Robinson's pathetic Monody to the memory of that unfortunate Princess. The Marchioness was one of those elegant females who perished in oblivion rather than court the eye of vulgar commiseration. The delicacy of her frame, agitated by the sad change in the state of her country, was too much for her feelings, which, after a lingering struggle, overcame her, to the regret of all who knew her virtues.

In his 61st year, the Rev. James Clarke, rector of Northborough, and curate of Eye, both near Peterborough.

Of the wounds he received in the engagement with the French fleet on the 1st of June, Capt. Hutt, of the Queen man of war. His remains were interred at Gosport, with the same military honours as those paid to Capt. Harvey's remains; and the House of Commons have since voted a monument to their memories, to be erected in Westminster-abbey.

Mr. Waddelow, of Littleport, in the Isle of Ely, was accidentally killed by a fall from a horse, which had just before proved restive with a woman who was riding thereon, and which he had humanely mounted, and given the woman his place in a cart that he was driving.

July 1. In her 76th year, Gertrude Du-chels-dowager of Bedford, eldest daughter of John Earl Gower, by his first wife, daughter of Evelyn Duke of Kingston. She was second wife of John fourth Duke of Bedford, to whom she was married 1737, and by whom she had issue Francis Marquis of Tavistock, died 1767; John, died an infant; and Caroline, married to George Duke of

of Marlborough. She was left a widow in 1711; and has been ever since distinguished by a remarkable goodness of heart, attended by a cheerfulness not very common at so advanced a period of life.

At Burford, co. Oxford, Mrs. Chavasse, relict of Mr. C. surgeon.

At Meunfortel, co. Leicester, aged 93, Francis Bruxby, gent.

At Oundle, co. Northampton, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Hodgkins, relict of the late Joseph H. gent.

2. At her apartments at the House of Commons, Mrs. Berry, who had been keeper of the lower rooms upwards of 50 years; so that, literally speaking, and according to her own idea, she was the oldest member in the House.

At his house in Shourté-street, Chelsea, Sir Hew Craufurd, bart. of Jordan-hill. The late Sir Hew, his father, died Aug. 8, 1766. His eldest son, now Sir Robert C. bart. was married at Chelsea, in August last, to Miss Musket, only daughter of the late Dr. M. formerly physician general to the British forces in Germany. Miss C. a daughter of his, was married in 1775 to Major-general Henry Campbell, of Boquhan.

At Cadiz, Mr. James Finlyson, merchant, of that place. Bathing in the sea, he waded out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned. His character as a man was just and exemplary; and, as his chief study was to please and serve his friends, his loss will be long regretted by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

Of a mortification in his bowels, Mr. Josiah Emery, watch maker, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, native of Switzerland, and a man much respected.

At Thetford, after an illness of four hours only, Mr Parker, post-master of that place; much respected for his assiduity in the discharge of the duties of his office, and for his extensive intelligence and ready communication.

At the same place, in her 91st year, Mrs. Margaret Cock, Aunt to Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," &c.

Without any previous indisposition, as he was walking in his garden, Mr. Williams, surgeon, of Makeney.

3. At Elmley-lodge, Rev. John Waldron, M.A. chaplain to the Earl of Coventry, rector of Hampton-Lovet and Rushock, co. Worcester, to which last he was preferred in 1768. He was highly respected by a numerous and respectable circle of friends.

At Huntingdon, in his 67th year, the Rev. John Trollope, rector of Sawtry St. Andrew, and vicar of Hartford, both in that county.

At Henly, in his 6th year, William Skynner, esq. brother of the Right Hon. Sir John S. of Great-Milton, co. Oxford.

At his seat at Lee, in Kent, after a short illness, Trevor Charles, Roper Lord Deere.

His Lordship was a most benevolent worthy character. The poor in his neighbourhood experienced daily proofs of his beneficence, and they will have cause to deplore his loss as that of a generous protector and friend. His remains were interred at Lee. He has left no issue.

At Whitwell, Rutland, aged 92; — Chamberlain, labourer

4. Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, second daughter of Wm. Dealtry, esq. of Gainborough, co. Lincoln, and wife of Dr. Hunter, of York.

After an illness of some months, Mr. Jn. Salton, curator of the botanic garden in the university of Cambridge.

Mrs. Doily, wife of Mr. D. attorney at law, of St. Edward's-lane, Cambridge.

At Wetherby, co. York, Mrs Strickland, widow of Mr. Walter S. and only sister of Rev. Mr Kay, of Wetherby.

Rev. William Matters, M. A. vicar of Waterbeach, co. Cambridge, only son of Rev. Robert M. rector of Landbeach, in that county. He was educated at St. Paul's school; admitted pensioner of Benet college, 1775; proceeded B. A. 1780; failing of a fellowship in that college, 1782, went to Emanuel college. His father resigned to him the living of Waterbeach 1784, which was in the gift of the bishop of Ely.

At his house in New-street, Spring-gardens, in his 32d year, of a gradual decline, Henry Drummond, esq. M. P. for Castle-Rising, Norfolk. He was the only son of Henry D. esq. of St. James's-square, by Lady Elizabeth Compton, the fourth and youngest daughter of Charles Earl of Northampton. Henry Drummond, esq. the elder, and his brother Robert, now both living, were nephews of Andrew Drummond, the elder, who was formerly a silversmith in Fleet-street, and died at his house at Charing-cross, Feb 2, 1769. Mr. H. D. married, in February, 1786, the second daughter of the Right hon. Henry Dundas, by whom he had six children, three sons and two daughters of which survive him. He was buried at the Grange, near Alresford, his father's seat, a mile or two behind Stratton-park, formerly the seat of the Henleys Earls of Northampton, where a sister and child of his were lately buried. In the latter end of his short life he had been some months very severely afflicted with complicated diseases, proceeding from obstructions in the viscera. Mr. D's great uncle, Andrew D. esq. above, was cousin to the late Duke of Perth, and was the founder of the respectable banking-house at Charing-cross, where his grand-children and kintmen are joint proprietors.

5. In Gay-street, Bath, in her 86th year, Mrs. Anne Legh, sister of the late Peter L. esq. of Lyme, in Cheshire.

At his apartments in Dublin, Sir Vesey Colclough, bart. M. P. for the borough of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford.

Mrs.

Mrs. Tinnwell, cook of Emanuel-college, Cambridge.

At Limerick, in Ireland, Right Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. William Cecil Pery, Baron Glentworth, and Bishop of Limerick. He is succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son, Edmund-Henry, now Lord Glentworth, one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Limerick.

6. At Mallow, in Ireland, John Blennerhassett, esq. M. P. for the county of Kerry.

At his house in Francis-street, Bedford-square, aged 62, John Harvey, esq.

7. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Tyson, relict of Edward T. esq. receiver-general of the county of Leicester, who died August 29, 1784 (see vol. LIV. p. 716).

At Aberdeen, in his 73d year, Jas. Jupp, esq. of Coron, who for many years filled the office of chief magistrate of that city.

At his seat at Millichope, co. Salop, Robert Pemberton, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation of Shrewsbury, and who filled the office of chief magistrate in 1781. He lastly retired from business, after having practised as an attorney in Shrewsbury, with reputation, for about 40 years.

At Inver, near Dumkeld, Mr. Andrew Gow, musician

8. At Flixton, near Manchester, aged 95, Mrs. Hannah Dane, wife of Mr. John D.

10. At Pinkie-house, in Scotland, Sir Archibald Hope, bart. of Craighall. He was secretary to the Board of Police in Scotland for life, and received a compensation on the abolition of that board. His ancestor, Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall, was king's advocate in the reign of Charles the First, who had the privilege of pleading before the Court of Session with his hat on; which privilege his successors have enjoyed ever since. Sir Thomas left four sons (three of whom were lords of session at one time), who all married, and had issue, viz. Sir John Hope, of Craighall; Sir Thomas Hope, of Kerrie; Sir Alexander Hope of Cranton; and Sir James Hope, of Hopetoun.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. R. surgeon, in Parliament-street

At Alberbury, near Shrewsbury, aged 100, Edward Jones, who has left a widow now in her 99th year.

11. At Richmond, Surrey, John Palmer, esq. of Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

Drowned, while bathing in the Thames, opposite Somerset-house, a young gentleman, brother to Mr. Aspinhall, an attorney, of Surrey street, Strand. A gentleman, seeing him immersed in the tide, instantly made an effort to save his life, by diving after the body, which, after some time, he found, and brought to the surface of the water, but was so exhausted as not to be able to convey it to the shore. He was therefore under the necessity of letting it sink from him.

12. At Appleby, co. Leicester, of an atrophy, absolutely starved to death, Mr.

John Henn, some years usher of that school, and a correspondent of Mr. Urban. See, in vol. LXIII. p. 408, a curious communication respecting Dr. Johnson, which received Mr. Boswell's particular acknowledgements in his second edition; and in our present volume, p. 203, an animated character of Sir Eyre Cooté, in which Mr. H. describes himself as having left Bengal; *half alive*, so long since as 1779. Mr. Henn has also favoured us, in some of our former volumes, with some valuable articles in topography (see vol. LVI. p. 933; LVIII. 859, 973, 1050; LX. 301, 397, 703, 795; LX. 420, 493; LXI. 110; LXII. 205, 795); and has furnished the Historian of Leicestershire with an accurate and ample description of Appleby; which, had the state of his health permitted, he would have extended to several of the adjacent villages.

At his house in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, aged 66, Mr. Robert Wells, merchant, formerly a printer of considerable eminence, at Charles-town, South Carolina; but had retired thence into this country, as a Loyalist, on the establishment of the new government there. Mr. W. was a man of letters, and a poet, evinced by a travestie of Virgil, which he wrote and published whilst at Charles-town. He has left a son, a physician, deservedly rising into eminence, in London; and two daughters.

At her house at Wandsworth, in her 78th year, Mrs. Brooks, relict of Samuel B. esq.

13. Mrs. Malleton, of Castle Hedington, co. Essex.

Mr. Wm. Lyon, of John-street, Tottenham-court-road.

Of a paralytic stroke, aged 86, Mrs. Eliza Wingfield, a maiden lady, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. She lived just to see rebuilt, at her own expence, the very ancient and singular church of Tickencote, in Rutland, in a style of architecture as near the original as perhaps could be constructed by a modern artist, under the direction of Mr. Cockerel, surveyor, of Saville-row; and execution of Mr. Heyes, mason, of Stamford. She left the bulk of her fortune to her nephew, John Wingfield, of the manor of Tickencote; and a handsome fortune, with her house in Stamford, and capital collection of family portraits, to his brother, rector of the church.

At Bedford, Rev. Mr. Crow, curate of St. Paul, in that town.

14. Suddenly, Mr. Walker, cyder-merchant, in Epsom. He had just ordered a pint of porter, and before he had received it he died.

15. At Bristol hot wells, Miss Gale, dau. of Henry G. esq. of Scruton, co. York.

At Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln, aged 73, Christopher Clayton, esq. high steward and senior alderman of that borough.

After a painful illness, Mrs. La Grange, wife of J. B. La G. esq. of Westminster.

At Feltham, John Evans, esq. admiral's

the Blue, in the 77th year of his age, 61 of which he had passed with honour in the service of his country.

At his house in Southamp-on-row, Edw. Willes, esq. second son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice W. His death was occasioned by being thrown out of a chaise, which, with the horse, fell upon him as he was taking the air for his health; and though he was bled in consequence of the accident, he survived it but a few days.

At Dublin, in his 84th year, 62 of which he was clerk and deputy in the council-office of Dublin-castle, Wm. Greene, esq.

16. At Sheffield, John Shuttleworth, esq. of Hathersage, late senior captain in the 7th regiment of foot, or Royal Scotch Fusiliers.

At his house near Leuth, in his 78th year, Alexander Alden, esq. cashier of excise.

Mr. William Hollings, of Mount-street, apothecary.

17. In Nassau-street, having been delivered of a daughter on the 12th, Mrs. Forbes, wife of James F. esq. of Hutton-hill, Essex.

Aged 61, Mrs. Teylor, wife of Mr. Jn. T. sen. of Heckington, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Keal, of Frieson, co. Lincoln. She lived beloved and respected to the age of 87 years, and enjoyed her faculties to the last.

18. At the free-school, Chesterfield, in his 61st year, after a lingering illness, the effects of a paralytic stroke, Rev. Joseph Shipston, many years master of the said school, and assistant lecturer under the minister of that church, who is both vicar and lecturer. He was born at Chesterfield, and baptized there April 15, 1734, as appears by the register of that parish.

In his 63d year, after a lingering illness, Mr. James Weatherby, an eminent attorney at law, and keeper of the match-box at Newmarket.

Mr. Rob. Martin, of Crow's Nest wharf, East Smithfield, coal merchant.

At Woodstock, aged 60, after a very long indisposition, Mr. Benjamin Read, who had for many years been employed by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough in forming ornamental plantations, and enriching the park and pleasure grounds at Blenheim; to which situation Mr. Read had been recommended by the late *Capability* Brown.

19. At Whittington, co. Derby, aged about 65, after an illness of only two hours, Thurstan Pearson, 30 years servant to the Rev. Dr. Pegge, rector of that place, but had quitted his service about five years.

In St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, — Hewitt, M.D.

In Half moon-street, Piccadilly, Miss Phillips, daughter of John P. esq. of Droitwich, co. Worcester.

Suddenly, while at breakfast, having been slightly indisposed some days, in his 64th year, William Kitchener, esq. of Beaufort-buildings, Strand — Mr. K. came to London from Hertfordshire early in life, having little

more to introduce him than a good constitution and a countenance which engaged regard. He found, what many good citizens have done before him, that merit would be his best friend, and that "virtue is its own reward." He began as porter at a coal-wharf, and in that business he succeeded. By a steady industry he realized a very large fortune, not less than 2000l. a-year. Being in the commission of the peace for Westminster, he occasionally filled the judicial chair at Bow-street with credit to the bench and to himself. He sometimes went down to the watering-places for a season, but kept no country-house. He resigned business, a few years ago, in favour of two young men who were his clerks. His only daughter, by his first wife, who was dead, was sent to a boarding-school, where was also a young lady nearly related to a noble Marquis and to the Late Rev. Wm. Cecil Grave, rector of Bishops Hatfield, Herts. An acquaintance thus commenced, was kept up, and in due time these young friends were more nearly allied. Mr. Kitchener found this gentlewoman deserv- ing, and married her. By this lady, who survives him, he has left an only son, now 26, and a promising youth, on whom, it is said, he has settled 30,000l. About three years ago he unfortunately lost an eye by a dangerous boyish custom, too frequent at school, of throwing a paper arrow, armed with a pin, at each other. By an advantageous contract with the Earl of Salisbury he has a clear 500l. a-year from a coal-wharf on that nobleman's estate — Mr. K. was buried, on the 26th, in the vault of his parish church, St. Clement Danes.

22. At Hampstead, John Kenfington, esq. banker, Lombard street.

Suddenly, Mrs. Deakin, of Howfel, co. Worcester. She was crossing a full-yard, to feed some chickens, when she dropt down and expired immediately.

At her house on Turner's-hill, Chessnut, advanced in age, Mrs. Cooke.

23. John Fry, a farmer, near Taunton. He was, with several others, close to the river, and, having just caught a salmon in a net, before he took the fish out of the water, he suddenly fell down, and had power, but very indistinctly, to utter "The Lord have mercy!" when he expired.

At the Leafowes, near Birmingham, in consequence of imprudently bathing, Capt. James Stanley.

At Muttlake, in her 92d year, Mrs. Mary Athawes, widow of Edward Athawes, Esq. formerly a Virgin a merchant of this city. To a sound understanding the joined simplicity of manners, placidity of temper, and rectitude of heart; strict in the performance of her relative duties, as a wife, mother, and friend, she was exemplary and excellent: punctual, just, and charitable, she was respected and beloved in her neighbourhood — an unaffected piety crowned her character:

ter: through the vale of years, and under the languor of decay, it enabled her to maintain an unwearied serenity of mind; her life, though long, was without blame, and she resigned it without a sigh.

24. In Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-

square, Gen. Bigoe Armstrong, captain of the King's or 8th regiment of foot.

27. At his house in Chesterfield-street, in his 72d year, Wm. Burch, esq. father of Randall B. esq. M. P. for Thetford.

†† Promotions, &c. &c. in our next.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.	HOME.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.	NORTHERN.
1794.	L. Kenyon. B. Hotham.	L. C. Justice. J. Ashhurst.	L. C. Baron. B. Perryn.	J. Buller. J. Heath.	J. Grpfe, B. Thomson.	J. Rooke. J. Lawrence.
Mon. July 28		Buckingham		Abingdon		
Tuesday 29			Northampt.		Winchester	
Wednesd. 30				Oxford		
Thursday 31		Bedford				Kingston
Frid. Aug. 1			Oakham			[upon Hull
Saturday 2		Huntingdon	Lin. & City	Worc. & City	New Sarum	York & City
Monday 4	Hertford	Cambridge				
Wednesd. 6	Chelmsford			Stafford		
Thursday 7		Bury St. Ed.	Nott & Town		Dorchester	
Saturday 9			Derby	Shrewsbury		
Monday 11	Maidstone	Norw. & city			Exon & City	
Tuesday 12						Durham
Wednesd. 13			Leic. & Bor.	Hereford		
Friday 15	Hortham					
Saturday 16			Coventry & [Warwick	Monmouth		Newcastle
Monday 18	Guildford				Badmin	[& town
Tuesday 19				Glouc. & City		
Friday 22						Carlisle
Saturday 23					Wells	
Wednesd. 27						Appleyby
Thursd. 28					Bristol	
Saturday 30						Lancaster

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- July NEW DRURY-LANE.
 2. The Country Girl—*The Glorious First of June.*
 3. Londonka—High Life below Stairs—Ditto
 4. Ditto—The Liar—Ditto.
 5. Ditto—The Irish Widow—Ditto.
 7. Ditto—All the World's a Stage—Ditto.

- July HAY-MARKET.
 8. All in Good Humour—The London Hermit—The Fitch of Bacon.
 9. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Suicide—All the World's a Stage
 10. I'll tell You What!—Catherine and Petruccio.
 11. Inkle and Yarico—A Mogul Tale.
 12. The London Hermit—The Liar.
 14. Piety in Pattens—Heigho for a Husband!—Rosina.
 15. All in Good Humour—The Suicide—The Fitch of Bacon.

16. Inkle and Yarico—Tit for Tat.
 17. The Surrender of Calais—Deaf Lover.
 18. The Battle of Hexham—All the World's a Stage.
 19. The Fitch of Bacon—A Mogul Tale—The Children in the Wood.
 21. Half an Hour after Supper—The Mountaineers. [Village Lawyer.
 22. Peeping Tom—The Dead Alive—The
 23. All in Good Humour—The Mountaineers.
 24. The Surrender of Calais—The Dead Alive
 25. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Spanish Barber—Tit for Tat
 26. The Deaf Lover—The Village Lawyer—Auld Robin Gray.
 28. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
 29. All the World's a Stage—Peeping Tom—The Son-in-Law.
 30. Piety in Pattens—The Spanish Barber—Auld Robin Gray.
 31. The Mountaineers—

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 1, to July 23, 1794.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 731	Males 722
Females 713	Females 628
1444	
1330	
Whereof have died under two years old 494	

Peck Loaf 2s 6d.

Between	2 and 5	139	0 and 60	99
	5 and 10	63	60 and 70	76
	10 and 20	48	70 and 80	46
	20 and 30	86	80 and 90	22
	30 and 40	109	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	144	100	0

EACH

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1794.

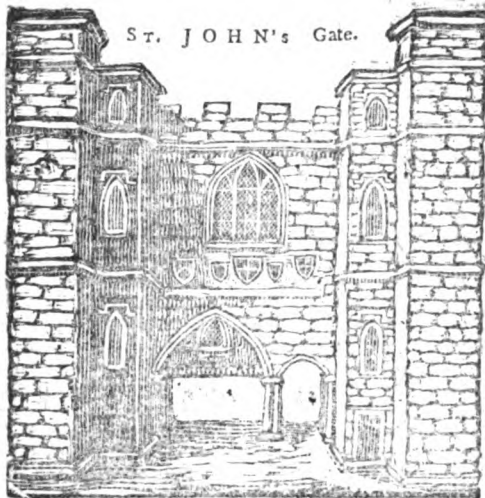
Bank Stock.	per Ct. reduc.	per Ct. Confols.	Ditto	per Ct. Confol.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheg. Bills.	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. Ann. ditto.	Omn. Tickets.	Eng. Lotz. Tickets.
25	63	68 1/2	172 1/2	83	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	205 1/2	7				2 1/2	5	69 1/2	85 1/2		
26	63 1/2	68 1/2		83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	205 1/2	7				2 1/2	5	69 1/2	85 1/2		
29	67 1/2	67 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7				2 1/2	5	69 1/2	85 1/2		
30	67 1/2	67 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7				2 1/2	5	69 1/2	85 1/2		
1	68	67 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
2	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
3	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
4	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
5	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
6	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
7	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
8	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
9	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
10	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
11	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
12	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
13	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
14	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
15	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
16	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
17	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
18	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
19	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
20	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
21	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
22	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
23	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
24	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
25	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
26	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
27	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
28	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
29	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		
30	68 1/2	68 1/2		82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	204 1/2	7		67 1/2		2 1/2	6	68 1/2	85 1/2		

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AUGUST, 1794.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Crown's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1794.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1794.
July	0	0	0			Aug.	0	0	0		
27	62	73	60	30, 10	fair	12	63	70	59	30, 26	fair
28	61	70	59	, 08	fair	13	62	72	60	, 32	fair
29	62	75	60	29, 91	fair	14	63	75	61	, 12	fair
30	61	72	59	, 82	showery	15	62	77	66	29, 93	fair
31	60	69	60	, 72		16	63	76	65	, 97	showery
A. 1	58	72	59	, 54	showery	17	67	81	66	30, 01	fair
2	58	68	57	, 56	showery	18	64	73	67	, 02	fair
3	60	66	58	, 71	showery	19	62	73	59	, 01	fair
4	61	66	56	, 81	showery	20	60	70	58	, 13	fair
5	59	65	58	, 71	cloudy	21	60	72	57	, 19	fair
6	57	66	56	, 68	rain	22	59	70	60	, 15	fair
7	62	72	54	, 51	thunder and rain	23	60	69	58	, 14	fair
8	56	66	57	30, 03	showery	24	61	72	57	29, 94	fair
9	57	65	56	, 22	showery	25	58	69	56	, 85	showery
10	58	69	59	, 21	fair	26	57	78	57	, 87	showery
11	62	69	58	, 25	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in July, 1794.
1	NW gentle	29, 90	64	14 1.9	dark morning, clears up, fine day
2	W calm	30, 17	65	2.1	clear expanse, fine day
3	NW brisk	1	64	1.6	cloudy, clears up, fine day
4	SW calm	25	64	2.3	clear expanse, very fine day
5	SE gentle	11	66	.1	clear fine day
6	W brisk	29, 58	68	.6	clear, thunder shower P.M.
7	S calm	81	67	1.6	cloudy, sultry, fine day
8	W calm	30, 9	68	2.1	overcast, clears up, fine day
9	N brisk	22	64	.3	mottled sky, fine day
10	S brisk	24	64	.4	clear fine day
11	W moderate	2	64	.0	overcast, gloomy day
12	S calm	29, 92	69	.6	clear expanse, fine day
13	SW moderate	86	67	.4	clear, clouds of dust
14	SW brisk	90	66	.5	clouds, fine day
15	S moderate	94	66	.3	dark sky
16	W brisk	86	66	.2	after a flight shower black sky
17	W calm	9	66	.9	clouds, dark day
18	S calm	92	64	.5	blue sky
19	W calm	50	67	.0	blue sky, white clouds
20	S gentle	74	67	.4	white clouds, very slight shower
21	SW brisk	65	63	.7	showery, very little rain
22	S moderate	70	61	.7	rain, clears up P.M.
23	E calm	48	61	1.5	after rain overcast, thunder shower
24	NW brisk	34	62	.8	black sky, slight showers
25	W gentle	72	60	2.0	white clouds, fair
26	S calm	65	60	1.5	small rain, clears up
27	W moderate	74	61	2.1	dark sky, heavy rain
28	NW calm	74	61	1.7	black clouds, rain at night
29	SE calm	74	62	.4	small rain, very heavy rain P.M.
30	NW calm	74	64	0.4	small rain, clears up, rain at night
31	W calm	78	62	.7	small rain, clears up

13. Arrived, after an excursion, at Walton found the pastures quite brown and burned up; no appearance of eed in the meadows; hay harvest nearly finished; the crops good, and well got in. The leaves of some trees withered and destroyed, particularly privet and gooseberry. Late-sown bean crops destroyed by the drought and scorching sun, not a single pod upon the stems. Potatoes very small. Fruit injured in its flavour. Oats suffering, and beginning to change colour. Wheat crops good, but hastening too fast towards maturity, as is the case with barley. No appearance at present of second crops of clover.

Cattle

Gentleman's Magazine :

For A U G U S T, 1794.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Brunswick, Aug. 12.*

Y^e last letter concluded with an account of my arrival at the Hague. I was conducted to an inn called the Marechal de Turenne, where I found good entertainment and civil treatment; but I was obliged to eat and sleep in the same room, a common practice in Holland. I was likewise obliged to hire a valet de place; in other words, a person whose business it was to brush my cloaths, to wait upon me at table, and to attend me when I went out. A person of this description is necessary to a stranger in a large town, at least for the first two or three days. My valet at the Hague cost me at the rate of half a crown a day. I was told that there were twenty of the same description in the town; and that none could act in that capacity without a licence from the Magistracy. They are said, in general, to be a set of worthless vagabonds. I was sufficiently disgusted with the dress and manners of the valet who attended me. He had very much the appearance of an affected French monkey of the old school, and wore silk stockings and ear-rings. You, friend Urban, who know my taste and habits of life, can easily conceive how disagreeable such an attendant must have been; but there was no doing without him.

The day after my arrival at the Hague was occupied in surveying the principal streets, buildings, and curiosities, of that delightful and magnificent place. It is

called a village, although it is supposed to contain about forty thousand inhabitants. The air is pure and healthy, the surrounding scenery is charming. The streets are clean, and the town is diversified with canals, bridges, shady walks, and splendid public buildings, in a manner that baffles my powers of description. I was first conducted from the Marechal de Turenne, through the *Parade*, to an immense square called the *Vyverburg*, which is adorned with a fine basin of water, in the centre of which is an island, and it is shaded with rows of trees. The north end of the *Vyverburg* leads to the *Voorbant*, a grove of lofty trees, through the middle of which runs the mall. There is a long street, called the *Prince Graft*, which deserves notice; and also a magnificent row of houses, called the *Princess Graft*, facing the wood. The buildings which compose the court contain the Stadtholder's palace, together with the chambers where the business of the States is transacted, and justice is administered; but they have been already so minutely described by travellers as to render any account that I could give of them superfluous; suffice it to say, that I was highly gratified by the fine collection of paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools, which I saw in the palace; and by the various specimens which were shewn to me of the taste and ingenuity of the Princess of Orange. The cabinet of natural history belonging to the Prince of Orange is well worth the attention of the curious. There are three churches of the established religion

Cattle distressed in many places for want of water; what remains in the ponds, putrid.—18. Wheat in bloom.—19. Lightning from the East in the evening.—27. Oats cut at Walton. N. B. A traveller had observed oats cut at Kegworth and Cavendish Bridge, in Leicestershire, the 11th, and at Hill Cliff, in Cheshire, the 14th of this month.—30. Wasps abundant and very troublesome within doors.—Since the rain, the pastures have begun to change their hue, and vegetation appears there and upon the meadows. Fruit recovers its flavour. Privet foliates again as if spring season.

Fall of rain this month, 3 inches 6-10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 7-10ths.

Walton near Liverpool,

J. HOLT.

at

at the Hague, which are served by nine clergymen. In the great church is the monument of Admiral Opdam, whose ship blew up in an engagement with the English fleet under the Duke of York in 1665. The French church brought to my recollection the famous Saurin, who was the pastor of that congregation.

During my stay at the Hague, I had the honour of an invitation to dine with a General in the Dutch service; who, I think, said, that he was near fourscore years of age, and a more respectable-looking veteran I never saw. The war was the principal subject of conversation. I said, that a general suspicion prevailed in England before I came away, that the Dutch troops had not done their duty; and that, in particular, I had heard their conduct in the affair of Lincelles severely animadverted upon. The whole company seemed to feel indignant at what they made no scruple of pronouncing a foul calumny. The General assured me, on the best authority, that in no instance had the Dutch forfeited the character of brave soldiers; and he added, that he heard, with no less concern than surprize, that the grossest misrepresentations concerning them were daily propagated by newspapers avowedly in the interest of government.

I took the first opportunity of walking to the Prince of Orange's house in the wood; a spot of which the inhabitants of the Hague are justly proud. The wood was regarded as sacred even by the satellites of Philip the Second of Spain. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, their High Mightinesses were bent upon cutting it down for relieving the exigencies of the state; but the inhabitants of the Hague, unwilling to be deprived of such an ornament, paid the purchase-money; and, since that time, the wood has been preserved with the greatest care.

I took a walk to the village of Scheveling, about two miles from the Hague, and which no stranger should omit seeing. You walk from the Hague in a straight line shaded with thick rows of trees, with the steeple of Scheveling in view all the way. In this walk I met a number of little carts drawn by dogs. The village itself is clean and neat, as all the Dutch villages I have seen are, and is full of toy-shops. In passing through it, I saw an alms house with the following inscription:

*Ingenitis celo Thefauros crede reponit
Larga qui miseris subsidians ope.*

At the farther end of the village, the sea, covered with vessels, all at once opens to the view, and produces a striking effect; and the coast, as far as the eye can reach, exhibits huge masses of sand, which serve as barriers against the encroachments of the ocean. The whole scenery filled my mind with great emotions. I looked with a sigh towards that quarter "where England's glories shine;" and, while I stood on the beach, I thought of the following lines in Goldsmith's Traveller:

Fir'd with the sound, my genius spreads her wing
To where Britannia courts the Western
Where laws extend that scorn th' Arcadian
pride, [glide;
And brighter streams than fam'd Hydaspes
Where all around the gentlest breezes stray;
Where heavenly music melts in every spray.
Creation's mildest charms are there combin'd;
Extremes are only in the master's mind.
Pride in each port, defiance in each eye,
I see the lords of human-kind pass by.

I was alone; my patriotic feelings were wrought up to a pitch of enthusiasm that I had scarcely ever experienced before; I cast many a longing lingering look towards England before I could prevail on myself to leave the shore; and I returned to the village of Scheveling, saying to myself, "If I forget thee, O blessed land! let my right hand forget her cunning: if I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth!"

While I was at the Hague, I had an opportunity of seeing the Dutch mode of inflicting military punishment; which, in my opinion, is greatly preferable in every respect to that which prevails in the British army. The soldiers, whom I saw punished, had been guilty of desertion. When they had stripped, they were made to walk up and down a lane formed by two rows of soldiers, each of whom had a rod in his hand, which he applied to the Culprit's back as he passed. There were drums beating all the time, with the accompaniment of fifes, in a brisk lively strain, which might lead one, at a little distance, to imagine that the poor fellows were dancing a jig for the entertainment of their companions, instead of undergoing the discipline of flogging.

Finding myself on this occasion in a vast crowd, I began to secure my pockets, when I was assured, by a gentleman who accompanied me, that my precautions were unnecessary, as the lower class of people in Holland were not addicted to pilfering.

pillfering and picking pockets as in England; and he added, that, although they were extremely fond of money, and of *driving bargains*, as we say, yet he was inclined to think that, upon the whole, for sobriety, industry, and good morals, the common people of Holland would bear a comparison with any part of Europe. As a proof how little they are afraid of burglary at the Hague, my host assured me, that I might venture to sleep on the ground-floor in perfect security, without having my windows fastened; which I accordingly did in the midst of that large town.

It would be unpardonable to leave the Hague without mentioning the learned and worthy Doctor Maclean, the minister of the English church; a station which he has filled many years with distinguished reputation. His name is well known in the literary world by his translation of *Molheim's Ecclesiastical History*, and by other writings, which justly entitle him to an high rank among Christian philosophers. I was happy in forming the acquaintance of a gentleman for whom I had long entertained the highest respect; and I should have thought myself amply repaid for my visit to Holland, had it afforded me no other gratification than the conversation of Dr. Maclean. My next letter will introduce you to the city of Leyden. In the mean time, I remain

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

Mr. D'Israeli has lately favoured the publick with a work, which he calls "*A Dissertation on Anecdotes*;" in which the following heavy charge against the late Mrs. Macaulay is to be found:

"I shall not dismiss this topic, without seizing the opportunity it affords of disclosing to the public an anecdote which should not have been hitherto concealed from it. When some Historians meet with information in favour of those personages whom they have chosen to execrate as it were systematically, they employ forgeries, interpolations, or still more effectual villainies. Mrs. Macaulay, when she consulted the MSS at the British Museum, was accustomed in her historical researches, when she came to any passage unfavourable to her party, or in favour of the Stuarts, to destroy the page of the MS. These dilapidations were at length perceived, and she was watched. The Harleian MS. 7379, will go down to posterity as an eternal testimony of her historical impurity. It is a collection of state-letters.

This MS. has three pages entirely torn out; and it has a note, signed by the Principal Librarian, that on such a day the MS. was delivered to her; and the same day the pages were found to be destroyed*."

In examining the number of the Harleian MS to which he refers, the following memorandum is to be found:

"Nov. 12, 1764. Sent down to Mrs. Macaulay. Signed, E. Morton."

Upon applying to Dr. Morton for farther information on this subject, (who is at present, I thank God, alive and well), he was kind enough to send the following very satisfactory answer:

"To the Rev. WILLIAM GRAHAM, No. 72, St. Martin's Lane, Long Acres, London.

Rev. Sir, *Twickenham, Aug. 9, 1794.*

"Having received your letter of the 8th instant, and having also examined the Harleian MS. No. 7379, together with the present worthy Keeper of the Manuscripts, I find, that the note inserted at the end, dated November 12, 1764, does not contain any evidence, that the three leaves wanting at the end were torn out by Mrs. Macaulay; and, on the contrary, it rather appears to me, that the said three leaves were *already wanting* when the Manuscript was sent down to the reading-room for the use of Mrs. Macaulay. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. MORTON."

Thus, Mr. Urban, have I laid before you a plain statement of facts; and leave it to the public to judge of the candour and impartiality of this Mr. D'Israeli.

N. B. The Stamp of the Museum, which is put on every book and manuscript as soon as by presentment or purchase it becomes the property of the publick, appears on the first and last pages of the particular MS. in question; an undeniable proof, that it was precisely in that condition, with the present appearance of leaves torn out, when it came to that house.

AN OLD AND CONSTANT READER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 12.
THE following account of General Arnold's escape from Guadaloupe may, perhaps, be worth preserving. He went to Point-à-Petre, with about 5000. cash, to speculate in sugars, not knowing it was in the hands of the French; when he found it was, he passed for an American, come to buy a cargo. He knew, however, that he must soon be discovered.

* D'Israeli's *Dissertation on Anecdotes*, p. 69.

cd,

ed, and concealed himself near the shore, where he constructed a raft; and, taking the opportunity of the tide, and a favorable breeze, he floated past the French ships, and reached the English. A similar presence of mind saved him when he deserted the American cause.

On turning to your vol. for 1780, when the affair happened, I do not see that you have recorded the circumstances; they were to the following effect. When André was taken, and the papers found upon him discovered Arnold's correspondence with the English, Washington was under some difficulty how to secure him. He had 4000 men at West-point, and it was not known whether he had brought them over to his way of thinking. To attack them would, perhaps, have been dangerous. Washington, therefore, and Rochambeau (who commanded the French forces), determined to go with a few attendants, and endeavour to secure the outposts which they seized him on their interview. They sent their aid-de-camps a little before them, to say they were coming to dine with him. One who was with them slipped a very small piece of paper into his hand, on which was drawn the angle of a fort which he had given to André. He then perfectly understood his situation; but, not appearing in the least affected, received the aids-de-camp with great familiarity, turned to Mrs. Arnold, and said, that Washington and Rochambeau intended to honour them with their company to dinner; that they must take soldiers fare, but she should endeavour to add something to their dinner; and then said, "Well, gentlemen, in the mean time I will shew you that I have not been idle since I saw you last; I will shew you some works I have been carrying on." He mounted his horse with them, and led them to a ditch he had opened towards the sea; and said, he had been impeding in the work by a spring which rose on the other side, and wished their opinion how to get rid of it. He shewed them a bridge by which they might pass, but said, he thought his horse would leap it; and spurring him, he cleared it. They chose to go to the bridge; but in the mean time he was got to the sea-side; and, finding a small vessel, ordered the man to put up his sail; the wind was favourable, and he put off. They were by this time got to the shore, and halloed, but to no purpose. He was, however, obliged

to go by a fort on the opposite point, where he was called to by the officer, and told that he must stop. He said, he was going on very urgent business to the ship (the *Vulture*), which lay off there, and could not stop. The officer insisted he should, and that he would fire if he did not. Arnold pointed to the Aids-de-camp who were in sight, though too far off to be heard, told him they had just brought the orders, and he must go. The wind and tide both favoured; and whilst he kept talking, the ship had made some way. He kept on, and reached the *Vulture* in safety. Q. X.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 25.

BY inserting the following queries concerning two gentlemen, both eminent in their times, you will much oblige
A CONSTANT READER.

The Scotch Encyclopædia now publishing says,

"John Aglionby, an English divine, chaplain in ordinary to King James I. a man of universal learning, who had a very considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament appointed by K. James I. 1604."

Where was this John Aglionby born?

Was he immediately descended from the ancient family of Aglionby, of Drawdykes castle, or Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, or from a collateral branch?

Whom did he marry?

Had he any children that outlived him?

Are there any descendants from him remaining?

Was this the same John Aglionby who was principal of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, and rector of Islip, in that county, who was buried in the chancel of Islip church, and who had an inscription put up to his memory on the East wall of the said chancel?

Does the inscription still remain, and what are the words of it?

In a Book, intitled, "A Description of Ail England," under the article Cumberland (amongst the famous men that county has produced) mention is made of

"William Aglionby, of the Aglionbys of this county. He was a gentleman well known for his polite learning, and was sent by the late Queen Anne as envoy to the Swiss Cantons."

Where and when was this gentleman born?

Was

Was he immediately or collaterally descended from the Aglionbys resident in Cumberland? Was he ever married? Where did he die? Did he hold any other ostensible office under Government?

Was he the same William Aglionby who published a book in 1685, intituled, "Painting illustrated," which he dedicated to William, Earl of Devonshire, and to whom he seems to have been strongly attached from his youth?

In a collection of letters, published some years ago, there are several from a *Doctor* William Aglionby, F.R.S. dated from 1685 to 1691, principally written from different parts of the Continent. From the date of the book, and of these letters, I suppose they must have been written by the same gentleman; and it is not improbable but he was also the envoy into Switzerland. Perhaps some of your readers will be able to ascertain this, as also the time and place of his birth; which, as no mention is made of him in the pedigree of the Cumberland family of that name, must, I think (supposing the two last Williams to have been the same person), as well as from the author of the book's early attachment to the Earl of Devon, have been in some other part of England.

What profession was *Doctor* William Aglionby brought up to, and where did he take his degrees?

I shall be obliged to any of your readers who can answer the above queries, or give any account concerning these gentlemen. A. C. R.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.
WAVING the controversy with R. B. p. 607, on the *DESIRE-ABLENESS of an union between the English and Gallican churches*, and on the *benefits* to be expected from it *to the eternal and temporal welfare of mankind*, if once effected; and, lastly, on its *compatibility* with *Protestant Principles* as professed in the Church of England, and sanctioned by *Apostolic Prophecies* (p. 512); waving, I say, all controversy for the present on topics like these, on which R. B. shews a wonderful aversion to enter; I will humbly request his attention to the following queries on the *fradicability* of the measure.

Where is the Gallican Church now to be found?

If found in the palace at Winchester, and likely to remain there for some time; would it not be an insult to its

members, and to common sense, to propose an union under such circumstances?

The great object of the present war is the *destruction of the Jacobin government in France*. When that object is accomplished, as it is meant to be, this campaign or the next; are we to undertake another war, that the Religion of the Gallican Church may, as heretofore, exalt her mitred front in courts and parliaments? Or, if all this cannot be effected, what expedient then remains (mark this, ye yet undignified and unprovided ministers of the English Church!) to accomplish this happy consummation, but to prefer our *Gallican brethren* into all the vacant benefices of our own establishment, and thus produce an *union beyond expectation intimate and effectual*? In the mean while, let me suggest to R. B. that, in the answer to these and my former questions, more persons than *two* are concerned; and that, if he still persist in his silent inattention to the *puritanical pæcification* of the Querist, your readers, Mr. Urban, are too intelligent not to make the solution for themselves.

A CONSISTENT PROTESTANT.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 25.
OBSERVING the other day in your entertaining publication an account of the present state of Corfica*, I send you a short extract from Diodorus Siculus (Book V. chap. xiii. and xiv. of Wesseling's edition) of its antient state. The translation is perfectly literal.

"About 300 stadia (nearly 38 Roman miles) from the island of Æthalia † there is an island which the Greeks call Cyrnon, but the Romans and natives Corfica. This island is not dangerous to land on, and has one most excellent harbour called Syracasium. There are two cities in the island worthy of notice, Calaris and Nicæa; the Phocæans built the former, and, after having inhabited it for some time, were driven out by the Tyrrhenians, or Tuscans. The Tuscans founded Nicæa when they enjoyed the sovereignty of the sea, and possessed the neighbouring islands. As long as the cities in Corfica were subject to them, they received, as tribute from

* M. S. observes, that "Busching, in speaking of Corfica, reckons by German miles, so that the difference between him and B. is well is very trifling."

† Æthalia, or Ilva (the modern name Elba), is a small island near the coast of Tuscany celebrated for its iron mines. Diodorus Siculus gives some account of it; and Virgil notices it in *Æneid* x. 173:

At Ilva trecentis
 Insula, inexhaustis chalybum generosa metallis.

the

the natives, resin, wax, and honey, which are found in large quantities. The Corsican slaves, whether it be owing to some particular gift of nature, are said to excel all others for domestic purposes. The island is of considerable extent, a great part of it very mountainous, abounding with woods, and watered with little rivers. The natives live chiefly upon milk, honey, and flesh, which the country produces plentifully; and in their general behaviour, both in regard to justice and humanity, much excel all other Barbarians. The honey, which is found in the hollow trees among the mountains, is always considered as the property of the finder. The sheep are distinguished by particular marks, and wander about without a shepherd in perfect security. The Corsicans, in all the concerns of life, each in his particular station, observe with wondrous strictness the law of equity and justice. They have a most singular custom when their children are born; no care or attention is paid to the woman who has lain in; but the husband, taking to his bed, passes a certain number of days in that manner, instead of his wife, as if afflicted with some bodily complaint. (Strabo mentions, that this ridiculous custom prevailed among the Northern nations). The box-tree is very common, and of superior quality; which is the reason that the honey has always a bitter taste. The Barbarians, who live in this island, make use of a language which is elsewhere unknown, and is difficult to be understood. Their number exceeds 30,000." W. C. K.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

As a sequel to the few thoughts I troubled you with on the League of Cambray, p. 417, perhaps the following on the war which almost immediately followed against France (the most powerful among the Confederates), may not be unacceptable. Some striking lines of Salmonius Macrinus induced me again to consult the history of those times.

"Tota Europe lactuosi
Horridis belli quatitur procellis,
Fomitem accendens omni & furorum
Sævit Etyo.

"Gallias, anno feru. atque Cimber,
Gallias, Angli jaculis timendi,
Gallias, summa sibi ope allaborant
Subdere Iberi.

"Quid quod occu'taque domesticæque
Clade vexamur miseri?"

The above passage is extracted from a small octavo volume of Odes, in four books, printed at Paris in 1530, and probably was written about the time when *that* count y thought herself menaced with utter destruction, in consequence of King Francis the First being

defeated and taken prisoner by the Imperialists at the battle of Pavia.

The Antigallican confederacy we are now speaking of was entered into by Charles the Fifth, Emperor, and King of Spain, England, the Pope, the Duke of Milan, Genoa, Florence, and afterwards by the Venetians, whom France had so lately menaced with ruin.

Rapin thus speaks of Henry VIII:

"The king was then wholly intent on one affair; the war he had resolved to make upon France, as if his glory and grandeur had depended upon the destruction of that kingdom; whereas his true interest was to support France against the Emperor, who was now grown too powerful. In all appearance, France was going to be reduced to a very sad condition, it being hardly possible for her to stand against so potent enemies, who were to invade her from several quarters." Tindal's Translation, VII. 226, 8vo.

After tracing the final result of this hateful conspiracy, we shall be justified in adding one more to these various instances of blessed malice and ambition, which so clearly mark out the superintending benignity of a Divine Providence.

Far be it from me to irritate the nicer feelings of our independent Senators and mild Ecclesiastics, ever anxious for the credit of their predecessors, by delineating the haughty administration of Wolsey, under which these transactions took place, and shewing how not only Peers but Priests, mingling with sycophants who haunted that Cardinal's antichamber, either prostrated themselves at his feet, or, when they resumed an erect posture, forgot their Christian profession so far as to "blow the trumpet in Zion," and sound the war-whoop of carnage in the ears of their beggared and deluded countrymen. L. L.

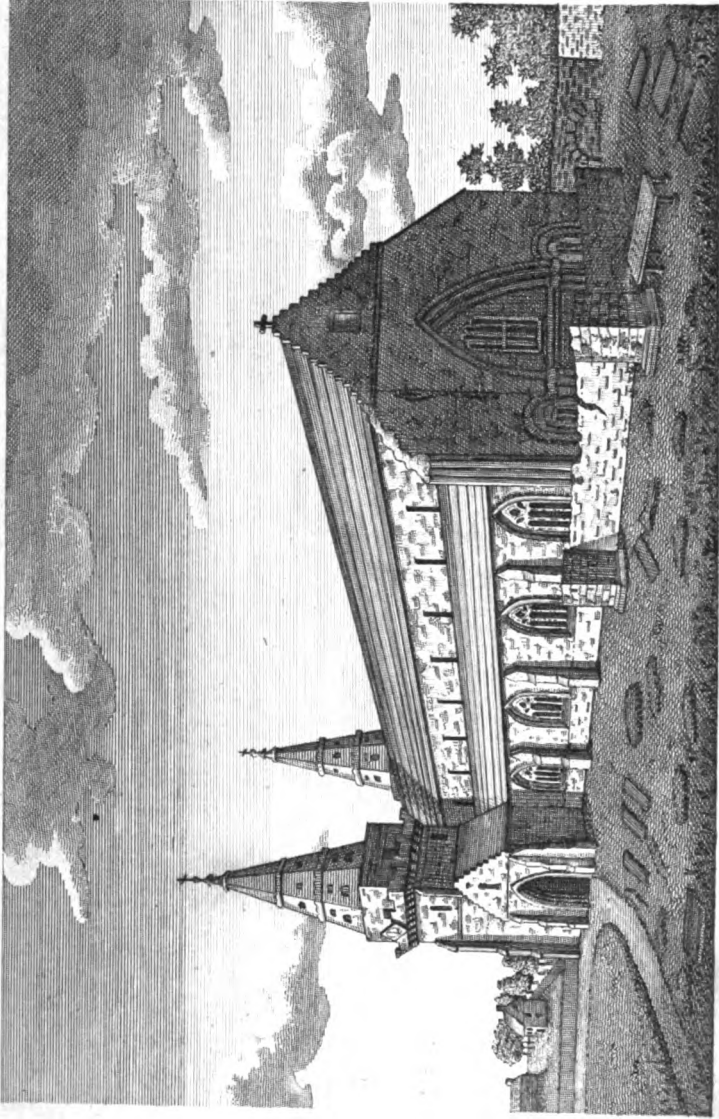
Mr. URBAN, Aug. 21.

It would be doing a most acceptable piece of service to many critical readers of English History, if any one of your Oxford correspondents would transmit you a copy of Bishop Lloyd's Letter relating to Geoffrey of Monmouth, preserved among Tanner's MSS. N. 94, and cited by Mr. Warton, in his first dissertation prefixed to his History of English poetry, fig. b. It is presumed that this letter has never been printed.

Please to inform the ingenious author of "Remarks on the Reliques of Ancient Poetry, p. 614, that the "Gestes of the Fitzwarines", after which he inquires, are still preserved among the Harleian MSS. Yours, &c. S. E.

Mr.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF OLD ABERDEEN. *Gen. Mag. Aug. 1791, Pl. 1, p. 180.*



Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

HEREWITH I send you a drawing of the old cathedral church of Aberdeen in Scotland.

King Malcolm the Second founded a bishoprick at Mortlick, a country parish about thirty miles North-west of this place, in the beginning of the eleventh century.

This bishoprick was translated to Old Aberdeen by David the First. In 1163, this church was built to the memory of St. Michar, by Matthew Kininmont, bishop of Aberdeen, who obtained a new charter from Malcolm the Fourth, with many large donations. This bishop began to build a cathedral, which, being thought too small, was pulled down by another bishop of the same name in 1757, and in its place the one now partly remaining was built. This magnificent pile was almost destroyed at the Reformation by a multitude from New Aberdeen, led on by some zealous reformers from the neighbouring county of Kincardine. That part which is now standing (*see plate I.*) is 135 feet in length, and 64 feet 8 inches in breadth, inside measure. It has a noble window in the West end, over which rise two conical stone spires 112 feet high.

The roof of the nave is of oak, in square pannels, painted with the arms of those princes and nobles who contributed to its erection. The arms are arranged in three columns.

There was a grand cross aisle from South to North with a high tower upon it, which served for sea marks for ships coming into the harbour of Aberdeen. The tower was furnished with 14 bells.

The great tower fell to the ground May 9, 1688. The occasion of the fall was by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers taking away the walls of the chancel, which guarded it upon the East, to build the fortifications of the Castle hill at Aberdeen. By its fall the rest of the church was much damaged. This venerable pile, which had suffered so much at the Reformation, did not escape the fury of the Covenanters in the unfortunate reign of Charles the First.

The high altar, a piece of the finest workmanship in all Europe, had till that time remained inviolate; but, in the year 1649, was hewed to pieces by order and aid of the minister of the parish, and a carpenter employed for that purpose. The wainscoting was richly carved and ornamented with different

GENT. MAG. *August*, 1794.

kinds of crowns at top, and admirably cut; one of these is large, and of superior workmanship.

There is a very full and curious account of the town and church of Aberdeen in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. III. L.

LETTERS OF DOCTORS HILDESLEY, HALES, LELAND, AND MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

(Continued from p. 596.)

LETTER III.

Dr. STEPHEN HALES* to Bishop HILDESLEY.

MY GOOD LORD,

Teddington, May 16, 1758.

I AM much obliged to you for your kind letter of April 11, and for the favourable reception of my book; in which I hope there are many many things of so great benefit to mankind as will hereafter have a considerable influence on the affairs of the world for the better, especially in relation to those mighty destroyers, *drums*; and that, not only of the lives, but also of the morals of mankind. With a view to which, I have sent sixteen of this book, with its first part, to several nations of Europe, especially the more Northern, as far as to Petersburg; and am just going to reprint the first part, so much abbreviated as to bind up well with the second part in one six-shilling book; principally with a view to send two or three hundred of them, at the first opportunities, to all our colonies in America, from the Southern to the most Northern.

As the late occasional partial *restrain* took its rise from the great scarcity of corn, I cannot forbear looking upon it as a great blessing from HIM, who *in the midst of judgement remembers mercy*; for, the happy event has been the almost half curing of the unhappy dram-mits. The reason why self-abuse of every kind seems to be paramount to the power of human laws is, that we have lost all discipline in Church and State, as the late excellent Bishop of London observed in his last Charge to us clergy in St. Martin's church;

* Written, at *four score!* in a clear, but shaking hand. "Blessed with serenity of mind, and an excellent constitution, he attained to the age of 84 years, and died, after a short illness, Jan. 4, 1761." See Biogr. Dict. in 12 vols. 8vo.

whence

whence he inferred, that the parochial clergy ought therefore to exert themselves with the more zeal in their parochial duties.

As to your observation, that I have lived to 80 without drams, it puts me in mind of an observation of the late Bishop Berkeley, *viz.* that "there was, in every district, a tough drammit, who was the *devil's decoy*, to draw others in."

Upon the whole, the open public testimony that I have for thirty years past borne against *drams*, in eleven different books or news-papers, has been matter of greater satisfaction to me than if I were assured, that the means I have proposed to avoid noxious *air* should occasion the prolonging the health and lives of an hundred millions of persons.

I have here inclosed a very useful receipt for making yeast, which Mr. Pringle, surgeon to the first regiment of Guards, gave me, which I published in the news-papers the beginning of last March, and which is probably in the Magazines, where I guess you may have seen it. But, for greater certainty, I send it, and, with it, what I did not see till I was cutting the receipt out of Lloyd's Chronicle, *viz.* the query, "Whether it be right for truly serious persons to visit on Sundays?"

As to your queries on the *causes of the scurvy*; as we are wrought out of materials that have a strong tendency to putrefaction, and as the scurvy is a putrid malady, the principal causes of it in ships are the very putrid air and water which they there breathe and drink. Another cause is the long-salted flesh which they eat; which, though it does not appear putrid to the taste and smell, yet is just on the borders of putrefaction, as appears by the following judicious experiment, which Dr. Addington told me he had made, *viz.* he put into a glass of water a piece of salted beef fit to boil; and, into a like quantity of water, he put a piece of fresh, raw, unsalted beef; when he observed the salted beef to stink first; which shews that it was very near a state of putrefaction, though the salt concealed it from the taste and smell. And when such salted flesh is, in eating, mixed with our drink, and other juices of the body, and withal *beated in the body*, no wonder that it should tend to breed the scurvy, which salt from the salt-seller cures and prevents.

I look on sea air to be very wholesome, unless near muddy shores, where

the vapours, being putrid, make the air unwholesome, as is evident on some parts of our shore; but, where that shore is sandy, it is constantly healthy. If sea air were unwholesome, the sea-port towns would be most sickly when the wind blew from the sea; which I never heard to be so.

The too great quantity of flesh which we eat in this island is, doubtless, a principal cause of the prevalence of the scurvy among us, which is the reason why I always begin dinner with plain pudding, to prevent my living on all flesh, of which I never eat any at night, but milky spoon-meat, which occasions me much sweet sleep.

Cold, damp, inclement air, may probably occasion the scurvy, by checking too much the perspirable vapour, which has a strong tendency to putrefaction, and which may also be the reason of the cutaneous disorders to which the more Northern countries are observed to be subject. There is also another reason why they are so subject to the scurvy in very cold Northern countries, *viz.* the shutting themselves much up in close rooms, where they breathe very putrid air. As a remedy for this, I propose the having small trunks pass up through the roof, with turning copper cows at the top, for the most putrid, and therefore *lightest*, air continually to pass off.

I guess the strong winds are hurtful to your trees, &c. on account of the great quantity of marine salt with which the air is impregnated, which is a common case on our sea-shores. However, I find your climate is in the main temperate.

This is a long letter for me; but my sincere desire to do what I guess will be most acceptable to you has urged me to lengthen it. I am, my Lord, with the greatest esteem, your Lordship's obliged humble servant,

STEPHEN HALES.

P. S I had forgot to mention a thing which I have long intended to write to you about, *viz.* whereas you complained that the duty of your large church and congregation had incommoded your voice; it has been found, by the experience of many, that drinking tar-water very much deterges and opens the lungs, and thereby gives a very sensibly greater ease in speaking. If you should think fit to try it, you may use the common tar, which is sold in every town for the use of farmers; which I have

have known used with as good effect as any.

The Bishop's [Berkeley] prescription is, a quart of tar stirred six minutes in a gallon of water; but, if there be somewhat less tar, it may do as well, especially at first, to try how it fits on you.

You may take about one-fourth of a pint, at four several times, at a due distance from meals. It will be a good time to begin in fourteen days. You may continue it for six or eight weeks, as you find. I took it thus in the early spring with good effect, and intend to begin again in 14 days.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *July 19.*

IN your last volume, you were so good as to insert an enquiry, which I was desirous of making into the truth of a report, that the Warden and Fellows of All Souls college, Oxford, had rejected a founder's kin, though bound by their statutes to elect such a claimant in preference to all others*. Several of your correspondents very obligingly answered me, and made it too plain that the college had acted in this manner †. I expressed my feelings on the occasion, with a hope that, if I misconceived the business, or if it had been imperfectly stated. I might be set right ‡. No member of the college having condescended to notice what has been said, it is fair to presume that they feel themselves unable to answer the observations; your publication is too generally read to allow a supposition of its not having been seen by some of that body. It is a matter in which so many are interested, that I will beg leave once more to bring it before the tribunal of the publick, by giving a short summary of what has been stated, and which, not having been contradicted, must be taken as true; and then I will trouble you no farther than to express my wish that, if the college shall again prefer a stranger to one of their founder's kin, the matter may be once more discussed in a court of justice. It is of great and weighty concern to the universities, as well as to the publick at large, to know whether positive statutes can be thus got rid of.

It appears then,

That the founder, by his statutes, expressly ordered that, in elections of

scholars, *principaliter et ante omnes alios illi qui sunt VEL ERUNT de consanguinitate nostrâ et genere, si qui tales sint— dum sint reperti habiles et idonei secundum conditiones—eligantur**;

That the members of the college take an oath to observe the statutes;

That, in 1694, the college (for the first time, at least nothing prior has been stated) attempted to get rid of the kindred by a side wind, but that Archbp. Tillotson compelled them to receive the kinsman †;

That, in 1722, the college openly preferred a stranger, but were compelled by Archbishop Wake to admit the relation of the founder, and were told by him, that they had done the young gentleman great injustice ‡;

That from this time the college admitted the claims with great reluctance §;

That, in 1761, they applied to Abp. Secker, to determine whether the collateral kindred was to be considered as subsisting without end; that he refused to answer the question, no case being before him; that they soon brought a case before him, by electing a stranger in preference to one of the kindred; and that he, like his predecessors, determined against the college §;

That, in 1776, they again preferred a stranger, and that the then archbishop was prevailed on to allow their proceedings, and to interpret that statute, by which the founder declared that his kindred, *qui sunt vel erunt*, should always be preferred *ante omnes alios*, to mean, that only a certain number should be preferred ||;

That, in 1791, they again rejected a kinsman, and that the archbishop, or his assessors, have confirmed this rejection**.

And it does not appear that the oath is abolished by which the Fellows swear to obey the statutes of their founder.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN, *July 24.*

YOUR correspondent Q. p. 496, is not accurate in his representation of the neglect of the editors of the *Biographia Britannica* as to Dr. Cave's "Scriptorium ecclesiasticorum Historia literaria." The last note on his life mentions, that "a new edition of it was lately printed at London, by subscrip-

* P. 101. † Pp. 195, 196, 721.
‡ P. 595.

* P. 518. † P. 721. ‡ P. 789.
§ P. 519. || P. 156. ** P. 197.

tion, with very large additions and emendations throughout the whole, made by the author during the last twelve years of his life." For "London" we should in that *note* read "Oxford;" and for "lately" we should substitute "1740." The new editors of the *Biographia* should undoubtedly have noticed these circumstances; and Q. Q. should know that C was the original signature of Mr. Morant; the *initial* letter of whose name is *now* subjoined in its stead to this life of Dr. Cave, which was written by him.

P. 508, col. 1. Your Stratford correspondent may find the inscriptions, which his friends would not allow him time to copy, printed in Dr. Nash's very valuable "Collections for the History of Worcestershire;" in the first volume of which, pp. 446, 7, is given "an account of the water-works of Mr. William Sandys, of Fladbury, in com. Wigorn, on the river Avon, begun in the year 1635." It appears that, "8 Charles I. a lease was granted by John, bishop of Worcester, to Sir Wm. Sandys, and Wm. Sandys, elq. his son, of the office of bailiff of Fladbury." From Dr. Nash's second volume, p. 391, we learn that the celebrated Samuel Butler, author of *Hudibras*, was a native of Strensham, where he was christened in February, 1612. In the course of last year the Doctor published a most superb and splendid edition of *Hudibras*, in quarto; to which is prefixed a short account of the inimitable author, containing also a general critique on his poem, and other prefatory matter. A volume of selected and original notes is likewise subjoined.

P. 515. The particulars respecting Abp. Williams bring to recollection his letters in the possession of your correspondent in p. 99 of your last volume. When will he perform his promise of communicating them to Mr. Urban?

P. 528. In Mr. Gilbert Cooper's article in the *Biographia Britannica*, here referred to, all that is said of "Winifreda" is; that "the admirers of simple and elegant poetry are not a little obliged to the author [of *Lectures on Taste*] for bringing them acquainted with the Song to Winifreda." Do these words point him out as "the author of this pretty song?"

P. 530, col. 1. W. W. B. may not perhaps recollect, that the "extracts from the writings of Dr. Priestley, which were read in court at the assizes

at Warwick," and afterwards printed separately, are subjoined as "an Appendix" to an admirable pamphlet, intitled, "A small Whole length of Dr. Priestley, from his printed Works;" which you judiciously recommend to general perusal in p. 546, of your last volume. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, July 28.

I AM going to transcribe part of a letter from a learned friend of mine, which, I hope, will be acceptable to you, as every word he writes or speaks is to me. Yours, &c. J. C.

"Feb. 20, 1794.

"I ought long ago to have complied with your request, by giving you some remarks on the coin and inscriptions at Geta bridge. As there was a neat and correct drawing of the latter published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for December last, p. 1073, which must have been taken about the time we saw them, I need only observe, that the tablet is inscribed to Severus and Caracalla, after the latter was declared Augustus, and to Geta, as united with them in the empire, after his being declared Cæsar, by Lucius A. S. S. Senecio, their legate lieutenant, LEG. FORUM PR. PR. It appears from Vegetius, *De Re Militari*, and from many inscriptions, that these two offices were frequently held by one and the same person; and it appears, both from a coin, and from an inscription on the fragment of a stone found in the same place with the tablet, that L. A. Senecio was an officer in the sixth legion. On the coin are the words LEG. VI. VICT. P. F. *legio sexta victrix pia fidelis*; and LEG. VI. VICT. may be made out on the fragment also, from which unfortunately the letters between SUB CURA and LEG. VI. VICT. are broken off. On this fragment is, in letters plain enough, LABS SUT LAP. For, in very many inscriptions we find *labsum* for *lapsum*. It is probable the letters preceding denoted what was fallen into decay, and was repaired; and, from the only remaining letters in the two last lines, I would infer, that it was between the fort and the bridge, CITRA PONTEM. *citra pontem*. The tablet by L. A. Senecio records the time, when the affairs of the Romans in this island were in so distressed a state, that it was become necessary to repair and build forts, and especially in the Northern parts, while Geta was only Cæsar. You find this sixth legion in constant employment during the whole reign of Severus. Long before the time I am speaking of, even so early as when his son Bassianus, nicknamed Caracalla, was only Cæsar *destinatus*, part of this sixth legion was employed in building or repairing the fort at Ilkley, in Yorkshire, under Virius Lupus, his legate lieutenant, VIR. LVP. LEG. PR. PR. Another

ther part of it was employed in building or repairing the fort at Brough, near Askrig, in Yorkshire, by this same L. A. Senecio; and I have little doubt of his having been, with a detachment from the same legion, on the same service, near Greta bridge; for, he he would hardly have written *sva evra* on the tablet if he had had nothing more to do there than to command the garrison of Glenove. The head-quarters of this legion were at York. Whether it contained a greater number of masons and carpenters than the other legions would be hard to say; but, certain it is, you find it more employed in repairing and building than any other; and, when Severus became more provoked than ever at the irruption of the Caledonians, *LEG. VI. VICT.* was again and again employed on the walls both in England and Scotland. Why Geta's name was erased may be easily accounted for. When L. A. Senecio wrote this inscription Geta was no more than Cæsar; and, though he was created Augustus before his father's death, this new honour was by no means a measure of lessening Caracalla's hatred of him, but increased it to that degree, that he murdered him in the presence of his mother very soon after the death of Severus. Now, as Caracalla's hatred of Geta was no secret to the legions in Britain, and commenced with the time that Severus created him Cæsar, is it not probable that the sixth legion might be more in the interest of Caracalla than of Geta. and that this L. A. Senecio might order Geta's name to be erased, and by some neglect, or perhaps by the ignorance of the stone-cutter, Geta's *addendum* of *NOB. CAES.* might be left standing? I hesitate the less in hazarding this opinion, because this is not the only inscription in which the name of Geta has been erased. There is one at Brough, near Askrig, and another at Hexham; on both which L. A. Senecio has made the same erasure. See Camden, and Horsley's *Britannia Romana*."

Mr. URBAN, July 29.

I TAKE your Magazine, which contributes pleasure (after my day's work) to peruse. Some articles are above my understanding, yet from others I receive pleasure and improvement. It repays, therefore, my monthly *extravagance*, which is only 3d. a week; and, as I do not visit any clubs, neither Whigs, Tories, Jacobins, nor Levellers, I think I am not so bad; but my Evening Monitor says, I had better stick to my last and mind my end, and not read Magazines and old musty books. As most men have their hobby, mine is the Gentleman's Magazine, a few Heraldic books, and that old-fashioned book called the Bible.

I am astonished to find that no Heraldic gentleman in London (and I am certain there are many) has answered the queries of the Student in Heraldry, vol. LXIII. p. 801, upon the term *masles*, &c. from Leigh's *Accedence of Armorie*, p. 78.

P. 911, *Normannus*, in answer, says,

"May not *masles* have the same meaning as the word *mascles*, a term well known in Heraldry, a lozenge voided?"

Normannus might as well say they were *muscles* as *mascles*. Therefore, how a gentleman will answer in your valuable Repository of information, without consulting the author quoted, is amazing. I, as a workman, can spare a few minutes to look to the author quoted, and return the answer in the author's own words. My edition is 1597, p. 78:

"Now I will shew you of nine sundry *masles*, which are so called because they entermiddle the one within the other, contrary to the plaine partition: 1. party per crosse; 2. partie per pale nebule; 3. party per bend batiled embatiled; 4. party per bend sinister champian; 5. parted per fels dētēd; 6. party per cheveron embatiled; 7. parted per saltier vndade; 8. parted per pile envecked; 9. party per bast barre miere."

Mr. Urban, I think this is a positive proof that *masles* are not *mascles*.

The term *lantly* (see Leigh, p. 79), "parted per fesse dētēd; this is called *lantly*;" which modern Heralds term *daucette*.

"Geules, femie de crosse flurte, Or. If there were but vij. and that the half of some of them were out of the fiede (as appeareth by the escocheon) yet it should be called femi. But if there were x. and al within the edges of the escocheō, they should be numbred. But when they may bee numbred, then it is called of olde herehaughts, *gerating*."

The terms *vented* and *dented* I cannot explain; but, I trust, some Heraldic gentleman, who has more leisure than *Normannus*, will explain.

If the Heraldic Student will call at the Pewterers and the Founders Companies, he will there receive information from the blazons of their arms, and be no trouble to your Heraldic correspondents.

I am sorry to observe, your Heraldic correspondents are eager to receive answers to their queries, but inattentive to queries of an Heraldic Student; no encouragement given, but left unanswered and

and unnoticed in the Gentleman's Magazine. Blush, Heraldic gentlemen! Yours, &c. A GARRATERIAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, June 25.*

THE inclosed (*see plate II. fig. 1*) is a faithful view of St Giles's church, Shrewsbury, situated at the end of the Abbey Foregate. By tradition, it is the oldest church in Shrewsbury. There is nothing particularly worthy of remark in the building; and, as it is now only an appendage to the parish of Holy Cross, service is performed in it but seldom. As I have never seen the monumental inscriptions noticed by any one who has visited this church (even Mr. Phillips, in his History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury, has omitted them), I have transcribed the most particular in the church and church yard.

Within the church.—In the chancel floor is a stone which seems of great antiquity, of which I send you a slight but correct drawing. The legend on the edge is much defaced; but I hope, from what is here represented, some of Mr. Urban's correspondents, versed in Antiquities, will be able to give a satisfactory account. *See fig. 2.*

Against the South wall, on a plain stone, is the following inscription:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
WALTER NICCOLLS,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 8th DAY OF NOVEMBER,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD GOD 1685.
STYR NOT MY BONES, WHICH ARE LAYDE
IN CLAYS, [DAY.
FOR IMVET RISE AT THE RESURRECTION

Against the North wall, on a neat marble tablet:

MARTHA,
uxor Gulielmi Gorsuch, cler.
efflavit animam
Majii 1761, æt. 56.
Etiam,
GULIELMUS GORSUCH,
hujus parochiæ vicarius 31 ann.
Obiit
Nov. 1781, æt. 73.

In the church-yard.—On a pedestal, which supports a beautiful urn, is the following inscription:

Ut nemini noceret mortuus,
Qui unicuique pro re nata succurrere voluit
vixit,
Hic extra urbem sese contumulandum præcipiat

CHENEY HART, M.D.
Warringtoni in agro Lancastriensi natus
Nov. 17—28, 1726.

E schola ibidem publica rudimenta literarum
humaniorum hausit;
Exinde ex celeb. Glasguzæ academiam ad-
missus, et doctrinis
liberaliter institutus, philosophiæ cursum
absolvit;
Edinam dein se contulit;
Ubi scientiæ anatomicæ, botanicæ, chemicæ;
et therapeutices,
Operam dedit, et
Gradum doctoratus in medicina adeptus,
Londini demum proxi clinica ultra imbutus,
Artem salutarem apud Salopenses exercuit per
annos xxxiiii.

Diem clausit extremum, ætatis suæ LVIII.

Mense Junii, anno M DCC LXXXIV.

Conviva satur;

Integer vitæ, vir honestus;

Amicus, civis, maritus, pater, optimus de-
sideratissimus;

Medicus sagax, peritus, salutaris;

Pacis curator in comit. Salop. assiduus, fide-
lis, æquus;

Libertatis publicæ vindex vigilans, strenuus,
probus;

Veri unius Dei in nomine Jesus Christi sal-
vatoris, cultor pius, constans, sincerus,

Ut moriens viveret, vixit ut moriturus

A. D. O. M. denique renovandus.

Abi, lector, et tuæ mortis memor esto;

Virtus sit tibi famæ cecis,

Horamque, dies, annus, cum tempore fugit;
Manet unica virtus.

On one side a handsome tomb, inclo-
sed by iron palisades, is inscribed,

Sacred
to the memory
of

WILLIAM CONGREVE, esq. of Shrewsbury,
formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 17th
regiment of foot.

Who, after a life conscientiously employed in
the
uniform practice of those virtues which make up
the character of a good man and sincere
Christian,

died 8th June, 1779, aged 79,
deservedly regretted by his numerous friends,
and sincerely lamented by the poor,
to whom he was a generous
and most humane
benefactor.

On the other side:

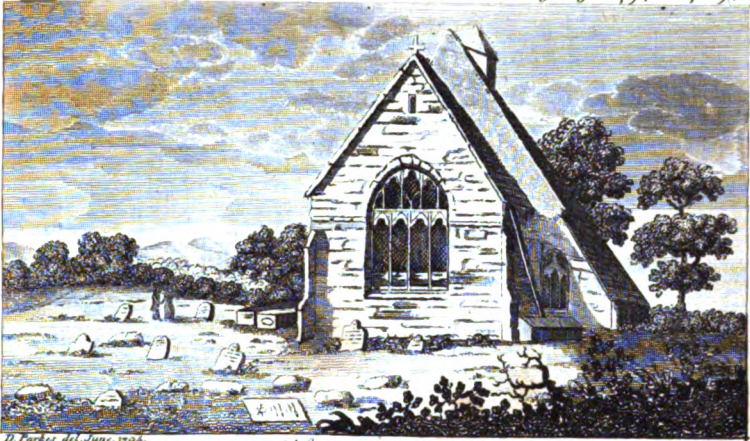
Mrs. JANE CONGREVE, relict of lieutenant-
colonel Congreve, died 8th of April, 1790,
aged 84.

On a large tomb on the South side the
church, without name or date, may be
seen,

“Composita solvantur.”

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *July 24.*
THE scholars of Mr. Clarke, who
was successively master of the
grammar-



D. Parker del. June. 1794.

Fig. 1. S^t. Giles's Church, Shrewsbury N.E.

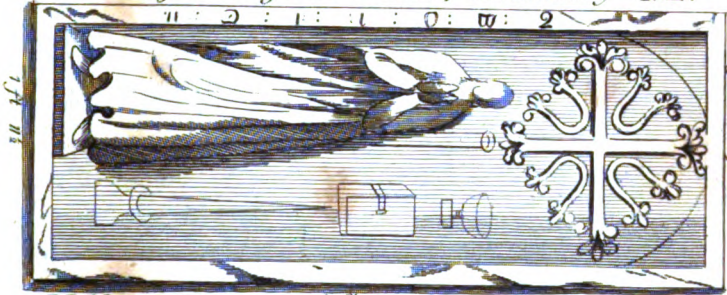


Fig. 2. p. 694.

D.P. del.

3 ft 8

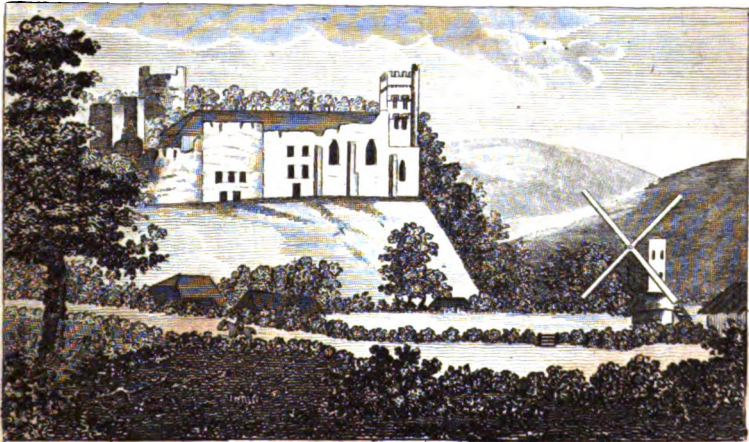


Fig. 3. South View of Arundel Castle, Sussex. p. 697.

grammar-schools of Shipton, Beverley, and Wakefield, in Yorkshire, have very recently erected to his memory a monument in the church of Kirby-Misperton, in the East riding of the same county, the place of his nativity, at the expence of fifty-five guineas; and a marble tablet in each of the schools over which he presided, at the expence of 20l. I have inclosed an engraving of the monument and inscription, and also a copy of the inscription on the tablets; which, possibly, you may not think underserving of a place in your Magazine.

DISCIPULUS.

INSCRIPTION ON THE TOMB.

Near this place are deposited the remains of the Reverend JOHN CLARKE, M. A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, in the University of Cambridge, and successively Master of the Free Grammar-schools of Shipton, Beverley, and Wakefield, in this county.

[He was born in this village, May 3d, 1706, and died February 8th, 1761.

To an accurate and extensive knowledge of classic literature he joined a correct judgement, a refined and elegant taste.

The mildness and unaffected humility of his disposition,

the guileless simplicity of his life and manners, his diffidence and genuine modesty,

endear'd him to his pupils; whilst a faithful attention to their improvement

in learning command'd their esteem and veneration.

They have caus'd this monument to be erected as a testimony of their affection.

INSCRIPTION ON THE TABLETS.

His saltem accumulata donis, et fangor inani Munere.

M. S.

JOANNIS CLARKE, A.M.

Qui

Huic scholæ præpositus

Summâ cum omnium laude ac prædicatione

Juventutis instituentis provinciâ a'ornavit;

Intimâ Latinarum et Græcarum literarum

cognitione instructus,

In optimis utriusque linguæ scriptoribus explicandis et illustrandis

dilucidus, solers, perspicax.

Mores humanitate adeo temperavit,

Ut discipulos suos, in gloriæ spem educatos,

Incredibili quâdam facilitate ad doctrinam alliceret,

Industriam excitaret atque acueret.

Ex vultu modesto, obtutuque suavi et placido

Animi candorem lubentissime conjiceret

Erat enim, si quis alius,

Inculpabili vitæ integritate ornatissimus;
Immo perpulchrum primævæ innocentis
exemplum.

Piget, cheu! referre quam virum hunc
Optimè de republicâ meritum,
Ærumnis confectum, sine honore, sine præmio,
Paupertate et inopâ tantum non oppressum,
Ingrata ætas et viderit et neglexerit.

Natus in villâ de Kirby Misperton,

In comitatu Eboracensi,

3 Maii, A. D. 1706,.

In eadem villâ sepultus est

11 Februarii, A. D. 1761.

T. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

July 25

LATELY there has been placed a white marble slab on the inside of the South wall of Broxborne church, in the county of Herts, with the following inscription on it:

Near this place lies interred the body of THOMAS JONES, Esquire, late one of his Majesty's judges of the supreme court of the province of New York, in North America.

Who, having suffered severe hardships, and great personal injuries, during the troubles in America,

for his firm attachment to the British Constitution, and unshaken loyalty to his present Majesty, (under whom he had held different civil commissions,)

came to England for the recovery of his health; and being, by an act of attainder passed in the State of New York, deprived of his large property,

and prevented from returning to his native country, settled at Hoddesdon, in this parish; and having, by the polite and friendly attentions of

the inhabitants, found it a most desirable residence,

he died there July 24, 1792, aged 61 years.

His widow, from tender respect to his memory,

erected this monument

to an affectionate and most indulgent husband,

a sincere friend,

a kind master,

a benevolent member of society,

and a loyal subject.

By strangers honored!

By strangers mourned!

In the burying-ground belonging to St. Margaret's chapel, near Hoddesdon, is the following on a grave-stone:

Here lye interred the body of Capt.

HENRY GRAVES,

who departed this life the 17th day of August 1702, in the 52d year of his age.

Here in one grave more than one Grave lies;
Envious Death at last hath gain'd his prize.

No

No pills or potions here could make Death
tarry,
Resolv'd he was to fetch away old Harry;
Ye foolish doctors! could you all mis-
carry?
Great were his actions on the hoist'rous waves;
Resistless seas could never conquer Graves.
Ah! Colchester, lament his overthrow!
Unhappily you lost him at a blow.
Each marine hero for him shed a tear;
St. Margaret's too in this must have a share.

Mr. URBAN, July 10.

FOR God's sake, Mr. Urban, what are you doing! Have you not seen enough of the spirit of reformers! Are you not sufficiently read in the intrigues of Popery! An union between the Churches of England and Rome! As well may oil and water unite. I have no doubt the needy Emigrants, who have already by their false representations misled a generous nation, would be happy to share our ecclesiastical revenues, or to throw us into confusion. Even the insinuating priest of this country, who perhaps little deserves all the favours lately obtained to his sect from an enlightened legislature, would wish to bring our Clergy to acknowledge that "clement pontiff Pius VI.," but that the Dignitaries of our happy Establishment, or only one "Presbyter of the Church of England," should even in idea encourage such a scheme, is to me wonderful, and past finding out. I scruple not to affirm, that that "Presbyter" deserves suspension who would attempt, by words or writing, to bring us half way back again to Popery. The gulph is fixed—*vixit nulla retrorsum*. The Papist may leap over to us if he pleases; but worse than Gothic ignorance must overspread this land before we can make the least retrograde movement to Popery. Superstition has had its day. Popery has always led to Atheism; and, as the resolute highwayman is more respectable than the private thief, so much is Atheism, with all its horrors, superior to Popery.

You are a worthy man, Mr. Urban, and an excellent subject. Let me then request you will put an end to all discussions in favour of a religion dyed in blood, and marked with despotism. Some alarm is already gone abroad. Our religion is the religion of Scripture: our articles are all founded on this sure basis, and may be proved thereby. This is not a time to sport with establishments, or hazard experiments. Let every man worship God

according to the dictates of his own conscience! but let not vain attempts at uniformity remove established landmarks. Latimer, Ridley, and Hooper, speak in their ashes. They will instruct their sons to all succeeding ages, even were they silent.

ANOTHER PRESBYTER OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. URBAN, July 21.

I LEARN from some of our literary Journals, that Dr. Kippis, Mr. Jarvis, and others, are now preparing a collection of Psalms and Hymns proper to be used in Dissenting congregations; and, under their sanction, there can be no reason to doubt that such a collection will soon be popular.

Will you give me leave to ask these gentlemen, or any of your correspondents, why the *sixty-fourth* Psalm is not to be found in Dr. Watts's Psalms? I have examined as many old copies as I could find, but that Psalm is uniformly omitted. As no reason is given for this omission by Dr. Watts in his Preface, and as I am not able to discover any from the nature of the Psalm itself, I should be glad if some of your oldest readers, who perhaps may remember the earliest publications of this work, would attempt to satisfy curiosity on this point. In all such cases, I know of no channel to which I can refer with so much hope of success as to the Gentleman's Magazine. C.

Mr. URBAN, Grange, April 28.

THE ancient baronial castle of Arundel was founded before the Conquest, and is said to have been in a flourishing state in the time of the Saxons. At the Conquest, it was granted by William the First to Roger de Montgomery, first earl of Arundel, who rebuilt the greater part of it. On the rebellion of his son Robert it was confiscated, and remained in the hands of the Crown till settled by Henry I. on Queen Adeliza as part of her dower. On the death of the king, she made it the place of her residence, and here entertained the Empress Maud on her first arrival. On the marriage of the queen dowager with William de Albin, that nobleman was created Earl of Arundel by the Empress Maud. On the failure of the Albin family, in 1252, it passed to the Fitz Alans (earls of Arundel); and, that family being extinct in 1579, to the noble family of Howard, the present

sent possessors of the castle and title. The 11th of Henry VI. it was decreed in parliament, the possessor of the castle should be Earl of Arundel without any other creation: In the civil wars of Charles I. it was garrisoned for the Parliament; but, being surprized by Lord Hoptoun, it received a garrison for the king. The celebrated Chillingworth, having taken shelter in the castle, served as engineer. After the royalists' quarters were beaten up at Alton by Waller, he marched to Arundel, and the castle surrendered upon quarter. Chillingworth, being taken prisoner, was carried to Chichester, and died there from ill usage, and was buried in the cloisters of Chichester cathedral; where is a mural monument with this inscription:

Virtuti sacrum,
spe certissimâ resurrectionis,
hic redemptum expectat animum
GULIELMUS CHILLINGWORTH,
A. M.

Oxonii natum et educatus,
collegii St. Trinitatis
socius, decus, et gloria;
omni literarum generis celeberrimus;
ecclesie Anglicanæ adversus Romanam
propugnator invictissimus;
ecclesie Salisburienfis cancellarius dignissimus.
Sepultus Januar. mense, A. D. 1643-4.
Sub hoc marmore requiescit,
Nec sentit dampnum sepulchri,

The castle stands in a lofty bold situation on the North side of the river Arun. It is defended on the South and East sides by the natural precipice it stands on; on the North and West sides by a deep foss. But little of the ancient fortress is remaining: the most striking is the keep, a large round tower on an artificial mount, commanding an extensive sea prospect, backed to the West by the Isle of Wight. There are also two or three towers, a gallery, a few lofty apartments, and the gateway at the entrance, which is between two square towers of flint and stone. The other part of the building is modern. One of the towers is called Bevis's: here that hero seems to have finished his career. About a mile to the North, in a deep bottom close under the hill, seen (with a tree on the top) in the background of the sketch, is a large oblong square barrow, called Bevis's grave. The tree on the top of the hill is named Crown-ash. The tower, seen on the right-hand in the sketch, was built by the present duke in the summer of

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1792; who, since the sketch was taken, has pulled down the remainder of the South front, and has begun to rebuild it on a magnificent plan in the Gothic style, with a square tower at each corner. The present duke has also greatly enlarged the park by inclosing part of the down, which commands most beautiful and extensive prospects both to sea and land. The annexed sketch, *pl. II. fig. 3.* was taken in 1792.

Mr. URBAN,

July 21.

THERE is, in Edmonton church-yard, a lime, or linden-tree, I believe it is the *tilia fœminea folio majore*, which sheds its leaves twice every year. It is about 30 feet high, and 56 inches in circumference, and has, within these three days, shed its leaves; and the new buds will burst in about a fortnight, the leaves from which will be shed at the usual time with others of the same species.

This tree, and others growing near it, will be cut down this winter, to widen the road leading to Enfield; therefore, possibly, some of your readers, who are Naturalists, or Botanists, may wish to notice this (to me) a curiosity.

Yours, &c.

J. A.

Mr. URBAN,

July 26.

I read a letter addressed to you from Winchester, with the initials J. M. annexed, stating, that an opinion was prevalent on the Continent, that the mysteries of Freemasonry had in a great measure contributed to those changes in sentiment and morality, no less than in government, which had brought about the French revolution. To corroborate this opinion, we are favoured with some account of the Freemasons, taken from a work printed at Paris, intitled, "The Veil withdrawn; or, the Secret of the French Revolution explained by the help of Freemasonry." A Mr. Le Franc, the late superior of the Eudists at Caen, who was butchered at Paris on the famous 2d of September, is said to have been the author of this tract; and J. M. observes, that it is much esteemed by the *bonest* part of the French nation, and has passed through two editions.

In what part of the Continent such an opinion as he states could prevail, I am at a loss to conceive, as the principles and tenets of the Masonic institution

are

are too well known to give it the least sanction; and I can freely declare that, after a regular intercourse with the fraternity of Masons, both at home and abroad, above thirty years, I have not been able to discover the least similarity between their mysteries and the ceremonies recapitulated in J. M.'s letter. Nay, I will go farther, and assert, that the whole account which he has taken the trouble to translate is fabulous, and must by every enlightened mind be treated with contempt.

There is, indeed, no occasion to use the medium of a literary journal to answer the queries of J. M. as, by a regular application to the society, which is very generally spread, and the doors of which are open to every man of probity and honour, he might have satisfied himself as to the truth of every particular he wishes to know. Had he adopted this measure, in place of wasting his time and talents in translating a work for which nobody will thank him, he would have shewn more discernment, and have proved himself a better friend to his sovereign and his country.

The constitutions of the Freemasons have been in pretty extensive circulation above eighty years; and the ablest writers, both in the last and present century, have expressed the most favourable opinion of the institution; while the most dignified and illustrious characters, both in Church and State, in almost every country in Europe, have given it a sanction, and continue to patronize and protect the regular assemblies of the Fraternity. Now, can it for a moment be supposed that, under such auspices, any measures could be planned or encouraged, which either were calculated, or had the least tendency, to produce the changes in civil and religious affairs which have lately taken place in France! Such an idea is absurd in the extreme.

That there are, and have been, impostors, who have introduced modern fanatical innovations under the sanction of secrecy, to deceive the credulous, and mislead the unwary, is a truth beyond contradiction; and that such impostors may have intruded themselves into the assemblies of Masons, may be also true. But, I will take upon me to say, that such associations are unconnected with the genuine tenets of Masonry, which, according to the universal system, never countenance decep-

tion; nor do the regular patrons of the Craft ever sanction imposture.

Whether the constitution of Freemasonry be of ancient or modern date, or whence its appellation is derived, are points I will leave to others, who are better informed, to determine; in my opinion, they are to the publick of little avail. But whether its establishment in a civilized country be injurious or beneficial to the government is a point of far greater importance. To remove, therefore, any impression from the minds of the prejudiced and uninformed, which the cursory perusal of this correspondent's letter might occasion, I think it my duty to refer your readers to Mr. Urban's Miscellany, vol. XXIII. 417; in which they will find a curious old record, intitled, "Certayne Queytions, with Answers to the same, concerning the Mysterye of Maçonrye; written by the Hand of Kyng Henrye the Sixthe of the Name, and saythfullye copyed by me Johan Leylande, Antiquarius, by the Commaunde of his Highnesse." To this MS. the learned Mr. Locke has annexed several valuable explanatory notes, and is said to have transmitted it as a great curiosity in a letter to the Earl of Pembroke, by whom it was carefully preserved. This valuable paper gives a very satisfactory account of the Masonic institution, and has been reprinted in almost every publication on the subject of Freemasonry since its first appearance. Had J. M. consulted this original document, he would have had no occasion to have increased his suspicions, or to have troubled the publick with his observations.

To prevent the evil consequences, however, which may arise from the virulence of the poison his letter is intended to spread, I shall, for the satisfaction of the publick, and to remove any groundless cause of alarm against the Masons, state the nature of the Masonic institution, and the employment of the Fraternity in their various classes. I shall then specify the charges they are bound to support; and endeavour to shew, that neither the tenets of the Order, nor the principles of the Brethren, are compatible with the measures which have to recently convulsed the French nation.

According to the genuine Masonic system, as universally established, the Fraternity are divided into three classes, of which the privileges of each are distinct.

ting. The first class is composed of worthy men, selected from the community at large, on account of their acknowledged probity and honour, for the purpose of promoting moral and social virtue. In this class the duties of morality are taught, and the art of uniting, for a time, men of opposite tenets in one theme, the glory of God, and the good of man. The second class is selected from such members of the first class as have, by perseverance and diligence, merited the good opinion of their brethren, and who, by the proper application of their talents, have established their claim to preferment. In this class science and philosophy are explored, and every exertion made to embellish and adorn society, by the culture of learning, and the improvement of useful art. The third class is composed of members selected from the second class for eminent talents, exemplary conduct, or distinguished rank. Among this class the whole system of ancient lore is preserved, and the improvement of the understanding enriched by correct-reason, sound judgement, and sage experience. From such an arrangement what beneficial effects may not be derived?

To submit to the powers that be, to obey the laws which yield protection, to conform to the government under which they live, to be attached to their native soil and sovereign, to encourage industry, to reward merit, and to practise universal benevolence, are the fundamental tenets of Masons: peace on earth, and good-will to man, are their study; while the cultivators and promoters of that study are marked as patterns worthy of imitation and regard. Friends to Church and State in every regular government, their tenets interfere with no particular faith, but are alike friendly to all. Suiting themselves to circumstances and situation, their lodges are an asylum to the friendless and unprotected of every age and nation. As citizens of the world, with their religious antipathy and local prejudices cease to operate, while to them every nation affords a friend, and every climate a home. Hence the unfortunate captive in war, the ship-wrecked mariner, and the helpless exile on a foreign shore, have reason to glory in fraternal affection; while the disconsolate widow and her distressed orphans are cherished by the bounty of Masons.

Such is the nature of the Masonic institution, and such are the advantages

resulting from its establishment; it must, therefore, surely be no trifling acquisition to any government or state, to have under its jurisdiction a body of men who are not only loyal and true subjects, but the patrons of science, and the friends of mankind.

The best institutions; it is true, may be subject to corruption, and the most strenuous supporters of right may err; but, in favour of Masonry, it may be averied, that it countenances an error in no individual. Whatever tends to subvert order, or foment discord, is shunned, while the genuine aim of the true Mason is to be happy, and to diffuse happiness. Hence, in every country, they endeavour to strengthen the springs of government by purifying the motives and animating the zeal of those who govern, to promote the virtues which exalt a nation, by rendering its inhabitants good subjects and true patriots, and by confirming all the respectable bonds and obligations of civil society. Such are the principles they inculcate; and surely these are very incompatible with the measures which brought about the French revolution.

Had the example of Masons, or the influence of their tenets, a proper weight in the scale of government, we should not so frequently witness scenes of dissension and discord. It is to be regretted that the efforts of the wisest men, and of the most illustrious princes, have been unable to extinguish that unhappy spirit of fanaticism, of whose deplorable effects a neighbouring country has exhibited so striking a picture. But let it ever be impressed on the mind, that, without religion, there can be no tie; that it is the natural tendency of infidelity and licentiousness to dissolve the most sacred obligations, to remove the most powerful motives to virtue, and, by corrupting the principles of individuals, to poison the sources of public order and public prosperity. Such are the evils incident to the most judicious measures when carried to excess; it is our duty, therefore, to beware of sowing the seeds of discord in any country, and exciting jealousies for which there are no real foundation.

The misconduct of a few individuals can never operate to the extinction of a laudable institution: while Free-masonry, therefore, is conducted on its pure and genuine principles, in spite of all its opponents, it will be found the best corrector of misguided zeal and unreligion.

ed licentiousness, as well as the strongest support of every well regulated government.

A. P. M. of the LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Aug. 5.*

THE title of the book mentioned in Dr. Hildesley's letter, p. 595, is, according to my copy,

"Devout Meditations: or, a Collection of Thoughts upon religious and philosophical Subjects, by the Hon. Charles How, esq." 2d edition, 12mo. Edinburgh, printed by Hamilton, Balfour, and Neill, 1752.

Prefixed to the work is the following letter from Dr. Young to Archibald Mac Aulay, esq. lord conservator:

"Kind and Worthy Sir,

"How shall I sufficiently thank you for the favour and honour of your very valuable present?

The book of Meditations I have read, and more than once; and I shall never lay it far out of my reach: for, a greater demonstration of a sound head and sincere heart I never saw.

"Dear Sir, I cannot but return to my favourite Meditations; for, in truth, I am fond of them. I think you was a lucky man in meeting with the manuscript; and I know you was a worthy one, by bringing it to the press. The world is your debtor for it. My part of the debt I will pay as far as hearty thanks will go towards it; and I wish I could do more. But I am surprized that the author's name is suppressed; for, I know no name to which that work would not do an additional credit: and why a man's modesty should rob him of his just honour, when, by that honour, his modesty can be no more offended, I know not. I wish you would consider this with regard to future editions. I desire you, Sir, to insert me in the list of your friends; for, such I am, and such I am obliged to be by your unexpected and unmerited favour. I am, yours, &c.

Wetwyn, Jan. 19, 1752. E. YOUNG."

In the Advertisement to the first edition it is said,

"The author himself, who attained to the age of 84 years, was a gentleman of good fortune and of a considerable family, which has been entobled* in several of its branches. He was born in Gloucestershire, though his family was of the shire of Nottingham, in the year 1661; and, during the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. was much at Court. About the year 1686 he took an opportunity of going abroad with a near relation, who was sent by King James II. ambassador to a foreign Court. The ambassador died; and our author, by powers given

* Qu. Whether related to the gallant Lord Howe?

to him to that effect, finished the business of the embassy. He had the offer of being appointed successor to his friend in his public character: but, disliking the measures that were then carried on at Court, he declined it, and returned to England, where he soon after married a lady of rank and fortune; who, dying in a few years, left behind her an only daughter*. After his lady's death, he lived for the most part in the country, where he spent many of his latter years in a close retirement, consecrated to religious meditations and exercises. He was a man of good understanding, of an exemplary life, and cheerful conversation."

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Crookit, July 10.*

I SHOULD hope Thomas Paine's pamphlet, mentioned by Eudoxus, p. 403, will meet with no better reception, from the solid sense and sound judgement of the British nation, than his book upon politicks has done. This deistical attack of his upon Christianity puts me in mind of Satan's conversation with Beelzebub in Milton, l. 160:

But ever to do ill our sole delight,
As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we resist.

And here I shall beg leave to cite (as apposite to my present purpose) what the Guardian says, vol. II. No. 88, where he is speaking of men of T. P.'s description:

"But in a church, where our adoration is directed to the Supreme Being, and (to say the least) where is nothing either in the object or manner of worship that contradicts the light of Nature, there, under the pretence of free-thinking, to rail at the religious institutions of their country, sheweth an undistinguishing genius, that mistakes opposition for freedom of thought. And, indeed, notwithstanding the pretences of some few among our free thinkers, I hardly think there are men so stupid and inconsistent with themselves, as to have a regard for Natural Religion, and, at the same time, use their utmost endeavours to destroy the credit of those Sacred Writings, which, as they have been the means of bringing these parts of the world to the knowledge of Natural Religion, so, in case they lose their authority over the minds of men, we should of course sink into the same idolatry which we see practised by other unenlightened nations. If a person, who exerts himself in the modern way of

* His grand daughter married George Mac Aulay, probably a relation of Archibald Mac Aulay, to whom Dr. Young's letter was addressed; as appears by a letter preceding the Doctor's from G. M. to A. M. dated 40 and street, 23d May, 1752.

free-thinking, be not a stupid idolater, it is undeniable that he contributes all he can to the making other men so, either by ignorance or design; which lays him under the dilemma, I will not say of being a fool or a knave, but of incurring the contempt or detestation of mankind."

Yours, &c.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 5.

YOUR insertion of the strictures which I sent you on Mr. Collinson's History of Somerset, together with some additions to his account of the village of Farley-Hungerford, induces me now to trouble you with some similar remarks on what he has said in vol. II. pp. 461, & seq. of the large and populous parish of Mells, a parish which offers a variety of objects to the notice of the Antiquary, the Painter, and the Mineralogist.

P. 461. He begins, as usual, with describing the situation of the village and the aspect of Nature about it, which he has delineated faithfully, and in a pleasing manner. Then immediately succeeds an account of the encampments and antient military works, in which Mells is uncommonly rich; but of this part of his task our author has not acquitted himself so happily: the detail which he has attempted (though it reads plausibly enough to a person unacquainted with the several spots) is given in so confused and indistinct a manner, that it is not in the power of a few slight verbal corrections to set it right; nor am I able at present to afford you any better information on the subject. Repeated and attentive surveys are in-

dispensably necessary on such occasions; and these I have not had sufficient opportunity to make.

P. 462, occurs the conceit of "*parochia mellis*, the parish of honey," which is justly exposed in your LXIII. 319*. In Domesday, the name is written *Mulle*; and, from the same venerable record, we learn that here was then a mill of five shillings rent. This mill most probably gave name to the whole parish; and, in subsequent times, when the number of these structures increased, the plural termination was added; *Mills* being, however, by some means or other, for which I cannot account, corrupted and varied into *Mells*. The spelling of the two last centuries of course was *Melles*; and that of earlier ages would naturally be *Mellis*, as every reader of Chaucer and our old writers must be well aware.

The next page furnishes a short, and, I suspect, not quite accurate, pedigree of the family of Horner, beginning with the purchaser of the manor temp. Hen. VIII. and continued to the present proprietor, Thomas Horner, esq. of Mells Park.

P. 464. l. 2. To the arms of Horner add—Crest, on a wreath a talbot sejant Argent, collared and lined Or. Motto, *Time tryeth truth*. These arms and crest were granted by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, July 4. 1584, as appears from the records of the College of Arms.

The succeeding page, which is the last that concerns this parish, contains a very succinct description of the church, and transcripts of some of its memorials of the dead, with an extract from Leland

* Where also the very idle and ill founded derivation of *Nunney* is deservedly annulverted upon.—By the way, there are numerous errors in Mr. C's account of that parish; and I much question the correctness of his description of the old tombs in the church. The church-windows contain many armorial bearings; all which, with various other particulars which ought to have been noticed, he has wholly overlooked. By the way too I observe that, in the page just referred to, among other "excerpts" from Collinson, there is one relating to a cross-legged effigy on a tomb in Whatley church. Of this figure I have to remark, that the person whom it represents is traditionally said to have been one of the keepers of the forest of Mendip, which is supposed to have extended Eastward almost as far as Frome. The bucks heads on the chevron on his shield are very oddly disposed; the middle one being upright, the two others bendwise, following the lines of the chevron. The same arms are cut in stone on a modern parapet at the foot of the spire. A large old gabel-ended house, belonging to the manor, but at present occupied by a farmer, is situated, according to the good old custom, hard-by the church; and the court-yard of this house is entered through an arched gateway, manifestly of much greater antiquity than the house itself, and now in a ruinous condition. This gateway is commonly reported to have been part of the Eastern lodge of Mendip forest, and the residence of the knight who lies under the abovementioned tomb. The rector of Whatley in 1789, to which period Mr. Collinson professes his names of incumbents to be corrected (see vol. I. p. 275), was not Dr. Bishop, as stated by him, but the Hon. and Rev. Charles Strangways, who was presented in that year, and still holds it. Between Dr. Bishop and Mr. Strangways intervened the Rev. John Burrough, D.D. Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

thrown

thrown into a note. But Mells's church is in truth a very stately edifice, and well deserved a more patient investigation than Mr. C. chose to allow it. There is on the South side a porch which merits particular notice: its form and ornaments are singularly graceful; and it is quite perfect, except that the mullions of the window, and the statues which heretofore peopled the niches, are now destroyed, whether by the hand of Time, or of "godly thorough-reformation," I know not. On the summit of the wall which divides the nave from the chancel stands a kind of lantern turret, in which hangs a small bell, now usually rung as soon as the officiating minister is in his place, to give notice to the people without that the service is about to begin: but this, doubtless, or some tinkling predecessor, was originally the *sanctus*. or saint's bell, "so called (says Mr. Warton) because it was rung when the priest came to their words of the mass, *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus Deus Sabaoth*, that all persons who were absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office which was then going on in the church." (History of Kiddington, note on p. 7). These little campaniles are by no means infrequent in country churches, though it is not common to had them so well tenanted as this at Mells.

Our author concludes his history both of this church and parish with informing us, that, "in the chancel is a handsome monument of white and Siena marble, with an elegant and just inscription to the memory of the late worthy rector," &c. Of this inscription Mr. C. ought surely to have inserted a copy; and I wonder he did not, considering the high opinion which he seems to have entertained as well of the composition itself as of the truly reverend person whom it commemorates. It is as follows:

Spe centis resurgendi
 Juxta dormitum reliquie
 THOMÆ PACET, S. T. B.
 Hujus ecclesie per annos
 Triginta fere quatuor rectoris;
 Qui hominis, civis, clerici, munera
 Non implevit modo, sed et onavit omnia;
 Erat enim
 Vir ingenius, probus, pius,
 Pastor eruditus, seculus, beneficus,
 Dum gregi suo fideliter invigilaret,
 Animo, te, corpore, laborante,
 Consilio, aere, cibo juvando
 Non se unum voluit, sed et ipse curavit.
 Severiora theologiae studia,

Quibus præcipue incubuit,
 Humaniorum literarum elegantius
 Ita se ceter temperaverat;
 Ut suavitate morum,
 Et officio bene præstato,
 Bonos omnes sibi devinxerit.
 Ita demum in omni re se gessit,
 Adeo decorum miscuit honesto;
 Ut, in vitâ amabilis, in moribus flebilis,
 Carissimam sibi reliquerit memoriam.
 Obiit secundo die Januarii
 A. D. MDCCLXXXIII.
 Ætatis, LXXVIII.

An altar-piece of marble was erected, and the whole chancel fitted up, in 1785, by the present munificent rector, John Bishop, D.D. On the South side of the chancel were three of those seats, with ornamented canopies, which are vulgarly called *tabernacles*, and whose original use has been the subject of so much Antiquarian discussion. These unfortunately were either removed, or are now hidden or filled up by the plastering. In the windows are a few scraps of painted glass; and, in the side-aisles, the reliques of some very handsome old screen-work, adorned with carving, richly painted and gilt.

At a small distance from the church, and probably on the site of the "praty maner-place of stone" mentioned by Leland, stand the remains of what was for several generations the principal seat of the Horners, who inhabited it till the present Mr. H. enlarged the house in the park, and made that his constant place of residence. In a journal of King Charles's marches during the rebellion, published in Gutch's *Collæctanea Curiosa*, is this article,

"July, 1644, Wednesday, the 17th. Mells, Sir John Horner's, the king's by attainder; [staid there] two nights."

This Sir John makes a considerable figure in Lord Clarendon's History. He and Alexander Popham were the only persons of fortune in the county (which the same noble historian styles "one of the richest in the kingdom") who espoused the Parliament's cause. When the king's affairs declined, Sir John, I presume, regained possession of his chateau; and, dying before the Restoration (in 1659), the attainder was perhaps forgotten, certainly not enforced. However that were, the zealous and active loyalty of the present representative of this family makes ample amends for the falling of his ancestor. Half of the old house is now mouldering in ruins, the rest is occupied by a farmer. It was

was one of those capacious and splendid mansions which arose towards the end of the 16th century, and the style of its architecture was superior to most of that age. The porch has been ascribed to Inigo Jones, but without sufficient reason. In all likelihood, the artist, whoever he was, that planned the porch, designed the whole façade, to which this porch is in strict conformity; and that the body of the house is of a date somewhat prior to the works of Inigo, certain inscriptions, which were lately existing about its walls, undoubtedly prove. The door way of the porch is decorated with two fluted three-quarter columns, of the Doric order, supporting an entablature, above which are the family arms; the whole much enriched, and well executed. In the metopes are other devices.

Round about the house are many lofty elms and horse-chestnuts. Indeed, the soil of the whole parish is remarkably propitious to the growth of all kinds of timber. There are many very large trees in the park; and the principal approach to Mr. Horner's house is through an awful grove of aged beeches, wonderfully solemn and magnificent. An internal view of this grove, which is about a quarter of a mile in length, can scarcely fail of bringing to the beholder's mind the idea of a vast cathedral, and almost tempts one to subscribe to Bp. Warburton's fanciful hypothesis on the origin of Gothic architecture. It ought here to be recorded, in justice to the taste of the present owner, that the natural beauties of this park have not only been preserved with all possible respect by a determined abstinence from the ax and spade, but have also, in many instances, received additional embellishment from various extensive plantations.

Leland tells us, though Mr. Collinson does not, that "Melles hath bene a praty townlet for clothing." (Itin. vol. VII. p. 99). No manufacture of this kind is now carried on here; but there are several houses in different parts of the parish which appear to have belonged formerly to persons of opulence.

Two much-frequented fairs are annually holden here on a very pleasant spot called Mells-green. It is "a pleasant rising ground," covered with a beautiful verdure, and shaded with avenues of will and spreading elms, under whose branches the booths are set up, and

parties of pleasure assemble, exhibiting altogether an appearance extremely cheerful and gay.

The old parsonage-house, which ceased to be inhabited about forty-four years ago, is an ivy-mantled ruin. It was antique and spacious, having in it a large hall with an oriel window. The modern manse is a well-built dwelling; and the territory around it has been laid out in an agreeable manner by Dr. Bishop. In levelling the earth for a garden, the workmen met with a Roman coin of brass. No more of the emperor's name is legible than the terminationANVS, but the countenance resembles that of Adrian.

Ivy-leaved toad-flax (*an'irrhinum symballaria*), a plant very rare in this part of England, and, I believe, not common any where, grows luxuriantly on some of the old walls in and about Mells. A botanist, I am apt to think, would find plenty of amusement in this neighbourhood. Mells too can boast a salutary spring, which has been found efficacious in scrophulous cases; but it is little attended to, and I know not that it has ever been analysed. The fossil productions of this parish are duly registered by Mr. Collinson.

And now, Mr. Urban, hoping that your partiality to topographical researches will excuse the length of this provincial prattle, I remain

Yours, &c.

R. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 7.

WHEN I dispatched my last sheet of *Nugæ Parochiales* two days ago, the petulant attack of E. C. (p. 621) on my former communication had not reached me; otherwise, most probably, I should have then employed a few introductory sentences in vindicating myself, and pointing out the illiberality of his reflections. But now, Mr. Urban (pardon the staleness of my quotations), *nescit vox missa reverti*; and should you, in spite of E. C., think proper to print my uninteresting stuff, *littera scripta manebit*, and my *examiner* will still remain unanswered. It, therefore, I take any notice at all of his remarks, it must be by troubling you with a second epistle. I shall, however, beg leave to spare myself the irksome labour of controversy, to which a particular defence, though in itself satisfactory, might chance to lead, and shall rest satisfied with observing in general, that the unfairness of that gentleman's criticisms will

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will be sufficiently and readily seen by merely comparing them with the letter to which they refer.

One circumstance respecting the Farley inscription I will just mention, though E. C. will undoubtedly think it too trifling for the public eye. You have engraved the first word *muniat*; so also your correspondent F. M. (p. 497) read it; and so unquestionably it ought to be read in order to make any thing like sense of it. Yet I perfectly well recollect that, when I viewed it, the third letter appeared to me very distinctly not an N but an M. This, I remember, puzzled me a little at first; but, after some debating with myself about the matter, I sagaciously concluded, that it must be a blunder originating from the ignorance of the stonemason; and, chusing to possess an exact *fac-simile*, in the true spirit of Antiquarian scrupulosity, which E. C. so much despises, I faithfully transcribed into my copy.—Another word, and I have done. D. H. (p. 617) is certainly right in saying, that “the letters are much older than the time of Henry VI.” To be convinced of this, F. M. need only look at any collection of coins, or the great seals in Speed’s Chronicle and Sandford’s Genealogical History. Indeed, the church itself is at least as aptient as Henry the Sixth’s time, and perhaps half a century more so.

Yours, &c.

R. D.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 4.

DR. GLASSE’S assertion, on the subject of which your correspondent J. N. p. 621, makes further enquiries, has, no doubt, a reference to the Empress of Russia; under whose patronage, it is pretty generally known, that a literary committee (having Professor Pallas at their head) have been for some years investigating, with much spirit and success, the various languages of her almost innumerable subjects. I have seen some detached pieces which they have already published as a specimen of the more ample detail they are preparing. The result of these enquiries, it may be presumed, will establish, on still firmer ground than it has yet been placed, the originality of the Hebrew tongue.

In England, the learned author of the History of Sumatra has published several ingenious papers and memoirs on the subject of the affinity of lan-

guages, particularly those of the East; and we understand that an unfortunate and misguided man, now a prisoner in the Tower, has formed a magnificent collection of *data* on a topick where he is confessedly allowed to shine, and to which we earnestly wish he had exclusively devoted his talents.

Your correspondent Scrutator, p. 600, will, I am sure, pardon me for giving no more than a qualified assent to his decision on the subject of the papers of “Common Sense,” which I pointed out in the month of May as probably belonging to Johnson. When we recollect that the Sage, at his first introduction to town, was, on his clean-shirt days, familiar with the *Hervey*s; when we consider the exact similarity of politicks between that family and Lord Chesterfield; and that furious style of opposition in which the author of “London” began his literary career; it is, I think, by no means improbable that the paper in question was submitted to the eye, and perhaps to the pen, of Johnson, who here and there might strengthen a sentiment, and put in one or two of his *ardentia verba*. Persons who are acquainted with the literary history of this country, or who have read “Le Seigneur Auteur,” will not think this conjecture strained or far-fetched. There are cases, in which “change of names” constitutes a proof of friendship, in other instances besides Otaheite.

I beg to be understood as by no means attempting to set aside any part of Scrutator’s remarks: but I have, in my time, studied both Lord Chesterfield’s style, and Dr. Johnson’s; and, unless I could meet with positive evidence to the contrary, I must still think that, in several passages of the performances alluded to, “the hand is the hand of Esau.”

Yours, &c.

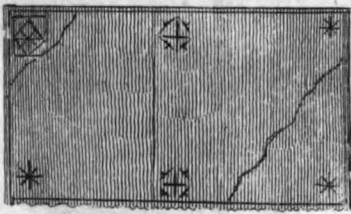
E. E. A.

To the Right Honourable the Lord MOUNTMORRIS.

MY LORD, Aug. 10.

NOT personally acquainted with your Lordship, and as the occasion of my present address to you arises from your being a member, and a very valuable one too, of the Republick of Letters, this application will, I presume, be in character as a member of the same body. I take leave to observe, that you have, in your last instructive and entertaining History of the Irish Parliament,

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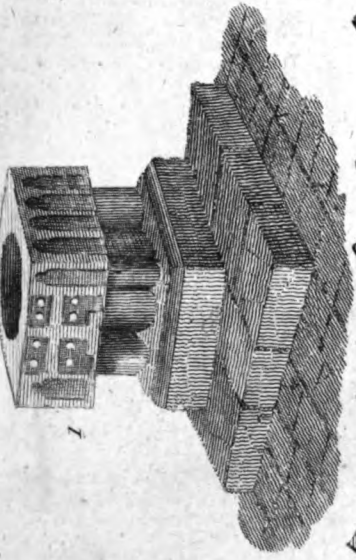
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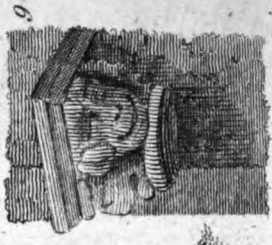
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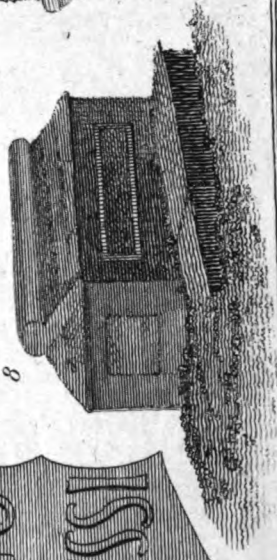
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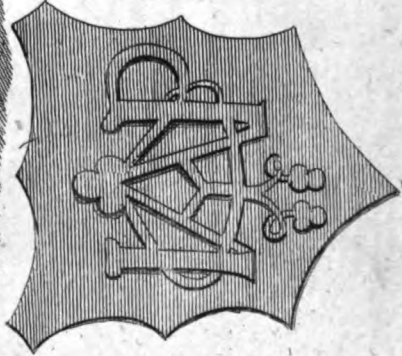
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a passage in which you seem mistaken. I allude to p. 197, vol. II. wherein you are pleased to inform your readers, that

“The Chancellor Windham was the *only* high-steward ever appointed in Ireland; a circumstance noted in his epitaph in Salisbury cathedral.”

If your Lordship will take the trouble to turn to pp. 227, 228, n. of vol. VI. of the Rev. Mr. Archdale's improved edition of Lodge's Peerage of your own country, you will find that Charles the First constituted Francis Lord Aungier high-steward of Ireland for the trial of Edmund Butler, Lord Dunboyne (a peer of that kingdom, who had the misfortune to kill a Mr. Prendergast), by his peers. I apprehend that the trial in question was in the court of the lord high steward, and not before the king in *full* parliament; on which last trial a lord high steward is also appointed; because there were only a *salut* number of peers who sat on the trial (the names of whom the authority quoted has given us), and because the Lord Aungier, the lord high-steward on the occasion, is not among the peers who passed sentence on the noble prisoner at the bar. The same reverend writer gives us some more particulars than your Lordship as to the trial of Lord Sautry; who was, as I dare say your Lordship well knows, Henry Berry, the fourth lord of that house and title.

I take leave to add, that I have no great opinion of the veracity, consequently less of the authority, of epitaphs; for, you will find that the age of Sir Gilbert Dethick, an eminent Antiquary, on the monumental inscription of his son William, is 48 instead of 84. See Introduction to vol. I. of Archæologia, xvii. n. Again, see what is said of the epitaph of Sir William Brabazon, in Archdale's edition of Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. I. p. 268, n.

If Windham's epitaph (for I never was in Salisbury cathedral) records his being the *only* lord high-steward of Ireland, I might professionally say, “*nul tiel record.*” R. J.

Mr. URBAN, July 30.

IF the inclosed plate of Kentish Antiquities, drawn in 1788, should prove worth your acceptance, it is at your service. Yours, &c. T. F.

Plate III. fig. 1. Font at the West end of Cowling church.

GENT. MAG. August, 1794.

Fig. 2. Bust in the wall of one of the chapels on the South side St. Margaret's church. See History of Rochester, 1772.

Fig. 3. Head on the impost of the center arch of the front of the ancient chapter-house at Rochester.

Fig. 4. Marble-slab lying in the pavement of St. William's, or Merton chapel, in Rochester cathedral, conjectured to be the base of a shrine or altar.

Fig. 5 and 6. Two shields on the spandrils of a stone gateway at Dartford in Kent.

Fig. 7. Form of the arch of the above gateway.

Fig. 8. Monument in Maidstone church-yard resembling a shrine. Inscription on the top in old Roman capitals: *Therefore prepare to follow me.*

Fig. 9. Norman or Saxon capital in the wall which separates the body from the North aisle of Shorne church.

Mr. URBAN, Southwell, Aug. 4.

OBSEKRVING, p. 648, that a Querist, who conceals his real name under the signature of “No Oculist,” desires a particular account of the nictitating membrane in animals, and to be informed why the eyes of some quadrupeds remain unclosed after death; I shall take the liberty of giving him the best explanation that my superficial and confined knowledge of comparative anatomy and physiology will enable me; and I undertake this office with the more pleasing satisfaction to myself, from having paid some attention to the subject of the human organs of vision, compared with those of quadrupeds and different animals, during my residence in town this last winter. I shall confide in the candour of the Querist to excuse any omissions, or anatomical misrepresentations, which may too numerously appear, and which it is scarcely possible to avoid from the very great portion of my time which my professional avocations must necessarily occupy; and I have some reason to conjecture that, notwithstanding the querist may be “No Oculist,” his anatomical attainments are by no means despicable.

All anatomists agree in opinion (and it must be evident even to a superficial observer of Nature), that all quadrupeds and other animals have, at the internal canthus of the eye, a strong and firm membrane with a cartilaginous edge, which may be made to cover some

some part of the eye; and this is greater or less in different animals, as their eyes are more or less exposed to dangers in searching after their food. This *membrana nictitans*, as it is called by Anatomists, is but small in dogs; but in horses and cows it is so large as to cover one half of the eye like a curtain, and, at the same time, is transparent enough to allow abundance of the rays of light to pass through it, and fall upon the retina. Fishes have always a cuticle over their eyes, which is also a *membrana nictitans*, and particularly useful to them, as they are ever in danger in that inconstant element. We may therefore remark, that this membrane exists in almost every animal, and there is a sort of regular gradation in its thickness and firmness, accommodated to the size of the animal and the use for which it is intended. I believe that the uses and intention of Nature in bestowing this peculiar membrane are very well known, and have been very accurately described; but I think it serves another important office besides defending the eye from external injuries. I have repeatedly noticed in horses, cows, and different animals, that, when any extraneous body has lodged in the eye, they have the power of removing it much more speedily than is in the power of the human eye independent of manual or instrumental assistance. I therefore conjecture, that the *membrana nictitans* serves the double office of preventing the admission of extraneous bodies, and of removing them when insinuated. It is, indeed, compatible only with the wisdom of Nature to suppose that she would supply some substitute to the brute beast, for the performance of those offices which we can accomplish by our hands. The anatomy of the eye of a cock, with its *membrana nictitans*, is well worthy notice. We perceive that the interior part of its eyes (instead of having the *sclerotic coat* contained, so as to make near a sphere, as in us) turns, all on a sudden, flat; so that here the *sclerotic* makes but half a sphere, and the *cornea* rises up afterwards, being a portion of a very small and distinct sphere: so that in this creature there is a much greater difference betwixt the *sclerotic* and *cornea* than in us. Hence their eyes do not jut out of their heads, as in man and other animals. As most of these creatures are continually employed in hedges and thickets, therefore, that

their eyes might be secured from these injuries, as well as from too much light when flying in the face of the sun, there is a very elegant mechanism in their eyes, viz. the *membrana nictitans*. This membrane rises from the internal cantus, which, at pleasure, like a curtain, can be made to cover the whole eye, and this by means of a proper muscle that rises from the *sclerotic coat*, and, passing round the optic nerves, runs through the *m. musculus oculi attollens & palpebra*, to be inserted into the edge of this membrane; whenever this muscle ceases to act, the membrane, by its own elasticity, again discovers the eye. This covering is neither pellucid nor opaque, both which would have been equally inconvenient; but, being somewhat transparent, allows as many rays to enter as to make any object just visible, and is sufficient to direct them in their progression. It is by means of the *membrana nictitans* that the eagle is said to look at the sun.—Having answered the first part of the interrogatory of the querist as well as lies in my power, I think very little need be said on the subject of his last question, viz. “Why the eyes of some animals remain un-closed after death?” Perhaps it may be deemed unfair to answer his question by asking him another; but, as I cannot but suppose it will satisfy the generality of my anatomical or physiological readers, I shall take the liberty of requesting him to inform me, “Why the action of every muscle in the animal machine is destroyed by death?” He will, I suppose, say, that the muscles have lost every principle of vitality, that all vital energy is gone, and that every muscle must remain in the same state in which it is left at the close of life, unless moved by some mechanical power. I must therefore say, that the eyes of all animals, even the eyes of the human creation, may remain un-closed after death, unless some mechanical power of the nurse closes them. I can very easily imagine that this querist’s motive for asking these questions was not the obtaining information. I doubt not but he has some ingenious and plausible theory to oppose to the sentiments of those who answer his queries; and, if this be really the case, I shall feel myself happy in knowing his ideas on the subject, which is certainly not only a curious and entertaining one, but which, if farther explored, may tend to illustrate and throw some

new *light* on the philosophy of vision, and the organs necessary to the complete production of that sense.—That I may not waste my paper, I shall farther encroach on the limits of the Gentleman's Magazine, by mentioning the *tapetum*, which is the posterior part of the *choroid coat*, and is of different colours in different animals: for, oxen, feeding mostly on grass, have this membrane of a green colour, that it may reflect upon the retina all the rays of light which come from objects of that colour, while other rays are absorbed. Thus the animal sees its food better than it does other objects. Cats and owls have their *tapetum* of a whitish colour, and, for the same reasons, have the pupils very dilatible, and their organs of vision acute. And we shall find that all animals see more or less distinctly in the dark, according as their *tapetum* approaches nearer to a white or black colour. Thus dogs, who have it of a greyish colour, distinguish objects better in the night than man, whose *tapetum* is dark brown, and who, I believe, sees more indistinctly in dark than any other creature. The difference, then, of the colour of the *tapetum* (as, indeed, the fabric of any other part in different creatures) always depends on some particular advantage accruing to the animal, in its peculiar manner of life, from this singularity.—Fearing that I have already encroached too much on your kind and indulgent patience, I remain, yours, &c.

BENJ. HUTCHINSON, *Cirurg.*

Member of the Corporation of Surgeons.

Mr. URBAN, July 28.

MR. WAKEFIELD, in his "Remarks on the General Orders of the Duke of York to his Army," just published, tells us, in a note, that "Mirabeau, being in London about nine years ago, asked a friend of Mr. W's, if it was true that TWENTY young men had been hanged that morning at Newgate? To which his friend replied, that, if the daily papers asserted it, there was no reason to doubt the assertion. On which Mirabeau replied, with great warmth and surprize, the English were the most merciless people he had ever heard or read of in his life." Admitting the truth of such a number of criminals being executed, though your Miscellany records only FIFTEEN at once about that time, has Mr. W's humanity so blinded the eye of his reasoning

faculty, that he can see no difference between the duties of public justice and the violence of a bloody usurpation? Can he charge with cruelty the execution of the rioters of 1780, whose number exceeded that above stated, though not at one time or place, and, without being "feelingly alive all o'er," pass unnoticed the guillotining of THREE HUNDRED persons, of all ages and both sexes, in Paris and other towns of France, within the space of TWO days? Can he parallel the cruelty of the French nation in past and present time, and reproach his countrymen with acts of justice in putting out of the way, in the most fair and legal manner, men from whom society had no farther good to expect? Will Mr. W. ascribe to any interference or provocation on the part of Great Britain the massacre of priests, to whom had been granted liberty of removing themselves and their property out of the kingdom? A war of self-defence will justify the taking and killing opposing troops; but, in what law of Nature or nations is it directed to murder persons in cold blood? And what will he reply, if it be true that the whole crew of the *Alceste* frigate have been shot at Brest, or the prisoners taken from Lord Moura, or to the sinking the Dutch fisher-boats with all their crews, unless he chooses to say that the plan of starvation puts it out of the power of France to maintain her prisoners, when Great Britain provides so amply for those taken by her, whom nothing but the different situations of hostility and persecution puts on a different footing in the degree of liberty allowed to the one beyond the other? If this be the method of civilizing mankind, and restoring them to liberty, by slaughtering all who are not inclined to receive their boasted improvements; wherein do the present times differ from those of the most sanguinary persecution, or the depopulating cruelties of the Spaniards in America?

Let then this professor of peace, whom disappointments in *two colleges* has made an advocate for an *exterminating war* on the part of France, take this one argument, in answer to his profession of massacre and extermination as the shortest method of procuring peace; in the words of the self-condemning Jehu:

"Behold! I conspired against my master, and slew him; but who slew all these?"

There were those in France who conspired against both God and the king, to
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the extermination of religion and royalty; but *who* is now, with the public professions of the restored belief of a God, and of the immortality of the soul, and that morality and virtue are the foundation of the Republick, decreeing the murder of their own countrymen and their enemies by wholesale?

Yours, &c. B. B. B.

PARTICULAR NARRATIVE OF THE
LATE EMBASSY TO CHINA.

AFTER passing the banks of Sunda, the English vessels made some unsuccessful attempts to explore the islands of Banka, and the straits of Malacca. They stopped at Pulo Condore, and thence proceeded to Turon Bay, in Cochin-China, where they found a young prince established upon the throne after a civil war of twenty years continuance, which ended in a revolution; for, such events, it would appear, are not peculiar to the Western world. A considerable number of missionaries had once been in Cochin-China; but they were all gone, having followed the fates of the royal line expelled by this revolution, and which still retained possession of a small corner of the kingdom. In their voyage they visited Macao and Chufan, the Easternmost extremity of China, and at last reached the mouth of the river Tienfin, in the bottom of the Picheli gulph, on the 26th of July, 1793, where they found the water so shallow, though they had no sight of land, that they cast anchor in six fathoms water.

Hence they dispatched a brig to announce their arrival, to request that vessels might be sent to receive the presents intended for the Emperor, as the English vessels could proceed no farther for want of water; and also to solicit a supply of fresh provisions. On the first of August, a number of small vessels arrived from the shore, having on-board some principal Mandarines, with a most magnificent supply of every kind of provisions: 30 bullocks, upwards of 100 sheep, as many hogs, a great number of fowls of various kinds, an immense quantity of the richest and finest fruits of the country, several chests of tea, sugar, china, &c. &c. and a large supply of flour, millet, bread, rice, and other articles, in great profusion.

The different presents being put on-board the Chinese junks, Lord Macartney, on the 5th, went in the *Clarence* brig to Tacao, a few miles up the river,

where the goods were obliged to be transferred to still smaller vessels, to convey them to Tang-chu, about ten miles from Peking.

The Embassy left Tacao, where every accommodation was afforded them, on the 8th of August, and arrived at Tienfin on the 11th, where they were splendidly entertained on shore amidst thousands of people. After the entertainment they got a present of victuals, in name of a dinner, sufficient to last the whole of them for a week—each officer got, besides, two pieces of silk—and even the soldiers, mechanics, &c. had a piece of silk and cotton.

Tienfin is situated at the confluence of three large rivers, and is a place of large and extensive commerce. Its population is not to be counted by thousands, but by millions—the burying-ground only, an immense plain, extends farther than the eye can reach, and appears only bounded by the horizon. The other facts relating to this place, which they left on the 11th, would appear incredible were they recorded here.

They next went to Tong-chu, to which place they were conveyed by water in vessels dragged by men. They reached it on the 16th. Here the presents and baggage were landed, and deposited in houses erected to receive them.

On the 21st, the Ambassador and his suite set out for Peking—Lord Macartney and Sir George Staunton in sedan chairs; the officers, &c. in two wheeled carriages; the rest in a kind of covered waggons. They reached Peking about nine o'clock that morning. The streets are not paved; the longest are about six miles, crossing each other in right angles, as in Philadelphia, and from 90 to 100 feet in breadth. The houses are only one story high. The walls of the city are an immense height; and the principal streets terminate at the gates, which are very magnificent. Sumptuous apartments are provided for the suite, and every necessary of life are furnished to them without purchase.

They remained here till the beginning of September, when Lord Macartney and suite set out for Gehol, the country residence of the Emperor. His Lordship went in an English coach; the other gentlemen on horseback; the soldiers, &c. in waggons; so that, with the baggage train, the whole cavalcade was of very great length.

Gehol is about 150 English miles from

from Peking. They were a week in going thither. On the fourth day of their journey they reached the famous wall which forms one of the barriers of this empire, their way lying through a gate called Canpe Rieu. There are only four such passes in China. This wall was built upwards of two hundred years before Christ; from which time, for 1400 or 1500 years, it served as a complete defence against every enemy; but, at the end of that period, Gengis Chan invaded the empire, and got possession of the throne. It is about 26 feet high, and about 15 thick at the top, which is well paved, and has a parapet on each side, the base is above 20 feet thick. At every distance of about 90 or 100 yards, there is a tower upon it, about 15 feet each in height, and 45 in length. In several places there are other walls within the main one, which take in a sweep of several miles, and then connect again with it, so that should the outer one be forced, the inner remains as a defence; and these again are covered by other walls within them; but this is only at the four principal passes. The ground over which this immense fabric is carried is, in some places, very rugged and uneven, more so than the most mountainous parts of Cumberland. This wall is more than 2000 miles in length, without allowing for the bendings over mountains and thro' valleys. The towers are about 45,000 in number.

When they reached Gehol, some misunderstanding respecting the mode of presentation prevented the ceremony from taking place till the 24th. Lord Macartney insisted that the ceremonies, required to be by him performed before the Emperor, should be performed by a Chinese of equal rank before the picture of his Majesty. One of the Prime Ministers, of whom there are five in China, styled Calags, having committed some mistake, in reporting that Lord Macartney had agreed to comply with ceremonies to which he had not assented, was degraded some steps in his rank, and forced to wear in his head-dress a crow's tail instead of a peacock's, which, it seems, answer there to our stars, garters, ribbands, and other insignia of nobility. Chin-ta-gin, one of these Ministers, on finding what hindered the business from going on, very shrewdly remarked, that he thought it strange that an ambassador, who had come such a great distance professedly to compli-

ment the Emperor, should commence his business by contending about formalities. It was at last, however, settled, that his Lordship should pay the same respects to the Emperor that he paid on approaching the King of England.

The suite were received in a large tent. The Emperor was carried thither in an open chair borne by sixteen men. As he passed to the tent the English kneeled on one knee; every one of the Chinese prostrated themselves on the ground. Being all arranged in and round the tent, they had a sumptuous repast, which was followed by musick, tumbling, wrestling, and other exercises. The Emperor paid great attention to Lord Macartney, and he and all the gentlemen had presents of silk, purses, fans, &c. The entertainment being ended, the Emperor descended from the throne and walked to his chair, and was carried away in the same manner in which he came. The crowd of Mandarines, Princes, and other people of rank, which attended this ceremony, was almost innumerable.

Next day (the 15th) the Emperor again saw Lord Macartney. He came in the same manner as on the preceding day. He told his Lordship, that he was going to a pagoda at some distance, but that he had given orders to his Ministers to attend upon his Lordship, and shew him the palaces and gardens. When the Emperor was gone, the suite were conveyed to an island in an extensive sheet of water, where they found a large building, in almost every apartment of which there was a kind of throne, and also a number of curiosities of English manufacture. On the left of each throne was a large agate, in a batten form, deposited there as an emblem of peace in the empire. From this they were conveyed by water, and afterward shewn a number of other buildings, where they were entertained with fruits, sweetmeats, &c.

The 17th, which was the Emperor's birthday (he is 83 years of age), they visited the palace before the morning dawn. They waited till daylight in a large apartment; after which Lord Macartney and the high Mandarines were admitted to an inner court: the officers of the suite were in the second court, and the Mandarines of inferior rank in a third court, outside the other two. The sight of flags, banners, &c. of embroidered silk floating in the air, was grand beyond the power of language to describe.

describe. The Emperor was not present. All the people kneeled, and bowed nine times with as much solemnity as if they had been worshipping a deity. This ceremony over, they were conveyed through other parks and lodges, the gardens laid out in much the same manner as in England. They were sumptuously entertained in one of these buildings, and afterwards carried thro' some magnificent pagodas or temples. One of them was larger than the buildings of Somerset-house, but higher, and in the same square form, open within the square, in the centre of which was a building of considerable height, covered with solid gold. The inside front of the square is in the form of galleries, one over the other, in four rows, most splendidly decorated, and supported with pillars of gold. In some of the apartments hundreds of priests were employed in singing. The images of deities, &c. in these buildings, are almost innumerable, and many of them of gigantic size, larger than Gog and Magog in Guildhall. They are, however, of the same materials, wood richly gilt and ornamented, numbers of them symbolical representations. In many of the religious ceremonies a resemblance of the Jewish rites was observable; others were similar to those of the Romanists.

On the 18th they were admitted to the Emperor's theatre. It is a square, open at top. The stage extends along one side of the square, and those who are honoured with admission to see the performances are placed under piazzas in the other three sides. In front of the stage, about fifty feet distant, is the throne, from which the Emperor views the performance. The rest of the area is ornamented with flower-pots. Lord Macartney was led to the throne, and received from the Emperor's hands a copy of verses, made by himself for his Britannic Majesty, in a box of great value and antiquity, made of black wood carved very neatly. The ambassador had also the honour to receive a copy of verses for himself. Here the suite was heartily tired for several hours with a performance, one word of which they could not understand, and which was accompanied with a confused noise of gongs and bells; after which, as was usual every day, they received presents of silks, fans, china, &c.

The two next days were employed in preparations for their return to Peking, where they arrived on the 26th. On

their journey they were much surprized to find a very great number of men employed in levelling the road for the accommodation of the Emperor on his return from Gehol, which he was to quit in a few days. The whole road, a space of 150 miles, was covered with men about 60 feet asunder, and a cistern of water for each man, for watering the road on the Emperor's approach, so that the number of men and cisterns exceeded 13,000. The road for the Emperor is as smooth and level as any walk in the gardens at Kew; no person is allowed to ride or travel upon it, and it is guarded night and day.

On the 30th, the embassy set out for the palace of Yeng-Ming-Yuen, whether all the presents had been sent, that the Emperor might see them together. They rested that night at Hung-Min-Yuen, and set out next morning to a house about four miles distant, whence they walked a little way, and met the Emperor; who, learning from the principal Mandarin, who attended the embassy, that Lord Macartney was indisposed, desired that his Lordship might return to Peking, for the sake of better accommodation. They returned the same day, and indeed it would appear that the Chinese by this time wished their departure altogether; for, Lord Macartney had an interview with the Ministers the same day, in the course of which they recommended to him "to take the benefit of the good weather for his departure, as he would not travel comfortably if he allowed the winter to overtake him, the more especially as he was but poorly in health."

From this time none of the missionaries, of whom there are a number in the country, were allowed to go near our countrymen; and the attendant Mandarines, under pretence of friendship, strongly urged them to propose departing, as a change of treatment might not be found quite pleasant. It should be remarked, that by this time all the presents had been delivered.

On the 3d of September, Lord Macartney presented to the Ministers a number of proposals and requisitions respecting the object of his mission. His Lordship had intended staying till March, but it was now thought advisable to take the hint that had been given. On the 4th he requested permission to depart. The Emperor's permission was with him by next morning, and the second day after was appointed.

The

The Chinese, however, were very considerate in one thing. The warning was short, they therefore gave them a great number of men to assist in packing up; and they were so industrious, that every thing was in complete readiness by the time fixed. On the day of departure, the Ambassador had an interview with the Minister, and received an answer to the propositions he had made on the 3d—*they were all refused*; and the embassy left Peking very much mortified at their want of success: after which Lord Macartney and his suite returned to Canton, where they spent their Christmas.

The failure in this business cannot be easily accounted for. Perhaps the Mandarines who attended the embassy were not addressed in the *feeling* manner they expected. Pretty things for the Emperor were only shewn to them, and they might wish for something substantial for themselves. It is however supposed, that the want of success is chiefly to be attributed to some evil impression made upon the Chinese Court by some of the Native Princes of India, telling them to beware how they allowed the English to obtain a footing among them; and strengthening their admonition by *falsely* stating, that the same people had first, as friends, obtained small settlements in India, which they afterwards increased by repeated wars, driving many of the original owners from their dominions, and establishing upon their ruin an immense empire for themselves.

We are happy, however, to add that, when the last accounts left Canton, some arrangements had taken place which indicated a more friendly disposition on the part of the Chinese; and that some hopes had begun to be entertained that it was yet possible to obtain the object of the voyage, though not perhaps without considerable trouble.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartshorn, Aug. 9.*
IT has ever been far from my inclination to trouble you merely on account of some trifling misprint by the redundancy or deficiency of a letter, which every candid reader will make proper allowance for in a periodical publication of so miscellaneous a nature. But, when the sense is destroyed by the accidental omission of several lines, it is incumbent upon every correspondent, as well for his own credit as that of your valuable Magazine, to endeavour to rectify such mistakes. What I now al-

lude to is in my Staffordshire article, p. 604, col. 2, l. 8, where is a considerable *lapsus verborum*; which, I trust, you will thus set right:

“By Richard Whitworth, esq. I have been promised much information in the vicinity of Stafford. And, in the history of the pottery, I am flattered by the valuable assistance of Josiah Wedgwood, esq. Likewise of the extensive works, which I lately inspected in the South-west part of the county, I hope to receive a full account from the great projector, John Wilkinson, esq. And of the coal-mines, manufactories, and other curious works, which have so long enriched the same populous vicinity, I am promised every necessary information from the principal proprietors.”

Here too allow me to add my obligations to Phineas Hufey, esq. for the contribution of a plate of his picturesque old mansion at Little Witley. The great number of such liberal embellishments already contributed, and others which I still hope to be honoured with, besides a variety of other subjects engraved at my own expence, will render the History of Staffordshire highly ornamental, and, I trust, worthy the notice of a long list of subscribers; the present number of which may be seen in a new circular letter, and at the principal booksellers. S. SHAW, jun.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 12.*
INDULGE a constant reader and occasional correspondent with a little room in your useful Miscellany. The considerable progress already made by Mr. Shaw, p. 603, in collecting materials for his intended County-history, united with the unremitting assiduity with which he must necessarily have applied himself to the work in question, do certainly entitle him, not only to congratulations on what he hath hitherto achieved, but likewise justly claim for him every aid from such as may have it in their power to contribute *aliquid utile aut dulce*. Having, during some time past, amused myself with collecting a few Church-notes and defunctory remarks from different parishes in Staffordshire, I now send you some of them, which are at Mr. Shaw's service. The generality of them, you will perceive, are rather of a trivial nature; it, however, they can be of any use to the Staffordshire Historian, or afford some little amusement to your various readers, my end is completely answered.

Cauldon, a small village in the hundred

dred of Trotmonslow, situated on the left side of the turnpike road leading from Ashbourne to Leek, shall serve for our first article. The church, which is pleasantly situated on a hill, consists of a nave, wherein is one aisle, lately rebuilt of stone, and an ancient chancel, separated from it by a low arch. The contrast between them hath a pretty effect. The body of the church, which is neatly seated and paved, is in length about nine yards; its breadth six yards and a foot. At the West end is a neat gallery, under which a door opens into a small square tower, wherein hangs a single bell. The chancel is from East to West about six yards one foot; and the contrary way it extends five yards. From a flat stone near the communion rails I noticed that there was a brass plate missing. In the church-yard, relatively speaking large, on different upright stones may be read the following inscriptions.—On one stone:

Here lieth

MARGARET MANIFOLD,
aged seven times seven
years old.

So was GEORGE KENT,
her own dear father,
lying in one grave
together.

July 21st, 1750.

On another:

Here

lie the remains of the
Rev. Mr. THOMAS PRINCE,
minister of this place,
who died the
15th, 1757, aged 74.

Who lies here? Reader, stay;
I, Thomas Prince, lie in clay—
And he that reads think of me,
And of the glass that runs for thee.

Amidst a variety of other memorials to the former inhabitants of this village, not worth transcribing, six more particularly engaged my attention, by their recording that the several persons, whose memory for a few years they may chance to preserve, had all survived the rare period of threescore and ten years. Some other particulars relating to this village, as well as notes concerning many more, must be the subject of another letter to Mr. Urban from one who, for the future, will subscribe himself

MEDEVELDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 14,
HANDSWORTH is a village in
Staffordshire, four miles West from

Birmingham. The church stands on the slope of a hill fronting the East, and consists of a nave with three pointed arches, and a little clerestory opposite to the pulpit, and two aisles and a chancel.

At the East end of the North aisle on an altar-tomb is a man in plated armour, like scales on the arms, and like flounces on the body; head on helmet. Against the foot of the tomb is fixed a skeleton on its side in a shroud. Arms above, Barry of seven O. and G.; in a dexter canton, G. a gauntlet O. holding a cross whose transverse only is fleuri. Crest, a stag's head. On a black tablet above, ten lines in capitals almost illegible, part of which are

SIC MORS SEU VE SENIS QUI

Against a South pillar, an oval tablet,
In

memory of

SERGIVS SWELLENORREFFL, esq.

lately resident in the service of
States of Holland at their settlement of
Boethecomba and Bowthamo,
in the East Indies, who died in this parish
on the 15th Aug. 1770,
aged 39.

Gules, a fleur-de-lis Or.

On the South side of the nave a tablet has, A a cross between four others G.

Over a recess and door of the South chancel, behind the pulpit, a double wooden carved cornice, and

JOHN PIDDON
THOMAS OSBORN
C. WARDENS
1701.

Against the South wall of the chancel, a white table for Richard Walter, gent. died Aug. 3, 1788, aged 50.

A fess ingrailed O. between three spread-eagles A. impaling, A. two bars G. a lion passant guardant.

In celo spes mea over the figure of Hope

In the South wall, two stone seats and a piscina.

A locker in the East wall on the North side.

On the same wall, a mural monument for

archdeacon of Stafford,
canon of the cathedral of Lichfield,
and parson of Handsworth, deceased
Sept. 1636, aged 71.

Three crescents a chief Erm.; or, S. a chevron between three crescents A. a chief Erm. *Mors mihi lucrum.*

I could

I could not distinguish the first line; but this is for *John Fulnesby*, precentor of Lichfield 1608, archdeacon of *St. Aurd* 1614, prebendary of *Gaia Major* and *B. D.* 1605, and rector of *Handsworth* and *Aldrich*, c. *Stafford*. In his will, dated Dec. 16, 1629, proved Nov. 11, 1636, he names no place of burial, but gives a legacy of 30*l.* to *Aldrich* and *Barre* poor, making his wife executrix; and so was probably buried at *Aldrich*. *Willis*, *Cath. I.* 406, 419, 446. See *Topogr. IV.* 254, an erroneous copy.

In the North aisle window:

G. six fleurs de lis A.

O. two lions passant guardant dexter Az.

The first is supposed an antient coat of the *Wyrleys*, and the other a later. According to *Mr. Walker*, in *Topogr. IV.* 255, n. they frequently changed their coat.

At the upper end of this aisle, on an altar-tomb of freestone, a man in the same kind of armour as the former in hard blue stone; gauntlets, hair cropt, bare-headed, lion at feet looking up, sword and dagger, crest on a helmet; a woman by him in a close cap, ruff, long sleeves, close gown, dog under her feet. On the front of the tomb these coats:

A. a chevron ingrailed S. between three bugle-horns G. *Wyrley*, quartering S. two lions courant A. crowned O. another coat of *Wyrley*, impaling A. a bend S. between two roses G.

The first single. Crest, two wings on a torse. Quarterly, 1. 4. the bugle-horns; 2. the lions; 3. the bend and roses impaling S. a fess between three ducks A. At the head, Quarterly, 1. the horns; 2. the lions; 3. the bend and roses; 4. the fess between three ducks, impaling V. fretty A.

On the floor are two freestone slabs, on which are cut-in in black lines a man in plated armour, ruff, helmet under his head, a lion looking up at his feet, and this inscription round the ledge:

Here lieth buried the body of *John Wyrley*, esquier, and *Goodith*, his wife, mother of *Humphrey Peyton*, esquier.

The said *John* deceased in February, anno Dⁿⁱ 1594, and the said

Goodith in November 1622. They had between them eleven sonnes and seaven daughters.

GENT. MAG. *August*, 1794.

She lies on a tasseled cushion in the veil head-dress, flowing gown, and laced petticoat. The other is similar, and has this inscription:

Here lieth buried the bodies of *Thomas Wyrley*, esq. and *Dorothy*, his wife, daughter of *Hugh Wamon* (*Harmon*), esq. The said *Thomas* died An^o Dⁿⁱ 1583, the said *Dorothy* in January, 1597 and they had tenn sonns and eight daughters between them.

The figures are similar, but laid the reverse way.

In the East wall above are, Quarterly, 1. O. a chevron G. between three lions rampant A.; 2. the horns; 3. the lions; 4. bend between roses. Crest, the wings, as before. Below, the chevron and lions rampant impaling A. on a cross S. a stag's head between four heathcocks, *Harmon*. W. T. D. the chevron and lions rampant impaling Barry of four

W
Pry's IcsG

a per pale indented quarterly A. and G.

Achievement, with the bugle-horns. *Birch*. Motto: *Aplaisance*.

The font is a grey stone basin, hexagon, on a pedestal of niche-work.

Benefactions.

Sir William Whorwood, knt. gave 15*l.* per annum for ever to charitable uses; of which 5*s.* to the poor.

Henry Coke, gent. 2*l.* per annum.

Thomas Hedgerley, gent. ditto.

Elizabeth Piddock, widow, 1*l.*

William Piddock, of *Smethwick*, gent. 2*l.* *James I.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum for 600 years.

William Lané, gent. 10*s.* for ever.

George Birch, gent. to the poor on *Handsworth* side 13*l.* 4*d.* per annum; and 6*s.* 4*d.* to the minister for a sermon on 25 Dec. for ever.

William Hodgitts, yeoman, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Henry Willis, yeoman, 4*s.*

Roger Osbourne, yeoman, 1*l.*

Henry Osbourne, of the *Spont*, 6*s.* for ever to the poor of *Perry Bar*.

Henry Gibbons, and his brother *Gibbons*, to the poor of ditto for ever, one close, now valued at 25*l.* per ann.

Thomas Bromwich, to the poor of *Handsworth*, *Perry Bar*, and *Great Bar*, a close, valued at 1*l.* 8*s.* per annum.

The manor was held, 20 *William the Conqueror*, by *William Fitz Ausculph*, temp. *Hen. II.* by *Paganus de Paris*

till

till the reign of Henry VI. when the heiress married Comberford. Joan de Someri, wife of Thomas, Lord Botetourt, had demesnes here 8 Edw. III.; John Hardlo, Lord Burnell, one-third of the manor 8 Hen. V, which devolved, temp. Edw. IV. on James Boteler, Earl of Wilts, who was beheaded, and his estate forfeited.

In this parish, West from the church, is *Hampstone* hall, the seat of — *Byrch*, esq. heir to the Wyrleys, here buried. Also *Perry* hall, an old brick mansion, moated round, and having a park of about forty acres. In the reign of John, it was the seat of a family named *Pery*; in *Erdeswick's* time, of the *Stanesfords*; and, from the reign of Cha. II. of the *Gougts*. It was purchased, 1669, of *Bess*, by Sir Henry Gough, knt. who married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton, in the same county, and is now the property of his great grandson, John Gough, esq. (*Camden's Brit.* II. 383).

From *Perry* to *Walsal* six miles by turnpike into the high-road; *Wilenhale*, from the bridge, two miles to *Wolverhampton*. At the first turnpike the road turns to the right; to *Coven-*
try 29, *Tamworth* 15, *Lichfield* 9 miles. A turning to the left to *Stour-*
bridge and *Shrewsbury*, 60 miles from *Wolverhampton*. *Walsal* is a very large, sooty, ill-paved town, having a large church with a tower and spire, and, at the end of the town, a meeting-house newly built.

Wilenhale is a similar town; the church re-built of brick.

Wolverhampton, or, as it is commonly called in the country, *Hampton*, is a large, populous, paved town, having a market on Wednesday, and a great manufactory of locks and buckles. The old church is handsomely built of stone, embattled, with a tower, and spire in the centre; a nave with two aisles and chancel, South and North stone porches; a stone pulpit of niche-work against a South pillar, a sweep of steps round it, and, at foot of them, a large lion sitting. The nave rests on five pointed arches on octagon pillars, and has a double clerestory. The South door of the steps to the road left remains.

At the East end of the South aisle, an altar tomb with a man and woman of the time of Elizabeth, much damaged. A man and woman at the North side holding three bands, or Az. 3 laurel-leaves erect O *Levison*, impaling Barry

of 8. The same in a garter. The three hands imp. chequé quartering At the head, three mullets; in the centre, a trefoil. Three hands, each coat single, and encircled with an inscription. This is said to be a monument of the *Levisons*.

The font at the East end of the North aisle is octagon, adorned with roses, sprigs, tulip, bell, cross, flowers. On the shaft, saints Anthony, Paul, Peter; one with a palm-branch and shield, one with a club, one with his hands elevated.

An altar tomb for

THOMAS LANE, of Bentley, in this county of Stafford, esquier, and Katheryn, his wife.

Three griffins heads S.

A chevron between three mullets.

The last coat imp. the first in a circle.

IN DIVIS \tilde{p} be to God

Over the feet: Quarterly,

1. Per fess O. and Az. G. a chevron between three mullets G.

2. V. a lion rampant G.

3. Barry of eight.

4. A fess fretty between heads

5. A scythe.

6. The griffins heads.

Over it a Latin inscription for John, eldest son of Thomas Lane, of B bred to the bar, died of a fever in Ireland, 1782, aged 60. This monument was erected by his wife Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Fowler, of Pensford, died 1784. Crest, a bearded figure.

Another monument for John Lane, who preserved K. Charles II. at the battle of Worcester. His son Thomas had an augmentation of the royal arms in a dexter canton. He was born 1609; died 1667; and would have been buried by the king in Westminster abbey if he had not on his death-bed refused the honour.

In 1751, the number of houses in *Wolverhampton* were estimated at 1440. people 7454. (*Gent. Mag.* XXII. 347).

In the church-yard, almost fronting the South porch, or principal entrance, is a round pillar, about 20 feet high, covered with rude carvings, divided into several compartments. On the North-West face, at bottom, in the spandrels of a kind of arch, are cut a bird and head looking back at each other. Above, divided by a narrow band, are other similar figures, or dragons with fore-feet and long tails, in lozenges. Above them, a band of Sixon leaves, and, in lozenges, birds and rests. Over these,

these, a narrow band, and then, in lozenges, beasts or griffins. Another band, and a compartment of rude carving, and then a regular plain capital. Whether it supported a cross is uncertain. The bottom of the pillar has stone-masonry worked round it to keep it upright. Whether this is a Danish or Saxon monument is not exactly determined. There is one somewhat like it in Leek church-yard (*Genl. Mag.* I. 167); and others ruder in that of Checkley, in the same county.

Two miles from Wolverhampton is *Tetenbale*, a pleasant village on a hill, on the top of which are several good houses, and on the West slope of which stands the church, consisting of a nave with a clerestory and two aisles, a chancel with its South aisle, which has been re-built, a high stone porch on the South side of the nave, into which you descend by one step, and a square embattled West tower. The East window of the chancel is light and beautiful, of five days of different heights; the round single pillars within with ring capitals projecting, and having an interval between. In the South wall of the chancel, an high pointed arch with round pillars stopped up, are two stalls level, a third East of them raised higher, and a piscina in the angle above. In the arch West of this are two more stalls level, but not contiguous. On the North side of the chancel two pointed arches, stopped up, with flowered capitals; the rail of the communion-table runs on both sides and in front, at the distance of 16 feet from it to the West to the steps. On the North wall a mural monument of a woman kneeling in a gown. Arms: Erm. a martlet, in chief three roundels for Joan, wife of Richard Cresswell, of Burnhurst, 1590.

The South aisle of the chancel is the burial place of the Fowlers of Pinfold, and the lower part of it that of the Wightwicks of Wightwick, Dunster, Castleacre, &c. in this parish, in which is a mural monument for one of them, repaired 1772; another for William Smith, architect, 1724. In the East part of the North aisle is an altar tomb with the figures of John Wrothesley, esq. and Elizabeth, his wife, with this inscription:

Here lye the bodies of John Wrothesley, esq. and Elizabeth, his wyfe, which John decessed the xvijth day of November, a^d Dⁿⁱ 1578.

At the side a man and woman sup-

porting three piles G. in a dexter canton Erm. impalement gone. Eight more figures, and an infant in swaddling-cloaths.

At the head:

which Elizabeth caused this tombe to be made 1580

A cinquefoil O. impaling Barry of eight. Wrothesley impaling it, and single. A dog rampant on her gown.

In the West window of the North aisle, Az. or G. two lions passant guardant O. In the South clerestory window an inscription too high to be read. In the South window a griffin in a round. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

I SEND you the inscriptions on three I prints, which may perhaps be new to you and your readers, and were presented to Mr. Throsby of Leicester; where I saw them.

1. "Sir Richard Stacpoole, of Pembroke-shire, who was knighted by William the Conqueror. The different Welsh historians, and the old records of that principality, mention him among the most respectable men in the year 1091, being the fourth year of the reign of King William Rufus. He married Margaret, second sister of Sir Richard Turberville, Lord of Coyty, and died without issue. Robert, the only brother of Sir Richard Stacpoole, married a daughter of Sir John Siffyft, or Cecil, ancestor to Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and lord high treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir William Stacpoole, his eldest son, married a daughter of Howel ap Ithe, lord of Ross and Rywontoc, now Denbighland. Said Sir William had a command in an army raised in the reign of King Stephen against David, king of Scots, but died young, leaving three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Sir Richard Stacpoole, of Stacpoole, in the county of Pembroke, married a daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, in the Peke. No mention is made of the second son; but Robert, the youngest, encouraged by his cousin, Robert Fitz Stephen, went over to Ireland with Richard, earl of St. Iguile, known by the name of Strongbow, and was a captain of archers in that division of the army which Fitz Stephen commanded under Strongbow, in the year 1168, being the 14th year of K. Henry the Second. The said Robert afterwards settled in Ireland; and from him

the Stacpooles of the county of Clare are descended. The old mansion of Stacpooles court, and a large estate in Pembroke-shire, descended to a grand-daughter of the second Sir Richard Stacpooles, and is now the property of the son of the late Pryse Campbell, esq. who was member for that county."

Sequla pinxit. from a portrait on a monument. *James Weston fecit.*

2. "John Stacpooles, esq. of Cragbrien castle, in the county of Clare, who departed this life the 18th of April, 1771, at the advanced age of 97, retaining to that late period the most eminent abilities, joined to the greatest philanthropy of heart; so that it remained a question, whether he was most beloved or admired; and though his mansion was the seat of the most unbounded hospitality, his coffers ever open to the indigent and deserving, and his indulgence to a numerous tenantry seemed more like the parent than the landlord, to the establishment of many families: yet he increased his patrimony to that degree, and purchased so many and extensive tracts of land, as to leave behind him one of the largest and best circumstanced estates in Ireland: and so far was he from taking advantage of any one's distress, that all who ever dealt with him acknowledged him as the fairest and most liberal of purchasers.

If learning, eloquence, and graceful ease,
Sense to advise, and sprightly wit to please,
And every innate virtue Heaven'er gave,
Could make immortal, he had 'scap'd the grave."

Baron pinxit. James Watson fecit.

3. "Philip Gover, esq. of Wilsington, in Lincolnshire, a steady disinterested friend, who never courted popularity, but was ever deserving of it."

John Russell pinxit, crayon-painter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. James Watson fecit, from the original picture in the possession of George Stacpooles, esq. at Grosvenor-place. D. H.

The Lord Chief Baron MACDONALD'S Charge to the Grand Jury of the County of LEICESTER. Aug. 14, 1794, printed at their Request, by the Chief Baron's Clerk.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

WE are here assembled, in our respective departments, to exercise the most awful functions which Providence has permitted to belong to mankind; no less than that of—*man judging man.*

It may not be unprofitable for us, at a time when there are to be found those who would vilify and deride our ancient and approved system of law and government, to contemplate for a moment that vital part of it, upon the execution of which we are now about to enter.

At a time when some men are endeavouring to dazzle the ignorant, and impose upon the unwary, by holding out to them speculative advantages and improvements; we owe it to ourselves and to posterity carefully to examine that which we possess, for that it is which will be hazarded. When we see that bursting the bands of all law and established government leads immediately to the wanton and unceasing effusion of human blood; we cannot, perhaps, employ a few moments of our time more profitably than in contemplating the effects which flow from the system of criminal justice long established in this kingdom, the means adopted for ascertaining truth, and the scrupulous caution and tenderness prescribed where life and liberty are in question.

To you, Gentlemen, it belongs to perform that task which is the least painful, and which the extreme circumspection and provident care of our law has allotted to you, namely, that of shielding a fellow-subject from answering an improper accusation.

Such is the tenderness and delicacy of the criminal jurisprudence of this country, that not even the tranquillity and peace of mind of any subject whatever is suffered to be interrupted, by answering the charge of any individual, unless a majority of the grand inquest of the county shall see reasonable grounds to make that subject account to a petty jury for the conduct imputed to him.

Of the Court is required, by the same system of cautious jurisprudence, to take especial care that crimes, distinct in their nature, be not confounded; that charges affecting the life and liberty of man be stated according to the precise provisions of the law; that evidence, in its nature leading to ambiguous or false conclusions, be excluded; that a watchful anxiety be observed respecting the general rights of the accused; and that the duty of the sovereign of these realms be practically observed by executing *justice in mercy.*

It is the petty jury which is to constitute the fact; our habits are to look for the preservation, in an eminent de-

gree,

gree, of every thing which is valuable amongst us. In what remote period of our existence as a social community this most simple and most efficacious protection against oppression and wrong was first promulgated, it is difficult to pronounce. It is an easier task to recollect what have been the extensive effects of it, and to assure ourselves that these effects will continue so long as their purity, firmness, and impartiality, shall continue.

The institution itself is grounded in the two most powerful springs of action in our nature—self-preservation, and fellow-feeling. That measure which the jurymen metes to his fellow-subject *to-day* may be measured out to himself *to-morrow*; it imports his self-preservation, therefore, that such measure be a just one. The jurymen, in like manner, when called upon to pronounce what were the motives which dictated the conduct proved upon a prisoner (as malefactor, and many others), must put himself for the moment in that prisoner's place at the time of the act imputed to him, and consider from what motives such an act would or could have proceeded had he himself been the actor. In a word, you, the controllers of the accuser, the Court, which is to bear an even hand between the publick and the accused, and the petty jury, who are to look into the evidence of the actions of men, and thence into their hearts, bear several and distinct parts, all co-operating, as far as human wisdom can contrive, to make public security consist with strict justice to individuals, and with truth.

Such is the general result of that combination of functions and authorities which unite and constitute the present solemnity.

Thus are our lives and personal liberty guarded and protected; and, if we examine the effects which have flowed from the security which we enjoy with respect to *property*, we shall find that this security has stimulated the efforts of the *husbandman*, and has been the parent of that industry and ingenuity which diffuses our commodities and manufactures over the known world. Imagine, for an instant, that the period were arrived when life and liberty were sported with, and property were a thing no longer existing, you must be satisfied that commerce, manufacture, agriculture, arts, and learning, would not long survive.

Can any one among us, who bears a part in the present solemnity, or who beholds it, refrain from turning his thoughts towards some considerations of the most essential consequence at the present moment?

Were public notoriety insufficient for the purpose of convincing us, that corruption and contagion have found their way to some part of this great and (hitherto deemed) wise nation, the labours of the two Houses of Parliament, *excited by his Majesty's paternal care*, must put it beyond all question, that there are those amongst us who would annihilate the blessings which we now commemorate, and every other blessing which flows from an antient and approved system of law and civil government. We owe much to the watchful care of every branch of our Legislature, who have afforded us *timely notice* of the existence of some internal enemies; of the destructive means intended to be used by them; and of the flimsy pretexts under which their machinations were to be carried on. It is a matter of consolation to think, that the principal actors in these seditious practices seem to be—the idle, the profligate, the insolvent, the bankrupt, and those who burn with a *restless*, not with an *honourable*, ambition. These men conspire to delude and seduce the unwary and less opulent part of their fellow-subjects.

By these men the very order of human nature, as appointed by Providence, is, in their writings, imputed as matter of blame to our system of government. The very disparity of human condition, with respect to the greater or less attainment of opulence, which is supposed (not always justly) to constitute worldly happiness, is, in like manner, held forth as a vice in our laws and government; let it, however, be recollected, that this very disparity is the foundation of all the relative duties of a human society, upon the observance or neglect of which all *merit* or *demerit* in this our probationary state mainly depends.

Notions so repugnant to our nature, and to the ultimate purpose of our being, can only be propagated for the purpose of mischief and confounding. The object of such men can only be, with respect to the more crafty and insidious among them, the violent assumption of unbidden power, or *ferocious tyranny*; and, with respect to the heedless and the desperate, the object must be, the gorging themselves with a short lived plunder, *unwilling*

unwilling to recollect, that its sure attendant must be a long and universal poverty, in which they must themselves participate.

It is however, I trust, an experiment as vain as it is wicked to attempt to exchange laws and government, gradually improved in a course of ages, checked, balanced, and counterpoised, in the manner which we this day contemplate, productive in experience of *wealth, happiness, and prosperity, for confusion, rapine, proscription, and blood.*

To you, gentlemen of this county, it must be a source of much satisfaction to consider that you have already provided, not the *remedy*, but (what is more important) the *preventive*, which is now diffusing itself through the nation at large. A reasonable attention is given to an evil, somewhat more than in its infancy, which has gotten a degree of method and consistency, and which is supported by the declared enemies of all social order; that attention is guided by the noted characteristics of the people of this kingdom—*sound sense and personal resolution.*

An orderly and dignified preparation by the *yeomanry*, in other words, the pith and substance, of this county, to resist external force, or to resist *lawless outrage by legal internal force*, we see and look to with gratitude and confidence.

When we observe that this protection, which is held out to our laws and constitution of government, comprises the names of persons respectable as much from private and personal character as from fortune or from rank, we may reasonably conclude, that the dark efforts of men, who have every thing to gain, and nothing to lose, and of those who for a moment may be misled by them, must be abortive.

On the part of the civil magistrates of every description, their duty must be closely attended to, in order to anticipate the necessity of availing ourselves of the generous exertions of our armed protectors in the last extremity.

Vigilance and activity, tempered with prudence and moderation; promptitude and vigour, regulated by a conscientious attention to the principles of our law; will be required of him. The exertions of all men, throughout the scale of civil magistracy, supported by the preparation of the armed strength of the *respectable yeomanry* (whose best interests are inseparably interwoven with those of

their country), we may be confident will cast a powerful shield around this nation, the centre of a mighty empire.

Gentlemen, it cannot but strike me with some surprize, that this county furnishes so slender a calendar as that which is now before me, which calls for no particular remarks. This well accords with that spirit of good order, and manly determination to support our antient law and government, which are so strongly manifested among you.

It only remains for me earnestly to hope, that the exertions of the magistracy, and the zeal and spirit of the respectable yeomanry, may preserve this county in that orderly state in which I have the happiness to find it; and may long secure to it, in common with the rest of this great and opulent community, the blessing of those laws and that constitution of government, to which (not unseasonably, I trust,) I have attracted your attention.

Observations on Mr. ROBINSON'S remarkable Case of Hydrophobia.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 15.

I HAVE been a member of the Royal College of Physicians about the space of a quarter of a century, during which period I have enjoyed a pretty large share of professional employment. Knowing, however, that there is frequently much difficulty to rise in practice early in life, it has always been my custom, whenever I discovered ingenious young men, either as physicians or apothecaries, to afford all that patronage which results from recommending them to their patients and friends upon every occasion in my power; and, when I have deemed their practice reprehensible, which has rarely happened, to give my advice to them *privately*. I was induced to say so much from the perusal of a paper in your last Magazine, p. 598, intitled, "*A remarkable Case of Hydrophobia, by G. North Robinson, Surgeon, Chip Norton, Oxfordshire,*" concerning the practice of "*a young gentleman of the faculty, who, after the use of the knife and the caustick, unfortunately underook to cure, or prevent, the effects of the wound by means of salivation, in preference to the usual and most effectual remedy, the sea-water.*"

All the parties are perfectly strangers to me; but, after noticing a misnomer in the title of Mr. Robinson's paper, as there is nothing *remarkable* in the case of the hydrophobia related, I will venture

ture to declare, that the treatment of the young medical gentleman, though unsuccessful, was judicious, agreeable to all the knowledge we possess, which is still but little, of this dreadful malady. I will venture to appeal to any member of the College of Physicians in proof of it, and particularly to gentlemen who have written upon the bite of rabid animals, as Dr. Vaughan of Leicester, Dr. Hamilton of Ipswich, Dr. Percival of Manchester, Dr. Haygarth of Chester, Dr. James Sims of London; and I will predict that each will support my opinion.

Mr. Robinson gave bark, I suppose, as a tonic. Why was the patient bled if tonics were indicated? The late Dr. Fothergill did indeed recommend bleeding; but, if Mr. Robinson had read a late performance by Dr. Mease, on the bite of rabid animals, he would there have learned the futility of sea-bathing, and of all his scarifications, and that the history of medicine does not afford one case of recovery after bleeding.

The following censure is unbecoming any man in giving the prognosis of a disease; and still more censurable respecting a disease of which we know nothing satisfactory as to the cure:

"Though this case proved irrecoverably lost, from the patient's strength being so nearly exhausted, which he had not perfectly recovered since the process of salivation, and from the unremitting violence of the disease, until the opium united with camphor, by being more often administered, abated the spasmodic convulsions of Nature; yet, had this been sooner effected, I should have flattered myself with a more favourable issue."

If the patient's strength was exhausted by salivation, why, I repeat, did Mr. Robinson bleed him? It was the last weakening medicine employed; and certainly it would have been more candid to have introduced the censure upon this rather than upon the distant application of mercury: besides, favourable relations have been given of mercury in the hydrophobia, but not one instance of recovery after bleeding. Fatality has been uniformly the result as far as I know.

In short, whoever the young medical gentleman may be, I approve his treatment, and consider the unfortunate event as very extraordinary; but, instead of hasty censure, I deem the case worthy of future attentive investigation; and, should these remarks of mine ever be read by this gentleman, I should be

very happy to have a minute detail of facts (my name being known to the Printer), not with a view to censure any individual, but, if possible, to clear up doubts in medical science, and to lead us to a rational and successful practice, of which, unhappily, we are yet ignorant. MEDICUS LONDINENSIS.

Mr. URBAN.

Aug. 8.

HAD B. B. B. p. 617, possessed a spirit of candour, he might have assigned the best of motives for Mr. Toulmin's letter respecting Dr. Priestley's departure from England. He was desirous of removing an ill-grounded insinuation, and of vindicating the honour of your Miscellany, which a malevolent correspondent had evidently abused. I am aware that great effects often proceed from little causes; but no man, who has heard of the treatment Dr. Priestley has met with for the last three or four years, can be at a loss for a reason why he should prefer the society of the inhabitants of America to that of his own countrymen. Whether persecution be exercised against a Presbyterian or a Roman Catholic, it is to me equally detestable, as I consider no man to be responsible to another for his religious opinions, not even to the civil magistraté, provided his actions do not interrupt the tranquillity of the State. I have even been offended of late by the illiberal trash with which some pages have been disgraced on the subject of Dr. Geddes, a man who stands high in the opinion of every scholar, whatever may be the sentiments of an angry brother. Your Magazine has long been respected as the repository of useful and entertaining literature; suffer not its sheets to be occupied with personal reflexions. More than once you have laudably determined not to admit such communications; keep steady to your resolution, good Mr. Urban, and consign to the fire every letter that contains abuse, whether written by a friend or a foe, a Church-of-England man, or a Dissenter, a scholar or an unlettered knave. By this conduct your Miscellany will continue to maintain its accustomed reputation.

An equally praise worthy motive may be assigned for Mr. Toulmin's undertaking to republish Neal's History of

* Alas! our correspondents little know how many of that description are daily to be continued: EDIT.

the Puritans. The book is a book of importance, and it was become scarce and dear. Foreigners have resorted to it as a work affording the most ample information on that part of the English history which it comprehends. The Dissenters are a considerable body of men in this kingdom, and have sent out numerous colonies to foreign parts; and there are many inquisitive persons, both at home and abroad, who may wish to have an account of their rise and progress. Their curiosity will be gratified by the perusal of Neal's book; and it is of very little consequence, to a mind that thirsts after knowledge, whether the author be a *Catholic Independent*, or the editor a *Socinian Baptist*. If we are to reject all literary works that are not written by persons of the same religious opinions with ourselves, the shelves of our libraries would be stripped of many of their best books. In such a case, the member of the Church of England must part with Lardner's *Credibility of the Gospel History*, and Leland's *Reply to the Deists*; and the Dissenter must banish from his study the truly valuable works of a Cave and a Burnet, and every useful work that has been written on the subject of religion by the followers of the Papal see. But a true scholar has no prejudices of this kind; he will consult every book that promises to give him information. He will express his gratitude both to Mr. Neal and his Editor, regardless of the opinion, and despising the insinuations, of B. B. B.

The last paragraph of your correspondent's letter, which is a mere echo to the cry of another on the subject of Masonry, I shall leave to be animadverted on by the gentlemen of the Fraternity, observing only (though without knowing any of the *arcana*, and not thinking, with the learned Dr. Stukeley, that it contains any remains of the Eleusinian mysteries, except the injunction of silence), that I have always considered it to be a peaceable, benevolent institution. Many of our princes would not have honoured it with their names if it contained the seeds, and sanctioned the principles, of anarchy and confusion. It certainly has no relation to the French revolution, which has proceeded from other, but very obvious causes, which at present I shall not undertake to develop, and has been conducted by very different agents from the *Brethren of the Craft*. These last gentlemen,

though friends of rational freedom, and consequently of the British Constitution, would think themselves grossly insulted, if it could be supposed for a moment, that they would participate in the bloody scenes with which the last stages of the French revolution have been unhappily attended.

The foregoing strictures are offered by one who is not acquainted with Dr. Priestley or Mr. Toulmin, nor has the least connexion with any one of their friends or correspondents. They are dictated by a spirit that has a due regard to truth and justice, that can acknowledge merit wherever it is found, whose indignation is roused at the very unhandsome treatment which the above-mentioned gentlemen have received.

Yours, &c.

N. L.

* * * This letter supercedes that of T. W.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

WHATEVER merit may be due to Mr. Toulmin for the defence of an absent friend, I think he hath contradicted one part of my letter (see p. 430) with too much asperity. I said I had heard that Dr. Priestley, to avoid the mortification which he expected to meet with in your Magazine for the month of March last, went on-board ship the very day it was printed; but it appears, from the satisfactory testimony of Mr. Toulmin, that he preached a sermon in London a few days after that time. But, whether true or false, I can assure Mr. Toulmin that the report was notorious, that Dr. Priestley did go on-board on the last day of March; for, even the public papers announced this great event to have happened on the above-mentioned day; and I have heard it confirmed by private report. It may, therefore, still be matter of curious enquiry, whether the learned Chemist really did draw in his horns in this manner, and then venture abroad again upon finding all safe. It is, however, at best but a very trifling circumstance, not affecting in the least the general charges which my letter contained. Mr. Toulmin will certainly allow that Dr. Priestley's departure was very sudden, without the smallest defence of himself or his chemistry, notwithstanding the charges against him were serious ones, and grounded on matters of fact.

I think, Mr. Urban, you must agree with me, from the anxious manner in which Mr. Toulmin hath defended his absent friend, that, if either he, or any other

other of the numerous friends whom the Doctor has left behind him, had been able to offer any thing, in the smallest degree palliative, it would not have been neglected.

One of your correspondents, I perceive, ascribes the Doctor's leaving England to parental affliction; to which much may certainly be due; but it ought to be remembered, that that reason had existed long before, and could hardly have operated almost instantaneously at the time that he had just rebuilt his laboratory; a circumstance at which he expressed so much pleasure and happiness after the mortification of having been two years deprived of it. To this should also be added the fact of his having just taken a long lease of his house; and the whole being attended with great and very inconvenient expence. It is surely very extraordinary that he should abandon this house, and this laboratory, at the very moment that he was exulting and publishing to the world the great importance of his *supposed* discoveries (actually made *as he asserts*) in this very laboratory; after promising the *Chemical World* that he would stick to the subject; after raising such wonderful expectations; after telling us that we might expect to hear from him often and regularly, he having then materials before him for another publication on the subject. But, unfortunately for this celebrated DISCOVERER of the component parts of the atmosphere, I repeat it, Mr. Urban, Dr. Harrington's *New Year's Gift* to Dr. Priestley made its appearance in your Magazine with a celerity which did him infinite credit, and which shews that he will suffer no man to purloin his well-earned discoveries with impunity. To this publication, short as it is, I once more refer your readers; and once more declare, that it has totally blasted every hope which Dr. Priestley can entertain of preserving his reputation as a discoverer of the true formation of air.

Whether the fear of encountering another paper of this kind, or any more serious dread, might preponderate in the Doctor's mind, I know not; but certain it is, from this moment we have heard of nothing but his departure; not a word more of his DISCOVERIES; not a word in defence of himself or his chemistry. But Mr. Toulmin will certainly allow that much was necessary in

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both of these respects; and I wish that he were able to defend the Doctor from these charges with the same success that he has defended him from the other. I certainly confess, that it is of little consequence whether Dr. Priestley embarked in the end of March, or the beginning of April. CAMBRIENSIS.

Mr URBAN, *Taunton, Aug. 16.*

I AM concerned to find that your correspondent J. R. should construe my correcting a mistake about the real author of "Intimations and Evidences of a future State" into an imputation, even only a tacit and implied one, of an intention in him to injure the reputation of my late friend, Mr. Thomas Watson, of Bridgewater. The work possesses such merit and excellences that it will do credit to any name. My deceased friend, I doubt not, would have esteemed it an honour to have been considered as the author. But it would have been remote from the purity and integrity of his mind to have kept any part of the praise it deserves from its real author. That gentleman is perfectly unknown to me; but I should hope that he has not seen my endeavours to have the work assigned to its true author in the same light in which they have appeared to J. R. He and myself, I am persuaded, are equally clear of any intentions to depreciate a publication, the design and execution of which entitle it to be esteemed and read. If it be not impertinent, I wish to say this, through the channel of your *Miscellany*, to rectify the apprehensions of J. R. and to convey my respects to him, and Mr. Watson, of Whitby.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

A short Statement of the Riots which took place this mornib, so far as respects the City of London.

On Wednesday, Aug 20, at two P. M. information having been given at the Vestry-house, that a riot was beginning in Shoe-lane; orders were given to all the constables to be immediately on duty, to keep the peace of the city; and, while they were assembling, the two city marshals proceeded to Shoe-lane, where they found the mob actually breaking into a house in Smeaton's street, which backs on No. 22, Shoe-lane, which was a house of rendezvous. With difficulty the city marshals turned out those who had entered the house, but, for want of force, could secure none of them. At three o'clock the Lord Mayor came on the spot with a party of constables, and endeavours were made,

without

without effect, to clear the street, and completely to disperse the people. At this time, the mob were no otherwise mischievous than in refusing to depart, and in saluting the chief magistrate and peace officers, at every effort they made, with hissing, hooting, and hallooing. The Lord Mayor, having learnt that other places were threatened, returned to the Mansion-house at five, and instantly sent to the artillery company and to the light horse volunteers, to desire that they would assemble under arms as soon as possible, and join him in Shoe-lane. Learning soon after that the mob had increased, and finding there was no time to lose, he sent to the Tower, to request the aid of a detachment of his Majesty's guards, and returned at six o'clock to Shoe-lane, where the mob had assembled in great numbers; and although there were 100 constables present, who were zealously aided by the Common Council and principal inhabitants of the ward, it was found, after repeated efforts, impossible to quell the riot. Sometime after seven, the Lord Mayor, hearing that the guards were at hand, read the riot-act in three different places, in doing which he was saluted from some of the houses, and from the mob, with hooting and hissing. The detachment of his Majesty's Coldstream regiment of guards, under the conduct of Captain Brice and Ensign Lloyd, being arrived, they cleared the place, and the avenues leading to it, of the mob, with little difficulty, and without doing the least injury to any one. Soon after, the artillery company arrived, under the command of Sir Watkin Lewes, their colonel, and were desired by the Lord Mayor to proceed immediately to the Mansion-house, and to bend their attention towards the Eastern part of the city. About eight o'clock, information was brought, that a powerful mob was demolishing a house in Holborn, opposite to Castle-street, upon which the Lord Mayor proceeded thither, with Capt. Brice, and part of the detachment, being preceded by Mr. Hollier, the city marshal, with some constables, who found the rioters in the very act of forcing the door and windows of the house. Mr. Hollier seized two of them, but, being violently assaulted from behind, was obliged to let one go, and with difficulty secured the other till the military came up. The mob here was very numerous and daring, some of them throwing stones, &c. at the pacific officers and militia. The Lord Mayor read the riot-act, and with some difficulty, though without the least hurt to any one, the guards drove the mob back, and peace was in time restored. About nine o'clock word was brought, that the mob was in Bride-lane, attempting to demolish a house there. From the number and turbulent temper of the people in Holborn, it was not possible for some time to quit that situation; but, as soon as there was an appearance of quiet there, the Lord Mayor, with the city

marshal, moved towards Bride-lane, attended by Captain Brice and a division of the guards, leaving parties in Holborn and Shoe-lane. In Fleet-street they were met by Adjutant Dunlop and a division of the light horse volunteers, who were ordered to go to Holborn. The crowd in Fleet-street was immense. On coming to Bride-lane, the Lord Mayor heard that the rioters, after destroying the house there, were gone to Long-lane; he followed, and, in his way meeting with Captain Herries and another division of the light horse volunteers, desired they would attend him. On coming into Long-lane, they found that the mob had gutted the house, and were with great celerity gone to another in Golden-lane, which being understood to be out of the city, the Lord Mayor was obliged to desist from the pursuit, and to return with Captain Brice and his division to the rest of the detachment in Shoe-lane, leaving to Captain Herries to pursue the rioters, which he did with equal gallantry and success; for, though they were gone from Shoe-lane when he reached the place, he set off with his division at a smart trot, and overtook them in Moorfields, in the act of demolishing the Sash public-house, in the sight of a number of the country constables. Here the mob attacked the light horse volunteers with brick-bats, &c. notwithstanding which, Captain Herries forced his way to the house, in doing which he received three violent blows from brick-bats or stones, and caused his two center files to alight and enter the house, where they seized five rioters, who were by the division conveyed to, and safely lodged in, the Shore-ditch watch-house. Having done this service, Capt. Herries returned to Moorfields after the rioters, but found they were gone, and, it was said, towards St. Mary Axe; to which place Capt. Herries immediately proceeded on a full gallop, and got there before any mob arrived. After having so done, and examined the streets in that part of the city, finding every thing was quiet, he went to meet the Lord Mayor, and continued with the light horse volunteers to patrol the city till they were dismissed at two o'clock in the morning. When the Lord Mayor returned to Shoe-lane, he received advice that the mob intended to come from Moorfields to demolish the Ship, in White Cross-street; he sent to the Mansion house to desire the artillery company would proceed thither, under the command of Sir Watkin Lewes, reserving the guards to proceed with them to that or any other part of the city, when it could be ascertained whither the mob was gone. Sir Watkin accordingly marched, with the artillery company, to White Cross-street, and arrived at the critical minute, the mob being then actually proceeding thither from Moorfields, but were effectually prevented by Sir Watkin from doing any mischief in that part of the city; and, finding

ing themselves likely to be attacked, the rioters retired, and the city was quiet the rest of the night. On Thursday the *Metro-polis*, and particularly the city, rang with reports of what the rioters meant to do. Lists of places were handed about, of houses and public buildings marked out to be demolished, and of persons destined to be murdered; the whole of which had evidently no other object than that of harralting, perplexing, and terrifying, the magistrates and peaceable inhabitants. As, however, real attacks were made upon the constables stationed in *Bride-lane* and *Shoe-lane*, the Lord Mayor thought it his duty to send to the Tower for assistance; and at two o'clock he received a party, commanded by Capt. Boulton, who in some hours after was followed by another party under the command of Capt. Brice, whose gallantry and humanity had on the preceding evening appeared so conspicuous. The light horse volunteers were on duty by three o'clock, and the artillery company at five. Multitudes of idle and disorderly persons were in the streets, but all seemed quiet till about ten that night, when advice came, that the constables in *Shoe-lane* were hard pressed by a mob with bludgeons and stones; upon which part of the artillery company marched thither, and part of the guards took post in front of the *Mansion-house*, and the rest of the guards and artillery company remained under arms ready to march on the shortest notice. The artillery company got to *Shoe-lane* just as the mob had overpowered the constables, and perfectly secured the place, being assisted by Adjutant Dunlop and a division of the light horse volunteers, who were, in so doing, very much insulted by a mob in *Fleet-street*. The rioters, finding the city too well guarded for their purpose, flew into the county, and demolished a house in *Gray's Inn-lane*. No other rioting or mischief was attempted to be done in the city that night. On Friday hopes were entertained that the rioters would discontinue their outrages, and accordingly no military force was asked for before it became dusk, when a small detachment, under the command of Capt. Fuller, came to the *Mansion-house*, and were followed by the artillery company. The light horse volunteers were also on duty. No disturbance of any kind happened in the city, unless we notice an attempt, made by an anonymous bill, to have a meeting at *Founders Hall*, for the proposed purpose of "taking into consid-

eration the appealing from the militia act," which by the Lord Mayor's orders was stopped from taking place, and those who met in the street, after ineffectually trying to persuade the inhabitants that the Lord Mayor acted illegally and tyrannically, departed quietly at eight o'clock. The only alarm that took place any where that night was towards *Clerkenwell*, to which the light horse volunteers, on a requisition from the magistrates, marched with great alacrity, but found the danger was over; the rioters had, however, attempted to demolish a house at *Buttle Bridge*, but were disturbed in the act by the peace-officers, who with some difficulty secured one of them, and dispersed the rest. There being no appearance of farther riots, the Lord Mayor, on the Saturday morning, informed the Duke of Portland, Secretary of State for the home department, that he thought the city was perfectly restored to peace and good order, and therefore declined the further aid of military force. Too much praise cannot be given to the Chief Magistrate of the City; or to the officers commanding, and men composing, the several detachments of his Majesty's guards, for their order, temper, and good behaviour, during the whole of this disagreeable service. The readiness and spirit with which the artillery company and the light horse volunteers stood forward in support of the civil power, and the eminent services rendered by both corps, justly entitle them to the applause and gratitude of their fellow-citizens and the public. The two city marshals, Mr. Clark and Mr. Hollier, behaved from first to last with that vigilance and intrepidity which distinguish good and able officers. The Common Council of *Farringdon Without*, and of *Cripplegate Without*, very laudably and spiritedly exerted themselves in support of the magistracy. The citizens at large shewed a just abhorrence of the wicked and nefarious attempts to renew the terrible scenes of 1780. And it is but justice to the city constables and watchmen to declare, that they in general behaved well. We have noticed the services of Sir *Watkin Lewes*; and have to add, that Mr. Alderman *Newnham*, hearing in the country what was passing, came in great haste to town, took his post as Lieutenant Colonel of the artillery company, and attended, and rendered material assistance to the Lord Mayor in that situation. Several of the Aldermen were equally active in their respective wards.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF COMMONS.

March 17.

IT was ordered, on the motion of *Mr. Burks*, that it be an instruction

to the Managers for conducting the trial of *Mr. Hastings*, that they should enquire into such circumstances as have tended to prolong the trial, and to report

port the same to the House, with their opinions thereon.

Mr. *Mitchin* presented the report of the Committee on the bill for augmenting the militia; which, after some conversation between Messrs. *Baker*, *Poruss*, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and *Gen. Smith*, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* presented the new alien bill; which was read the first time.

The order of the day, for the third reading of the slave-trade bill, being read, and the question put,

Lord *Sheffield* wished to postpone the third reading of the bill till Friday, in order to give the planters an opportunity of offering substantial sentiments to the House on the subject.

Mr. *Wilberforce* observed, that the bill had been a long time before the House, and twice committed; and that every description of persons interested had had ample opportunities of expressing their opinions of the measure.

Mr. *Fox* spoke on the same side of the question, and deprecated all farther delay. He wished gentlemen to consider, that the bill was about to go to another place, a House of slow proceeding.

Messrs. *Cawthorne*, *H. Browne*, *Dent*, *Nwobam*, &c. having delivered their sentiments, the House divided; and the bill passed in favour of the bill 74, against it 34. Majority 40.

Gen. *Fitzpatrick* moved for an Address to his Majesty, stating the opinion of the House, that the detention of Messrs. de la Fayette, Lameth, &c. by his Majesty's ally, the King of Prussia, was injurious to the cause of the Combined Powers; and beseeching his Majesty to intercede with the King of Prussia for their release, in such manner as he may deem most expedient.

Col. *Tarleton*, after a very fine eulogy on the character of M. La Fayette, repented, in seconding the motion, the extreme impolicy, as well as impropriety, of treating with so much severity a man taken in a neutral country.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that, in the present instance, there was not a case made out strong enough to warrant the interposition of the House. He stated the particulars of the French capture, which was by no means extraordinary; the general of an hostile army was found within the lines of the enemy, and accordingly taken prisoner.

In his opinion, the whole was perfectly consistent with the rights of war and the law of nations. Neither did he agree with the Hon. Gentleman in thinking that M. de la Fayette's conduct, or the consequences of it, deserved well, either from his own country or mankind in general. He begged to disclaim that this country had any power in the disposal of the character in question; and, viewing the question as he did, he must resist the motion.

Mr. *Fox* argued in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Burke* spoke warmly against the motion. He considered M. de la Fayette as the chief author of all the horrid calamities which had resulted to France since the Revolution. In substantiating these allegations, he went somewhat into detail. He contended that La Fayette had no claim whatever on the compassion of his Majesty; for, even if for his conduct towards this country in the American war was all he had a right to expect, and that, he believed, was already granted him.

Messrs. *Grey*, *R. Thornton*, and *W. Smith*, spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Ryder* was against the motion; and observed, that the proceeding, carried to the length the hon. mover wished it to be, would go to imply a full approbation, on the part of the House, of the system for which M. de la Fayette had suffered.

Several other members spoke; after which the House divided; for the motion 43, against it 153. Majority 110.

H. OF LORDS.

March 18.

The Earl of *Guilford* desired that the heads of those treaties which had been entered into with several foreign powers might be read: which being done, his Lordship entered at great length into the subject, and moved, "that the treaties made with foreign powers had an obvious tendency to make us principals in the war, and adopt and support those views which such powers might have had before we entered into it; motives which had been disavowed repeatedly by his Majesty's Ministers.

After a long uninteresting debate, the House divided, Contents 9, Non-contents 96.

In the Commons, the same day, Bellicat's naturalization, stone duty, For-
tar

far roads, Bedford poor, and Chester bills, were read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.
March 19

The Duke of *Clarence* presented a petition from the Committee of merchants and planters, to have counsel heard on the second reading of the slave-trade bill. Ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, the same day, several road, inclosure, and canal bills, were read in their different stages; after which the House adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.
March 20

Lord *Auckland* moved, that there be laid before the House, accounts of all the ships cleared out of ports in Great Britain to the coast of Africa, with their tonnage, from the year 1788 to the latest period they can be made up. Also, accounts of the number of Negroes imported into the West Indies for the same period. Ordered.

The Duke of *Clarence* presented a petition, on behalf of the merchants of Liverpool, against the bill now depending for preventing the supply of foreign territories with slaves in British ships, or by British subjects. Ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, the same day, the bill for augmenting the militia was read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.
March 21.

The Duke of *Norfolk* presented a petition from Mr. Howard, praying leave for a bill to be brought in to dissolve the marriage of the said Mr. Howard with his now wife; and leave being given, his Grace brought in the bill; which was read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, a message was received from his Majesty, acquainting the House, that his Majesty intended to appropriate the dwelling, formerly occupied by the auditors of the Exchequer, to the use, and for the future residence, of the Speaker of the House of Commons for the time being.

An address was voted to his Majesty, returning the thanks of the House for the above communication; which passed *nam. con.*

H. OF LORDS.
March 24.

The Marquis *Cornwallis* took the oaths and his seat on his promotion.

The Lord *Chancellor* said, he had the honour of informing his Lordship, that the House had passed an unanimous vote of thanks for his gallant conduct during the war in India, and for having concluded it upon such advantageous terms for the country; and it being also part of that vote, that he should receive those thanks in his place in that House, he therefore had the honour of communicating those thanks by reading the vote.

Marquis *Cornwallis* expressed his gratitude for the distinguished honour thus bestowed upon him; at the same time begged to assure the House, that the success of the plans was owing to the exertions and support he received from the officers and men.

The House ordered the decree of the Court of Session, in the appeal Innes against Leslie, to be affirmed.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the Committee, on the bill for funding part of the navy debt, was received, and, with a clause suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, enacting, that no navy bills should be made payable at a later date than 15 months after April next, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. *Thompson* moved, "that there be laid before the House, a list of all the foreigners ordered to quit the country under the powers of the alien bill;" which, after a short debate, was negatived without a division.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved, "that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would order to be laid before the House, a copy of a letter written by the Secretary of State, dated Whitehall, March 14, to the lieutenants of the several counties, with the plans thereto annexed, &c.

Mr. *Martin*, in seconding the motion, expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of Ministers during the present war.

Mr. *Wesson* spoke in support of the motion; and took the opportunity to animadvert with great severity on the conduct of Ministers in the present instance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed,

served, that, when the papers were before the House, it would be best known how to decide on the conduct of Ministers in the instance alluded to. The motion was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 25.

Lord Grenville presented a message from his Majesty, the purport of which was, "that his Majesty had thought it necessary to make a farther augmentation of his army, and to adopt other plans for guarding the sea coast, and to enable him to call a number of troops speedily together, to repel any attempt the French should make to carry their avowed intention of invading this country into execution; and trusting to the support of that House, and the exertions of his people, to carry the same into effect."

The above being read, Lord Grenville moved, that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that the House be summoned.

Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered for Perthshire, in Scotland, in the room of Gen. Murray, deceased.

Mr. Secretary Dundas presented a message from his Majesty, similar to that delivered to the House of Lords by Lord Grenville; which, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, was ordered to be taken into consideration next day.

Mr. Adam prefaced a motion on the Scotch law with a speech of considerable length. His principal object was, to assimilate the criminal code of Scotland as nearly as possible to that of this country; and to allow the former the benefits which result to the latter from its excellent and admirable system of criminal laws. He concluded with moving to the following effect: that a select Committee be appointed, to take into consideration so much of the criminal law of Scotland as relates to the crime of leasing-making, or sedition, the right of appeal, of a new trial, the competency of witnesses, law of evidence, power of the Lord Advocate, the proposition of introducing a *grand jury* into that system, &c. and to report the same, with their opinions thereon, to the House.

Mr. Secretary Dundas deemed it his

duty to oppose the motion, as it tended to introduce a sudden, dangerous, and most extensive innovation into the system of laws by which Scotland had been governed for a very great length of time, and under which the people found themselves perfectly happy. He compared the legal system of both countries; and contended that the laws of Scotland were better adapted for that country.

Mr. Serjeant Adair, at some length, contended for the propriety of instituting the Committee.

The *Master of the Rolls* replied to Serjeant Adair.

Several other gentlemen delivered their sentiments: when, the question being loudly called for, there appeared,
Ayes 24, Noes 77

H. OF LORDS.

March 26.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day, "that his Majesty's message should be taken into consideration;" and the same being read, his Lordship, without any farther preface, moved, "that an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious communication, and expressing, that the House would most heartily support his Majesty in the measures proposed for prosecuting the present just and necessary war."

Lord Lauderdale objected to the latter words, as being no part of what he understood to be the purport of the Noble Secretary's motion; and, though he did not mean to object to an unanimity of Parliament in supporting this country against its enemy, when the Crown had avowed the intention of that enemy to invade us, yet he could not let this matter pass without observation.

Lord Sidney conceived it rather singular that, when Parliament had voted their support to the present just and necessary war, any Noble Lord should stand up in his place, and desire the House to undo that which they had so immediately done.

Some other Lords spoke on the question; which, being put, was carried unanimously.

In the Commons, the same day, the alien bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Secretary Dundas moved the order for taking his Majesty's most gracious message into consideration; which being

being read, he prefaced a motion for an Address to his Majesty thereon with a short speech, in which he touched slightly on the topics mentioned in the message. He observed, that it was directed neither to alarm the country with groundless apprehension, nor to lull it into ideas of dangerous security. The preparations on the French coast, whatever might be their object, was extensive, and of such a nature as to render it necessary for this country to be on its guard, and to be amply prepared to resist any attacks that might be made. He then moved an Address to his Majesty to the following effect: "to assure his Majesty, that the House would most cheerfully concur in such measures as may be necessary to guard against any attempts of the enemy to attack or to invade this country; that it is ready to make provision for the farther augmentation of the land forces; and also for an additional force to act in particular parts of the kingdom as circumstances might require; that the House would support his Majesty in the prosecution of this just and necessary war, in which it would be assisted by the exertions of a brave and loyal people," &c.

On the question being put,

Mr. Honeywood took the opportunity to express his approbation of the present proceedings; which, he said, would enable him to go to the meeting of his country, and contribute his assistance towards the defence of his country in a legal and constitutional manner.

Mr. Fox observed that, with respect to the general tenour of the Address, he had no objection to it. It was certainly wise, in the present posture of affairs, to be prepared against the worst; but he thought the Address promised too much in such unlimited assurance of support; for, until the plan and estimates which were now before the House were considered, the House could not pledge itself how far it would go. He moved as an amendment, that the words "just and necessary" be left out of the Address.

A conversation of some length took place, between *Messrs. Pitt, Dundas, Sheridan,* and *Grey*, of what was implied in the Address; and also respecting the propriety of introducing the words "just and necessary" into it. The question on the amendment was then put, and negatived without a division; on which the Address was put, and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

March 27.

Heard counsel on a Scotch appeal.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS FOR AUGUST.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.

PERMIT a friend, Mr. Urban, to offer a few miscellaneous remarks on certain particulars in your useful publication for the two last months; which, from its miscellaneous nature, he trusts will not be unacceptable.

P. 528, b. Your correspondent Derwent's account of the succession of the lords Howard of Esrick is very imperfect. He will find a much fuller and better account in the Chronological Diary, attached to the Historical Register for the year 1715; on the 29th of April in which year the last noble person possessing that title died without issue.

P. 592, b. There are two errors in the copy here given of the inscription on the monument of the Chauncys, the first of which puzzled me exceedingly: for April 30, 1763, read 1783; and for Jan. 29, 1790, read Jan. 2, 1790. If any of your readers wish for a farther account of the family, they may find it in your Obituary of the last of those dates.

P. 595. The ladies to whom the reverend visar of Hitchin presented his book were probably daughters of Benedict Inell, esq. lord of the manor of Temple Dinsley (formerly belonging to the Knights Templars) in that parish.

P. 612, a. May I be permitted to hope that I shall close the controversy about *ουρομετρα* and *πλουσιμετρα* by offering a word for a rain-gauge, or measurer, which Philologus will not be angry with as "mongrel unclassical jargon," and which, I humbly conceive, will be more to the purpose than *ουρομετρον* (as the primary sense of *ουρος* is rather *umber* than *pluvia*), namely, *υδρομετρον*, a hydrometer?

P. 615, a. I wish it were in my power, which it is not, to inform your respectable correspondent W. and D. of the time of the birth of George Slingby. But, if my account be right, his father was not Sir George, but Sir Guisford Slingby, whose eldest son was Gilbert Slingby also.

P. 621, b. I most heartily concur with your correspondent J. N. in wishing for an explanation, and an "account of the progress and result of the enquiries" he speaks

speaks of: but I beg leave to suggest, that both the learned Society from which he quotes, and himself from them, seem to have mistaken the person who was the author of the letter referred to, who was not Samuel Glasse, D. D. but his son George Henry Glasse, *M. A.*

P. 623, b. note. I think I have not so far forgotten my *lingua paterna* as not to be able to assure your correspondent Protoplastides, that his ideas of the mode of pronouncing the word *Balmerino*, or, as I have seen it in some old writ, *Balmerinoche*, are right; and that, if the learned Doctor had not been a "true-born Englishman," he would never have thought of accenting it as that verse requires. Let the accent be laid up in the *i*, and let that be pronounced according to the French mode.

P. 676, b. Who succeeds to the barony of Dacre of Hurst Morceaux (or of the South, as it used to be called)? Is it the late lord's sister Gertrude, wife of Thomas Brand, esq.? (The Earl of Carlisle is the representative of the ancient family of the Lords Dacre of Gilsland, or of the North.)

Ib. Mr. Henry Drummond married *Mrs* Elizabeth Compton, daughter of *the Hon. Charles Compton*, and *ffter* of the late and present earl's of Northampton. I should be glad to see a pedigree, which would explain the relation of this family of Drummond to the Duke of Perth and Lord Viscount Strathallan, of which we have often heard. E.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

P. 587, col. 1, l. 16 from the bottom, for "erudire" read "erudition."

P. 589, col. 1, l. 1. As a farther explanation of 1 Cor. viii. 3. see Gal. iv. 9; 1 Cor. xiii. 12; Nahum. 7; Phil. iii. 12.

Ib. col. 2, l. 7. The error in this place seems to arise from a mistake of "miles" for "leaputs." (See p. 68b).

P. 590, b. Your *Quondam* correspondent may be assured that the *Caspian sea* is salt. A short extract from the *Travels* of that verbose, voluminous writer whom he mentions, vol. I. chap. xxiv. will, I have no doubt, be thought decisive on the subject.

"Here (speaking of the water near the shore) it begins to be salt, as in the body of the sea, and not fresh, as some have imagined."

P. 591, col. 1, l. 6 from the bottom. Instead of "to be" read "to have been."

Ib. col. 2. Is this Mr. Johnstone of the *Drury-lane theatre*?

P. 597, col. 1. I advise *Cicero Medicus*, who seems so perfectly well ac-

quainted "with the nutritious qualities of cerevisial potation," and is apprehensive of being supposed "a lexiphantic pedagogue," carefully to read over the 14th chapter of the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians.

P. 601, col. 2. For "inform" r. "inform."

P. 602 col. 1, l. 5 and 6 from the bottom. For "all all" r. "all!"

P. 626, col. 2. Is it possible for a person always to go straight forwards? I presume M M M. was only speaking hyperbolically.

P. 626 col. 2. No person can be surprised to hear, that F. C.'s story "is related with wonder and astonishment in every company," when it contains such a chain of curious and miraculous events. Those parts of it which treat of "*furdy dogs*," and "*gathering a sparrow from the ground*," and "*making a present of it as a *broccu lennet**," are not the least striking; and, I fancy, it is the first time any of your correspondents ever heard of "*a young sparrow* descending its *melancholous throat*." When *Sterne* made use of the expression, similar to that which F. C. mentions, the subject was respecting an "*ass*," and not the feathered race. I conclude, therefore, somewhat after his own way,

"Equidem credens, quòd sit mirabile F. C. Ingenium, plumis inopans, quòd passer et iste, Rara avis in terris fit, habens formamque nicardueh."

Yours, &c.

[gdli
P. H.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Without entirely acquiescing in the opinion of our *MARAZION* correspondent as to the *nonfinitivity* of the epithet he alludes to, he will see that we have adopted his hint.

BIOGRAPHICUS requests to be informed of any particulars respecting Sir Richard Rayney, who was living about 1732.

P. H. asks, to whom is the invention of that curious chronometer, called the *alarm*, ascribed?—sit to him who invented clocks (but I presume not, supposing the invention to be more modern), the honour of which has been so much disputed for?

We thank K.; but "the *Certificate*," though common, is common in almost every particular register.

We continue to receive a multitude of letters every month, which it is impossible for us to print, or particularly to acknowledge. Many of the same regularly returned to the Post-office; and others destroyed.

A Friend to Mr. *Urban*, and the "*Query* relative to the *Church of England Clergy*—*new in Scotland*," shall certainly have place in our next; with *GÆCULUS*; a letter to *L. DODDRIOD*; &c. &c. &c.

129. *The History of Devonshire. In Three Volumes. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele, of Polwhele, in Cornwall, and late of Christ Church, Oxford. Vol. II.*

WE have heard much of this history from all quarters, and of the ill success which attended two former undertakers of it. They had little else on their hands, yet failed of accomplishing the great design. But the present undertaker, a professor of the sciences of Rhetoric, Poetry, and Divinity, has stooped to the arduous, unenterprising toil of the Antiquary; and, as if he felt himself bewildered in "the vast and heterogeneous mass of materials which are with difficulty heaped up to his hands, separated and regularly disposed," has begun his publication in an inverted order, and given the second volume first. When, after long waiting for a few pictures, the book was put into our hands, we doubted if it were not a trap for Reviewers, who would not know the extent of Mr. P's plan or execution, and find fault before they had heard him out. Left it should prove so in the end, and fearful of being thought "mechanical without connexion, artificial without elegance," he tells us he has composed his first volume of the "more curious and striking particulars, that are usually interwoven in the general texture of county-histories."

To understand this, we must refer to the proposals first published, *sans* date, for one volume in folio, or two volumes in quarto; according to which, vol. I. part I. was to contain a general description of the county; book II. a survey of towns, principal buildings, &c.; book III. historical events; vol. II. books I. II. III. the East, South, and North divisions, with a new particular survey, parochial, &c. The whole to conclude with an appendix, containing lists of parishes, sheriffs, genealogical tables, family papers, authorities, notes, &c. Whether the work appeared in one volume folio, or two quarto, the price was not to exceed two guineas. In a circular letter to his subscribers, addressed to Mr. Urban, April 13, 1789 (vol. LIX. p. 411), Mr. P. honestly tells them, "he flatters himself they will not shrink from the proposal to extend the work to two volumes in folio. Each volume, in this case, must unavoidably cost two guineas to a subscriber, and to non-subscribers considerably more;" and in a "prospectus" annexed to the first volume of his *Historical Views* (of which

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see vol. LXIII. p. 1228), the price of THREE volumes folio was fixed to FOUR guineas. In the preface to the present volume we are told, that the best of the materials were extracted for the first volume, and only a *caput mortuum* left for the second.—"By those readers who have no relish for topographical delineations, accounts of landed property, genealogical memoirs, descriptions of parish-churches, the residuum of the work before us must doubtless be considered as vapid and dead." It is so considered by us in its present state, where not half is said on those dull subjects which it is the fashion of modern antiquaries to evade as much as possible. Mr. P. acknowledges that his descriptions may frequently appear superfluous and defective; "but they cannot appear either the one or the other to those who comprehend the design of the whole work; and to those who do not, I address neither explanations nor apologies." Under this haughty reserve Mr. P. may shelter himself as long as he pleases. We shall proceed to review what he has indulged us with; and, judging no farther than from what we see, we pronounce that Mr. P. has not fulfilled what we conceive the duty of a COUNTY HISTORIAN, and what, from the specimen of it reviewed in p. 150, we have hope will be better performed for the county of *Derby*. Mr. P. seems to think references to original records a deformity to his neat page.

The volume opens with a very short account of Exeter city, and the epitaphs in the cathedral; a list of dignities, and the present occupiers of them; an account of the diocese and bishops, from *Wright's History*. Then follows the archdeaconry of Exeter, comprehending the deaneries of *Exeter, Cadbury, Dunsford, Kenne, Aylesbeare, Plymtree, Honiton, Dunkiswell, and Triverton*; a general chorographical description. The several parishes in the archdeaconry are treated of. We should have preferred the division by *hundreds*.

"The wardens' pew, at the West end of the church of St. Stephen, in Fore-street, Exeter, has a conspicuous appearance, which is the case with several other churches in Exeter;" and is a wonderful discovery, but by no means peculiar to Devonshire. No list of incumbents is given in any parish in this volume.

Is it possible there can be no better derivation for *Henwitres* than the tree or common galls?

P. 43.

P. 43. "In Edward III."

P. 49. "Little Fulford, so called in contradiction with Great Fulford."

P. 79. What is a knight of the *Saracen order*?

Shou'd not the *font* at Alplington have been noticed in its proper place, pp. 104, 105? where we are only left to infer that it *has been already* described at some length.

P. 113. "No wooden coffin *outside* this."

Mr P. supposes the Courtenay supporters became two hogs, or boars, from their intermarriage with Huddesfield, before which they had two dolphins.

P. 114. Certainly *aneris* is a mistake for *cineres*; and Mr. P. need not have shewn his knowledge of Greek because another epitaph in the same church has a Greek line, by saying "unless *aneris*, from *aneris*, be intended." We apprehend, in that case, it would have been *Ανδρες*; but as that could not agree with the metre, suppose we substitute, boldly, *ANseris*.

Conjecturist.

Mr. P, like other modern *clafsects*, is very free of his jokes, which a poor epitaph cannot escape. "This silly old fellow complains, it seems, because God did not vouchsafe to give him the reason why, and the time when, he must die." No, Mr. P; Master Whitting was not such a fool as that neither. Let the reader judge from the four lines:

"O cruel Fate! how fickle art to me;
First smile, and then bring me to misery.
So we are torn, and presently we die,
No hour given, no reason given why."

Any man of common candour would have said this was only the common moral zation on the uncertainty of life.

In n. 93. we have G. Villim's silly explanations of the *meaning* of arms.

P. 116. In Dunchidock church Sir R. Paik has erected an honorary monument to General Stringer Lawrence. There is a medallion of the General in white marble; under which, on a black marble table, we have the following inscription:

"For discipline established, fortresses protected, settlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic.

Monument by East India Company in Westminster-abbey.*"

Below, on a white marble table, is inscribed,

* "See monument in Westminster abbey."

"Major-general STRINGER LAWRENCE, who commanded in India from 1747 to 1767, died 10 Jan. 1775, aged 78. The desperate state of affairs in India becoming prosperous by a series of victories endeared him to his country; History has recorded his fame, the regrets of the worthy bear testimony to his virtues.

Cui Pudor & Justitiz foror,
Incorrupta Fides nudaque Veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem!"

Under all, on a black marble table, we have these verses:

"Born to command, to conquer, and to spare,
As Mercy mild, yet terrible as War,
Here Lawrence rests; the trump of honest
Fame [name.

From Thames to Ganges has proclaim'd his
In vain this frail memorial Friendship rears;
His dearest monument's an army's tears;
His deeds on fairer columns stand engrav'd,
In provinces preserv'd, and cities sav'd.

A*. MORE."

Mr. P. (p. 109) very properly censures "the fashion of the country in whitening churches and steeples, to make them picturesque."

P. 112. "On the North side of Exminster church are *ivy* vested walls, evidently the remains of some religious house: they have *great marks of a peculiar style of architecture*." Should not Mr. P. have taken some pains to ascertain them? Perhaps this is done in another volume.

Ibid. "Figures kneeling as the plate is now placed are all looking towards the East." How could the plate have been changed, unless from one side of the church to the other? and what reason is there for supposing this?

P. 115. "Idestone consists of four tenements; and in the whole parish are '17 foredooms,' as a correspondent expresses it;" and Mr. P. is disposed to take up with his expression, without any explanation.

P. 117. We have *pictures in gilded frames* on a monument — are they portraits on wood or canvas, or busts?

Ibid. An inscription *memorizes*.

P. 119. Portraits at Ugbrook, by Sir Peter Lilly, should have been examined.

P. 128. "Fixed *imbedded* in the wall a picture," &c.

P. 139. Mr. P. contents himself with Prince's account of the monuments in Hæcombe church, and even transcribes his pre-*errors*: "he had *acutely* been

* A mistake for *H*; Miss Hannah M. being the writer.

or

or vowed himself a soldier in the Holy Land," where the sense would have shewn that Prince wrote *actually*.

P. 143. "Stokeinteignhead church is supposed to have been built near a thousand years ago." What proof is there of this supposition?

P. 150. "At Old Walls, in Bishops Teignmouth, stood an hospital built by Bishop Grandison, as an *asylum* for decayed clergymen." Would any other antiquary have thus expressed himself about a foundation of the 14th century, for which we are left to take his *ipse dixit*? for, as to his reference, "See Dugdale," we may hunt all Dugdale's works before we find it. There is as little true information in the account given by the proprietor of Ludwell chapel, that he heard his father say, "it is prayed for in Roman Catholic countries by the name of the *holy chapel of Ludwell*;" a story which an ignorant country esquire or farmer may tell of every old chapel in the kingdom, and which one wonders a man of Mr P's penetration did not see through. But he is fond of recording vulgar traditions. So at St. Ewe, p. 163, n.; at Withcombe Raleigh, St. John Baptist, or, as the inhabitants say, to St. John in the Wilderness, p. 213. As fond is he of his own poetry, pp 156, 167*.

In the description of his own church Mr. P. might at least have been particular †; yet he contents himself with telling us, that "in the North wall there are seven windows, with a window at the East and a window at the West end of the North aisle. In the South wall are six windows, and a window at each end also of the South aisle. In the chancel is a very large window over the *communion-table*, and two smaller windows, one on the right and the other on the left side of the *altar*." A country window-peeper could have told us as much.

* Yet he is careless how he *paints* that of others:

"Surpassing the philosopher's, this stone."

"That of her child; was both the fate and tomb."

† He is more than sufficiently so, in describing the *colour* of the *paper* with which the apartments at Powderham castle are fitted up, when he feels no regret that the chapel, used by the present proprietor's grandfather, and rebuilt and beautified in 1717, is converted into a *very elegant drawing-room* (p. 170). Sir Francis Drake has turned his at Newton into a library (p. 210).

No wonder "it is a *luminous* church." We are at a loss to understand what he means by saying, the rood-loft "is a raised altar, to which we ascend by three steps." Whether Mr. P. has *resigned* this vicarage, or *ever held* it, we are not told.

P. 162. We now discover that the inscription in the Rev. Mr. Swete's summer-house at Oxtou (see our vol. LXIII. pp. 593, 712) is *inertibus*, and from Horace.

P. 198. The inscription on the screen in Rokbeare church, relating to St. Nicholas, is no proof that the church was dedicated to him; even admitting that Browne Willis, who ascribes it to the Virgin Mary, was not infallible. The histories of other saints besides the patron were painted on the screens of churches.

P. 203. Speaking of the old Latin registers of Faringdon parish, Mr. P observes, not only the names but the occupations of all who were buried are carefully entered. And when the minister was at a loss for a Latin word, he had recourse to his mother-tongue without ceremony. Deceased memoranda are here also interspersed — sometimes very curious. This is the case with many of our registers in Devonshire, which, at their commencement, and many years after, were kept with much more care than is discoverable in the registers of the present day. That of Clyst St. George has been kept from the reign of Queen Mary, even without intermission through the period of the Commonwealth, to the present time (p. 206). We will not suppose that Mr. P. does not feel the force of this remark, but has transmitted to posterity these expressions of the attention of his brethren in a remoter period, before their minds were involved in the frivolous pursuits of modern times, which has pervaded all ranks as well as the clerical. We are much afraid we must convict our historian himself of *frivolity*, in a note not far distant from the above sensible remark. We shall be willing to find that the *waggiſh* gentleman who resided at Clyst St. George in 1768 was only diverting himself with his neighbours, without an intention to impose on future antiquaries: and, when we say this, we only intend a friendly censure on the wit and humour-loving travellers and antiquaries, from Capt. Grose in one line to Dr. Cogan in the other. But, should Mr. grandfather Suspitch be a true character,

after, we could match him with Hastings of Woodlands in Dorset, in the last century, and the wretched Horne in Derbyshire in the present (see our vol. XXIX. p. 628).

P. 218. "Gabriel St. Clere, after he had wasted his estate at Budleigh by excessive hospitality, began to take his house to pieces, and sell the timber, stone, and glass, affirming, that neither he nor his posterity could prosper so long as one stone stood upon another of an house wherein so many sins had been committed." Apply this to the Duke of Chandos' house at Canons in Middlesex, in the present century, and compare the different characters; the one taking down his house, perhaps, by a voluntier effort, to satisfy his creditors; the other compelled by his creditors to see it done for him.

P. 219. What a profound remark has Mr. P. stept out of his way to make on Sir W. Pole's book, which, as a series of genealogies, has merit; it is a good collection of pedigrees. It claims no higher title. "If it pretend to any thing more, it becomes an object of criticism, and then we must pronounce it flat, jejune, insipid." He should have added, that it contains the descent of property as well as of families. But the truth is, Mr. P. attempts a topographical work in a superior style, and will be disappointed if he does not receive compliments for the execution of it, though not half so good as Sir W. P.'s.

P. 220. A writer less attached to vulgar traditions than Mr. P. would have hesitated to insert that about Ralph Node, and have endeavoured to ascertain whether a person of that name did or did not live or die at East Budleigh, without "a phætonical fact." But this is of a piece with that vague information which tells us that a Mr. White and a Mr. Drake were married or possessed property (p. 225, n.) "Tradition says, the nuns of Otterton priory used to go through a passage into the chancel of the church, communicating with the second story of the cell, to their orizons" (p. 231). How could there be nuns in a priory of black monks? and did Mr. P. ever hear of passages into churches from the upper story of a religious house?

From the note *post.* annexed to burials, in the register 1611, Mr. P. supposes they, i. e. the burials, died of the plague, "though Izacke does not mention that distemper as being in the neighbourhood at that time." Does not Mr. P. re-

collect many entries in parish-registers not recorded by better historians than Izacke?

P. 238. "Thomas Jenkins, esq. is the present lord of the manor of Sidmouth. This gentleman (as a correspondent informs me) hath realized a considerable property by purchasing pictures in Italy and selling them in England." Mr. J. resides at Rome "a *bauchiere ah Corso Roma* *," his house is the general resort of the English. Both a man of business and a lover of the arts, he is hospitable and generous. Coins, statues, pictures, are judiciously selected by Mr. J. from a vast variety of every kind exhibited continually at Rome; and what he selects with judgement he purchases with advantage to himself and friends. To him they apply on all occasions, as a guide in business and in taste."

Ibid. Even Rildon's errors are copied. "Wandragius (Rildon says *Mandragius*)," an obvious error of the copyist or compositor. It is not easy to say what he meant by a *Quarier* college at Ottery (p. 241). Little enough is said by Mr. P. about it or the church; but we are told Sir Walter Raleigh's house "has altogether a monasterial air" (p. 240, n.) The monuments in the church are left in Rildon's quaint, unintelligible description, and the epitaphs trusted to the present vicar to copy by halves. In short, in this as in other parishes, we are referred backward and forward to different volumes, till we are quite bewildered. So at Columpton we are left to Mr. P's correspondent, who "seems to think that fire would have no effect on the base of the rood or cross still remaining, and appearing to be made of English oak, now so hard as to turn the edge of any iron instrument that should dare to cut it." Amazing discovery! "The screen-work enclosing the chancel is full of the arms of many great families" (p. 255). Why not recount them? "The present vicar is John Veryand Brutton; his predecessors, *within recollection*, Manning, Wilcocks, Darby, Dicks." Did Mr. P. then go and ask the parish-clerk, or the oldest inhabitants, who were vicars before the present? and did he trust to their information alone? or does he intend to give us a succession of incumbents in some other volume?

P. 260. Of the building of Broadhembury church there is no date, unless

* It is clear Mr. P. does not understand Italian.

a stone in that part of the chancel which belongs to the vicar, with the inscription "Vicarius 1614," have any reference to this circumstance." But if it was clear the interment of a vicar in his chancel implied the building of any part, it would rather refer to the *chancel* than the *church*. Mr. Incedon, of Pilton, copied, 25 years ago, a Latin inscription here, now defaced; which we suppose is among the papers which he refused Mr. P. See vol. LXI. p. 308. Yet the account of Pilton hospital, sent to the Society of Antiquaries last winter, shews that Mr. I. is neither incurious nor uncommunicative.

P. 164. "In the lower pannels of the screen at Plymtree are figures of various saints, painted *something like illuminations in ancient Popish MSS.* On the 4th bell is an inscription in old *British* character. On the West side of the tower is a mutilated statue of a woman and child, *supposed to be the Virgin and son.*"

P. 276. We have the *tradition* of Isabel de Fortibus to determine throwing a ring in a little miry place, thence called *the ring in the mire*. More probably, perhaps, a circle of earth in the *marre*, or boundary, thrown up by the parishioners to mark their bounds. But Mr. P. does not tell us whether there be such an earthwork, or whether he has been upon the spot.

P. 285, n. Is not *viscountess* an improper translation of *vicecomitissa*, in the 12th century? Adeliza was sister and heiress of the *sheriff* of Devon, and, consequently, *sheriffess*, if we may use such a term.

P. 287, n. If the inscription in Ford church determines the monument *not* to belong to the *Cobbams*, to whom does it appropriate it? Should not Mr. P., or his *correspondent*, have told us? But Mr. P. seems to have been more occupied in counting the windows of Ford abbey than in ascertaining the monuments in the church, or describing the arms in the house. "The church is situated on high ground, but not so high as the *thorn*;" i. e. "a remarkable *thorn* near *the combe*," which gave name to Thorncombe.

P. 292. It is well that Mr. P. gives up, as a *vulgar error*, the application of the monuments in Axminster church to *Saxon lords*, or *princes*, slain in battle in King Æthelstane's time. We can assure him, on undoubted authority, no less than that of Mr. Carter, that they

represent a *lady* and a *priest*. See our vol. LXIII. p. 996, and a view of the church p. 881.

P. 314. "The register of Colcombe is said to begin so early as the year 1538." Why did not Mr. P. take the pains to inspect it?

P. 315. "Monasterial buildings."

Thus far may suffice as a specimen of the execution of this part of the History of Devonshire, which we do not hesitate to pronounce a compilation from Riddon, Westcot, Prince, Pole, and other antiquaries, who have been, for the most part, already printed. Not a single *Rot. Pat.* or *Rot. Claus. Esc. Inq. post mortem*, or other mark of a true antiquary, is suffered to deform the splendid page. Now and then a *letter from a correspondent* is given as authority. But no register, genealogy, or succession of landholders, no list of incumbents, are admitted into this modern description of Devonshire.

Of the 24 deaneries into which the county is divided, this volume of near 400 pages comprehends only 9. *Exeter, Cadbury, Dunsford, Kenne, Aylebeare, Plymree, Honiton, Dunkefwell, Truerton*. How the remaining 15 are to be compressed into another volume, or how the author proposes to distribute his remaining materials, we are left to conjecture. As we cannot anticipate his intentions, we will not prejudice them; only, comparing them with what is under our eye, we shall express a fear for his progress, lest his subject overwhelm him.

The plates in the present volume are, *Views of Lindridge, Haldon, Kitley houses, Colcombe castle, Harland abbey, Kenton church*, and the monument of Judge Glanville in Tavistock church, all (except Kenton church) drawn and engraved by Mr. Bonner. A poor compensation, in point of number, for the assurance, that all the 20 views as yet engraven were to be given in the second volume. We do not pretend to penetrate into Mr. P's motives; but he has shifted his ground as often as some of his brother topographers, whom we have had occasion to notice †.

An index, at least of places, should

* It contains, however, one archdeaconry more than was promised in the last prospectus (see vol. LXIII. p. 1028).

† On the cover of the Critical Review for last month we observe the first volume of the History of Cumberland, by Mr. Hutchinson, advertised as *first published*, when, if we mistake not, we reviewed it last winter (LXIII. 1197).

have

have been added, as they are not distinguished in the running-title, and hardly in the several pages.

(Some extracts shall appear in our next.)

130. *Letters during the Course of a Tour through Germany and Switzerland, in the Years 1791 and 1792, with Reflections on the Manners, Literature, and Religion, of those Countries.* By Robert Gray, M. A. Vicar of Farringdon, Berks. (Continued from p. 638.)

OUR ingenious traveller next finds himself at Genoa, the city of splendid palaces and crowds of poor objects, whose doge cannot go into public, except on certain days, without an express decree obtained from his colleagues, but must, "close confined in his own palace, sleep," and that without his wife; a restriction necessary, say some, if the former regulation is "to be re-peste!" (p. 251). One room in the hospital was filled with persons who had been struck with the stiletto. Other public institutions are the Albergo, or house of industry and correction, and the public bakehouse for the poor. The women are pretty, but pale, and very uninformed, like the rest of the sex in Italy. The court is without women, and the nobility have not the elegance of high birth. The rich nobles are economists in general, though they sometimes entertain a stranger with sumptuous ostentation. A stranger may associate here, to much advantage, with the merchants of the factory. The merchants of Genoa, like those of Tyre, are princes. No less than 150 assassinations are committed, upon an average, every year at Genoa, chiefly among the lower ranks, from jealousy or revenge, notwithstanding the parole and some *sbirri* in disguise. A Russian, who can make interest with a noble, or raise 150 or 200 livres, to bribe the officers of justice, is sure to escape.

Pavia, once the seat of the kings of Lombardy, has the appearance of a deserted village, not one-third within the walls inhabited. The botanical garden is large. Spallanzani is still professor of experimental philosophy; and the university which can boast of him and Scarpi need not hold down its head. Scopoli died suddenly four years ago. Astronomy is much studied here, and all over Italy. The cathedral is not beautiful; the Augustin convent is suppressed, and the monuments removed.

Milan is not a handsome town, and has few prominent beauties. The cathedral is as unfinished, externally, as in

the time of Addison; it is a vast edifice, the nave and long-drawn aisles very fine, and the outside crowded with sculptured figures, and the tower commands an extensive prospect. The *toppone*, formerly a lazaretto for persons afflicted with pestilential disorders, is now converted into one for cattle. The MSS. of the Ambrosian library, founded by Cardinal Fred. Borromeo, are said to amount to 14 or 15,000; but few have enquiring eyes to examine them, and there is, I believe, no printed catalogue of them. Abate Bianconi, with some assistance, is now preparing a biographical and historical account of engravings, and of the art of engraving, which, I doubt not, will, from his extended researches, be well executed. The professor of astronomy is an intelligent Jesuit, and not an unworthy successor to Boscovich, whose observatory is well furnished with mathematical instruments of every kind, most of which are brought from England, and are considered as incomparably superior to those of all other countries. The brass-work of some of the instruments has been made at Milan; but the glass is always supplied by England, as it cannot be made so good here, even if the materials were exported. I talked concerning Herschel, to whom the Professor gave deserved praise. The Italians do not admit our Sovereign's claim to give a name to the new discovered planet. It is called *Ovaros* in Italy. The professor had heard of the discovery of its two satellites, and of the two additional ones of Saturn (p. 269—279).

The spring near *Coriso*, which Pliny describes to have ebbed and flowed three times a-day, we were told, continues to do so still. The spring near *Henly* sometimes flows for two years together, and then fails for perhaps an equal period, with reciprocating succession. Pliny's statue, with a Latin inscription, dated 1499, is the only monument of him which the town retains. In the suppressed Augustin convent silk-mills are erected. The Carmelites are forbidden to receive any more members into their society. If this had been adopted as the only mode of suppression, we should have had fewer murmurs, and Joseph II. might have perhaps still lived and reigned.

Rice grows in the neighbourhood of Milan; and the low wet parts in which it is produced being, even in dry seasons, kept flooded, are reputed to occasion dropsy

dropy and contagious disorders (p. 284—286).

Placentia is still a very handsome town. *Parma* does not impress a stranger at its entrance; there is neither magnificence nor much appearance of trade. The theatre, built of wood, 1618, is capable of containing 12 or 14,000 persons, and is so well contrived that sound is distributed equally over every part; and it has been occasionally converted into a Naumachia, and water admitted from the river Parma. It is falling to decay, but the duke intends to repair it. The modern theatre is a hideous house, built like the hulk of a ship. "The duke of Parma has the credit of being the patron of Bodoni, whose beautiful printing you must have often admired, and of which Edwards, who, with a man at Toulouse, purchases from him almost every thing, has several specimens. His *Horace* and *Virgil* are well known. The copies on vellum are much too dazzling to look at. His types are certainly unequal. He is about to print *Homer*, *Pindar*, and the *Pindaric odes of Gray*. I saw here some sheets of a Latin descriptive poem of England, of which 100 copies are printing for Mr. Trevor, by whose father the poem was written. If the work be all equal to the lines which I read, it is to be lamented that the publick cannot be gratified with a sight of it—and why print but 100? Mr. T.'s friends, I am sure, amount to a much greater number" (p. 249)*.

Modena is a very elegant but not large town; the streets regular and remarkably neat, but the painted houses we did not admire. The streets of *Bologna* are narrow, and darkened by arcades. Estates here are equally divided between all the children. The *Instituto* has a fine collection of astronomical instruments, purchased from the effects of Lord Cowper. The University still retains some of its antient reputation as

* We have been favoured with a transient sight of this splendid specimen of the Bodoni typography, which is in folio, and consists of three poems, *Britannia*, *Lithonis*, and a third, whose title has escaped us. The first of these is a most brief and comprehensive description or list of the principal objects to be seen in Britain, explained on the opposite page. It seems, the poems had the honour of being approved by his Majesty, to whom they were shewn, and who recommended the printing of them, and to him they are dedicated. Mr. T. here mentioned is the late viscount's second son.

the chief school of civil jurisprudence, cultivated in conjunction with the elegant parts of literature.

At a little distance from *Frigari*, which is four posts from Bologna, is a little volcano, which appeared, at some distance, to be composed only of a flame of small circumference, affording a kind of glow-worm light, which required the contrast of darkness to produce any effect. The flame is a barometer to the neighbours, increasing on the approach of bad weather, and when fiercest portends a storm. Some years hence this volcano may be dangerous to this neighbourhood; at present it is only an object of curiosity. Thus even at the Appennines begin the volcanic fires of Italy (p. 305).

Florence well deserves the praises it has received. Trade and the fine arts seem to flourish there in union. Mr. G. prefers Leopold to the Medici. We believe, however, the punishment of death, which he abolished, has been since restored; and perhaps his prohibition of inculcating any doctrine contrary to the established religion, which is the Roman Catholic, under pain of hard labour for a time, or during life, borders too much on persecution. "The character of Leopold, after all that has been said upon it, certainly deserves to be ranked high in the records of good princes. If he failed when removed to the Imperial throne, to a government involved in difficulties by the precipitate measures and injudicious conduct of his predecessor, it should not lessen our admiration of his virtues displayed in the smaller field of his Florence dominions. The country certainly prospers under the operation of his measures, and, relieved from unnecessary expences, it is recovered from the waste and depopulated state which former travellers represent it to have appeared in from the effect of its burdens. He abolished superficial parade, civil and military; he gave encouragement to manufactures, which now flourish, particularly those of wool and silk; and he suffered the poor Jews, the great agents of trade, every where oppressed, and driven to a selfish and vindictive hatred of others, to enjoy some indulgence. The lower ranks, who felt his personal care, all speak of Leopold with affection. The nobility still regret the departed splendor of the Medici" (p. 309—311). In his account of the famous gallery, Mr. G. prefers modern painting, which exhibits the milder affections and the indication

indication of Christian virtues, to ancient statuary, which exhibits the expression of strong passions, the display of which it is probably of little moral use to admire. The librarian has collated some MSS. of the LXX. for Mr. Holmes, of Oxford*. "We observed here a man painting in imitation of old illuminated MSS, an art which the duke wishes to revive." The chapel of St. Lorenzo still remains, an unfinished monument of the Medicean family, extinct in its chief line; seven dukes have been buried in it. The schemes of the Medici were grand and imposing. The trade and prosperity of the country declined, but the arts and sciences no where flourished more than at Florence. Mr. G. speaks with great satisfaction of this delightful city, which, he says, strangers who settle in Italy will do well to prefer to any other place. His remarks on the female system are very pertinent and just.

Lucca has no very cheerful appearance, for the houses are all lofty, and shut up with grated windows, and the streets are somewhat narrow, but it is enlivened by the busy activity of the people.

Pisa is a remarkably fine stately city. In the *Campo santo*, a cemetery so called because the earth within it is said to have been brought from the Holy Land, are the inscriptions describing the honours voted by the Pisan colony to Lucius and Caius Cæsar, sons of Augustus. To Lucius is decreed a black ox and a black sheep, adorned with blue fillets. It is directed that the sacrifices should be burnt, and urns of milk, honey, and oil, poured on them. Caius, who died of wounds received in the service of the republic, is to be lamented by a general mourning, with a suspension of all business and amusement; and the 21st of February is noted as an inauspicious day, in which no sacrifices, supplications, and espousals can be made, and no games but those of funeral rites performed. In this cemetery is a monument recently set up in honour of Algarotti (p. 340).

Leghorn is a small town, and the appearance of trade in it not great. English goods, useful and ornamental, of every kind, are exposed in the shops, some of which are very handsome, in the style of those in London, and contain a great variety of articles. The post, the custom-house, and particularly the lazaretto, where quarantine is performed with security to the town, and convenience to individuals, are well ap-

pointed and directed. "Not far from the lazaretto is a burial-ground, especially interesting to the English traveller, as appropriated to the reception of his countrymen. We noticed several handsome monuments and names familiar to our ears; among others, that of Margaret Rolle countess of Orford baroness Clinton, who died in 1781. You will recollect the singularity of her character, and particularly her unhandsome indifference toward the Houghton collection. The inscriptions are not often classical, and sometimes favour of mercantile spirit. It is recorded on the tomb of A—L— that he industriously collected statues, pictures, and coins. We saw other names, and virtues recorded of other persons who travelled into Italy in quest of health or riches, and who have all died far from their native soil. In reading monumental inscriptions we cannot but regret that we become acquainted with many virtues only when it is too late to enjoy them, and are introduced to excellent parents, husbands, children, and friends, but to lament their departure, and bewail their loss" (p. 343)*.

Sienna is somewhat of a solitary town, situated in a very beautiful country. The English often chuse it for a residence. It retains the reputation which it had in Dante's time,—that its polite inhabitants speak the Italian language in great purity; and hence it is resorted to as a school in which are studied the graces of that tongue. Society is obtained here with little difficulty, but the ladies are said to be dangerous, and to abuse the freedom which they enjoy here more than in any other town in Italy. In the church of the Franciscans is a very ancient picture on wood, by Guido Senesi, which disputes the claim of antiquity with that at Florence (p. 355—357).

Proceeding along the *Via Cassia*, Mr. G., at *Ponte Centino*, entered the pope's territories, which were instantly characterized by the appearance of idleness and dirt, and hastened over the desolate places of the Campania, where is scarcely a ruin where Rome must formerly have

* To this objection Mr. Urban finds himself obliged to subscribe, in respect to the characters with which his Obituary would be loaded by the partiality of friends or flatterers, were he not to lop off their exuberancy. As it is intended as a record of dates and facts, he takes this opportunity to suggest a wish that every thing else might be spared.

* See our p. 744.

lavished its ornaments. St. Peter's was seen towering 15 or 16 miles distant, but Rome itself displayed no magnificence on approach till after passing Tibur by the Ponte Molle. Mr. G's comparative reflections on Rome are so novel and candid, that we find with regret our scanty limits unable to detail them, as well as his history of the state of the arts, and the patronage afforded them by the English and French. The present pope, besides enlarging the Vatican, to receive the antiquities which are perpetually discovered, and encouraging the revival of Mosaic work, has completely drained the Pontine marshes; but he had neglected to encourage the peasantry on the deserted Campagna to set up a regular and strict police, and fair and speedy administration of justice, abolish monopolies, and reform the clergy. To such undertakings the present pope is unequal. With good intentions and some exertions he aims not at such arduous labours, but is contented with publicly kissing the foot of St. Peter with the zeal of a pilgrim; with officiating gracefully on the great days; with improving his museum, and with cultivating sacred literature, the cause of which he has served by publishing, in 1784, a fine edition of St. Maximus, with a well-written dedication to Victor Amadeus, and by extending some countenance to men of distinguished talents. Many of his subjects, not satisfied with such pretensions to their favour, seem to feel little regret at a paralytic affection under which he now labours, unless, indeed, from apprehension that he may not outlive the carnival. Many think that the papal power will expire in him; and observe, with apparent pleasure, that the niches in St. Paul's church are now filled up, except one destined for the reception of the portrait of Braschi. Severe epigrams are often affixed on the statues of Marphone (*Marforio*) and Pasquin, on which the libels of antiquity were hung. Discussions are common, in which the suppression of convents in the neighbouring territory of Florence is pronounced to be deserving of imitation; and the writings of the Reformed Church, in spite of interdictions, make their way. Let us hope, when reformation comes, as begin it must, it may come gently, that it may facilitate a reunion with the Reformed Church;—a consummation devoutly to be wished, to which the Church of England is sincerely inclined,

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and bends with increasing favour, anxious only to see the causes of separation removed, and palpable errors given up; which may be thought, indeed, the more practicable, since many of the Roman writers have almost explained away the offensive part of many of their doctrines, indefensible as they are, and often refused as they have been. See a sensible treatise on this subject, by the ingenious Mr. Dutens, *Sur l'église du Pape* (p. 374—376).

We must pass over the road to Naples, which city struck Mr. G. beyond any place he had ever seen. The beauties of the bay are numberless; and Europe cannot shew a more delightful walk, in which he admired the Tauro Farnese, which, we are afterwards told, being an heir-loom of the king's, is now removed hither, together with the Farnese Hercules, now at the Palazzo de gli Studi pubblici, intended for the antiquities still exposed to danger at Portici, where it has hitherto been described. The port and pier are likewise very beautiful; but the general distribution of the city is not striking. Mr. G's character of the inhabitants, of either sex, is by no means favourable. "The king is a favourite with his people; the qualities of his heart are good, but he seldom puts his subjects to the blush by the display of superiority in acquired knowledge. He conciliates their affections by condescension. His dominions are badly governed, they abound with people insufficiently employed; few exertions are made to counteract the natural indolence of the natives, which might be done by the simple encouragement of allowing the exportation of corn. No measures are adopted to suppress their crimes by a rigorous administration of justice; and, as poverty is very general, notwithstanding the fertility of the country, it is unsafe to travel in Calabria, or indeed any where but on the public roads" (p. 401). "The king is fond of obliging all persons, and particularly civil to the English. Our ambassador is distinguished from among the rest by every mark of kindness; and Mr. A[ston] is prime minister. Should we ever have occasion, therefore, for the assistance of the Neapolitans in the Mediterranean, it may be presumed that the counsels would be in our favour" (p. 400). The present chief magistrate of the city appears to have been routed by the extent of crimes, and has exalted himself in an unusual manner

manner to suppress them, and the effects of his endeavours are sufficiently visible. The government is supported by a strong military force, improved in their discipline by general Salis. The king wished to increase the navy, but has been dissuaded" (p. 403).

Mr. G. declines repeating what has been so often said of the environs of Naples, or Pompeii, Herculaneum, or Portici. We have seen the epitaph on Virgil's tomb thus pointed:

Qui cineres? tumuli hæc vestigia, conditur olim [duces.

Ille hoc qui cecinit pasqua, rura,

The various instruments preserved at Portici bear such a resemblance to modern ones as proves that necessity always operates by the most simple contrivances, and suggests nearly the same means. The *Calidaria*, with heaters, first suggested the idea of tea-urns; an uncommon trumpet is supposed, by Dr. Burney, to be the antient *clangor tubarum**. Mr. G. says, two of the MSS found at Herculaneum have been published, and a third treatise is soon to appear. We wish he had told us what these are.

The pilgrims and votaries of the Virgin at *Loratto* decrease in rank and number; instead of repairing there in crowds, to make offerings, they come individually, to request charity. The liberalities of antient adoration are still ostentatiously displayed, though the dimness of their precious stones often excites a suspicion that their value is exaggerated. The town depends for its wealth on the reputation of our Lady's miracles (p. 429).

Ancona has flourished since it was declared a free port by Clement XII.; who, with a liberality scarcely shewn by any former pope, allowed a general toleration in religious matters. The mole, the port, the triumphal arch of Trajan, the cheerfulness of commerce, and the indications of successful industry, render the town very interesting.

Senigaglia is a large and flourishing town, with a cathedral embellished by the present pope, of whose munificent piety may be seen many proofs in Italy. *Rimini* is a handsome but irregular town, decorated with a fine old arch. *Casena* is Bologna in miniature. *Ferrara*, once flourishing under its dukes, is now surrounded by a country of deep clay and stiff mud, and its agriculture

and trade pine beneath the influence of a papal legate, who is changed every five years, and the city has the appearance of decay.

Our agreeable traveller has now brought us to *Venice*, of which he speaks rather unfavourably. The doge has only the exterior of royalty, and few privileges, except that of divesting himself of his official dignities, and sometimes appearing as a private man in the evening. He is subject to the troublesome and scrutinizing authority of the inquisition, who can search his palace at pleasure, being accountable only, with every member of the state, to the council of ten. Nobility declines, but the nobles are more intelligent than in the rest of Italy; the execution of criminal justice is generally equitable though strict; and the people are kept in good order, and not extravagantly taxed. Commerce still flourishes. The lower classes are but little instructed, even on the most important subjects. Ecclesiastics, being suspiciously excluded from all authority, are little revered by the inferior ranks. Literature is not cultivated so much as it has been. Liberty of opinion on political and religious subjects is much circumscribed. The age of true poetry is lost at Venice, as elsewhere. The carnival concluded with beheading three bulls, in allusion to the beheading a rebellious patriot of Aquileia 8 or 9 centuries ago.

Padua is in a depopulated state; the schools, however, are still frequented for lectures. Botany appears to be much attended to; among the very curious plants is the *nux vomix*, the account of which would incline one to credit what Dr. Darwin, in the notes to his poem, reports concerning the poison-tree* of Java (p. 448).

Vicenza is adorned with various buildings by Palladio and Scamozzi. The Olympic theatre, built on the principles of Vitruvius, from a design of his great imitator, Palladio, is a most elegant and classical work. At *Verona* our traveller left many things unseen; and hastened, through the Tyrol, to *Trent*, where he heard an incomparable organ at the cathedral; thence, through grand scenery, to *Innsbruck*, near which, on the road, is this inscription:

"Anno 1782. quo Pius VI. pont. max. Vienna redux Empontis A. M. Elisabeth A. A. hospitio honorifice exceptus Tirolim

* Does not the Doctor mistake the sound for the instrument? EDIT.

* Of this tree see before, p. 434.

suo numine implevit. 12 Id. Maii heic tragecit."

Suo numine was a strong expression, however piously designed, to console his holiness for the disappointment he had experienced in his journey to Vienna. "Here they first heard of the emperor's death, under strong suspicion of an accelerated fate by the bursting of a blood-vessel. Many virtues may be inscribed on his monument; and we may hope that they are registered where they will not be forgotten" (p. 456). Hence he came to *Augsburg*, a very convenient town, the head of a small republic; the principal object of attention is the library, in which, among other rare books, is a copy of an Itinerary, made in the time of Theodosius, the original of which was bought by Prince Eugene, for 300 florins, and is now at Vienna (p. 461). This is the Peutingerian Table, of which see our present volume, p. 159*. Mr. G. returned through *Ulm*, famous for its steel manufacture to *Brussels*. He concludes with condemning the impolitic measure of the Emperor Joseph, in dismantling the fortified towns in the Low Countries.

Such is the result of this ingenious traveller's observations, published "when some of the scenes which he visited are disfigured by devastation, or clouded by the terrors of approaching storms, when he who forsakes England must mark wherever he may travel the track of armies, and behold suspicion and distrust, and the influence of evil principles in society, where confidence and cheerfulness formerly prevailed." He "has endeavoured, to the best of his abilities, to impart to others as much as he could of that pleasure which he experienced in the tour; and, whatever may be his success, he has at least wished to direct curiosity to interesting subjects, and to enliven the vacant hours of life by inoffensive if not instructive communication." If he advert to the light and empty notions which bubbled up in the societies which he saw, it is only to point out their frivolous and transient nature. We may add, he has gratified our curiosity without insulting the manners or peculiarities of foreigners by witty and smart observations and criticisms, which disgrace too many of our later travellers, and has kept up the dignity and morality, if we may so speak, of travelling.

131. *Considerations on the Causes and Effects of*

* Where it is misprinted *Peutingerian*.

the present War, and on the Necessity of continuing it till a regular Government is established in France. By William Hunter, Esq.

MR. H. goes over the old ground of French politics, and their consequences; and, after taking a review of the last campaign, and the conduct and errors of Administration during it, concludes with exhorting us to "continue to fight till at least there is a prospect of closing the hostile scene with safety and success. Anarchy and Atheism cannot flourish for ever. Enthusiasm may persuade men to suffer numberless hardships, and brave every difficulty, for a certain time; but what is erected on the basis of disorder cannot be stable, and common sense must in the end triumph over mad speculation. I already think that I perceive some gleam of returning reason. The people begin to see through the mummery of a government which has deluded them so long. They feel that they do not enjoy the happiness that was promised them. They know that every thing is over-ruled by force; that fear is the main spring of the machine; and that they groan under the most abject slavery. They perceive that the system which governs them is a compound of artifice and cruelty; that it is built on pernicious and fugitive principles; and that it must, sooner or later, mortify with disease. The period is, perhaps, approaching fast when this aversion, which they are contracting by degrees, shall break out with an impetuosity which no efforts can resist; and we may then see their government dissolved as speedily as it was framed. The rich without influence, the manufacturer without employ, the poor without bread: these are dreadful but convincing arguments. Foolish, misguided people!" (pp. 57, 58). Yet these effects are, by some croakers among us, ascribed to the combination of the powers of Europe against France.

132. *Xenophon's Defence of the Athenian Democracy, translated from the Greek, with Notes, and an Appendix containing Observations on the Democratic Part of the British Government, and the existing Constitution of the House of Commons.*

"A FRENCH translation of this treatise of Xenophon was published in London last year, which inducing the present editor to consider the original with attention, he found so striking a resemblance between many of the features of the democracy of Athens and the system that now prevails in France, that

that he was tempted to undertake the translation which is now presented to the publick, with some remarks, as well on the work itself as on the notes of the French editor, and some observations on the democratic part of the British Constitution. The French translator is very anxious to prove that this treatise was written by Xenophon before his banishment from Athens; but this seems to be of little consequence, as it cannot be considered as a serious defence of the Athenian Constitution, since he expressly declares, that a wish to live under a democracy is itself a proof of an evil disposition; and he defends the measures of the Athenians on the sole ground of their being well calculated to preserve that form of government which they had chosen; a defence which may be made for the contrivances of pickpockets and robbers. This treatise has evidently come down to us in a very mutilated state, and some doubts have been expressed of its being the work of Xenophon. But it must be remembered that the same notion, obviously erroneous, has been entertained, on more plausible grounds, with regard to the *Anabasis**; and one French critic † has had the boldness to declare all the *Classicks* spurious, except Virgil's *Georgicks* and the *Satires* and *epistles* of *Horace*. The internal evidence is strongly in favour of its being genuine; but, in any case, it is obviously of high antiquity, and the composition of a person well acquainted with the government and manners of the Athenians. However applicable these observations of Xenophon may be to the present situation of France, part of them hold out a very just and serious warning to this country. Britain, like Athens, derives all her power from her maritime superiority, which is both the cause and the consequence of her possessing large dominions beyond her own limits, and having an uninterrupted commerce with every part of the world. The loss of this superiority, which must inevitably happen if she were in a situation like the present state of France, would sink her very low in the scale of nations. Supposing France to continue in her present anarchy for a length of time, her colonies lost, and her navy annihilated, whatever her immediate humiliation might be, her internal resources are so great, so independent of external contingences, that a

* See our vol. LXIII p. 422.

† Le Pere Hardouin. [His authority is hardly worth quoting. EDIT.]

few years of tranquillity, under any government, would restore her consequence, and, under a free and well-regulated government, such a consequence as would be very formidable to her neighbours. But Great Britain, deprived of her marine and her commerce, would be completely ruined; it would not be *DELENTA* but *DELETA EST CARTHAGO*."

"The idea of a sovereign people is an absurdity. It is, in fact, another name for anarchy—its existence and dreadful effects are fully described in this treatise by Xenophon, as they are strongly exemplified in the present Constitution (if it can be so called) of France" (p. 175. note).

"In their jealousy of the better and more respectable citizens, how exactly the Athenian and French democracies agree;—another striking feature of resemblance is the capricious punishment of military leaders. How perfect a counterpart do the fates of the French generals exhibit to the execution of the naval officers at Athens. There can be no doubt, I think, but the manly opposition of Socrates to that infamous measure was the real cause of his own condemnation" (p. 28, n.)

"Whoever, not being in the rank of the populace, chuses rather to live under a democratic government, where the administration of the laws is in fewer hands, must do it for the sake of committing crimes with impunity, as well knowing that evil actions are more easily concealed where the government is in the hands of the multitude than when it is administered by a few only." On this the French translator has this note: "A democracy is the asylum to which every one flies who has committed, or intends to commit, crimes. It appears that Xenophon, by establishing this maxim, in several parts of this treatise has shewn himself not only a profound observer, but, in some measure, as inspired by a spirit of prophecy; for, every succeeding age, and even our own, have confirmed this truth. Not, certainly, that I think all the democrats of the present hour are men essentially bad; but we may easily remark, that every man essentially bad, without exception, has taken refuge among the democrats" (pp. 29, 30).

The English translator's note on reform (p. 37), which he recommends to be gradual, and amendment of evils either already felt, or of immediate and obvious apprehension, and not preventive

tive of imaginary ills, that the wildness of fanciful theory may suggest, deserves to be transcribed in its length, if we had room. The same apology must be made for the comments on the French translator's notes, inserted in the appendix, commending the British Constitution. It is observed, p. 56, note, that the only instance in the annals of mankind, of a real government actually carried into execution that had been planned by a speculative philosopher, was the Constitution of the province of Carolina; which was framed by Locke; yet the fruit of this experiment was a form of legislation and jurisprudence incapable of execution, and productive only of evil in the attempt. The appendix is framed of many excellent observations on the British Constitution, and the inexpediency of reform, which bespeak the writer a master in political science, and that every line of his work deserves the maturest consideration. One of the strongest arguments against parliamentary reform, next to the happiness of the people at large, is, that the instant the House of Commons declare their own Constitution radically defective, they must cease to legislate; and the consequence must be, that the great question of parliamentary reform will be ultimately decided by the sword (p. 104).

333. *Constitution of the Athenians; containing curious and interesting Details of the Methods adopted by that ancient People to preserve a Spirit of Democracy in their Commonwealth; and exhibiting a striking Contrast between the Blessings of a limited Monarchy and the hideous Doctrine of fanatical Republicans. Translated from the Greek of Xenophon, with a Preface and Notes. By James Morris.*

SUCH is the paraphrastic title assumed for Xenophon's modest one. "Concerning the Athenian Government." The rest is a verbatim translation from the French translation before mentioned, with the omission of all the critical notes on the text of Xenophon.

334. *Traits philological, critical, and miscellaneous, by the late J. Jortin, D. D. Archdeacon of London, Rector of St. Dunstan in the East, and Vicar of Kensington; consisting of Pieces, many before published separately, many annexed to the Works of learned Friends, and others now first printed from the Author's MSS. [agreeably to a suggestion to his son, in our vol. LVIII. p. 121]. In Two Volumes.*

WE cannot forbear adding to the review of them, vol. LXII. p. 934, this

farther account of their contents, by a correspondent.

The first volume comprehends

Lusus Poetici. Numbers XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, now first published; lines to Bp. Hayter; remark at the end of the first book of Ecclesiastical History; epitaphs on a cat* and Dr. Hales; and inscription intended for the foundation of the new building at Cambridge.

Remarks on Spenser.

* Additional Notes, anonymous, Remarks on Milton.

Sermon at the Consecration of Bishop Pearce. This was published at the Archbishop's command, and printed at the end of Birch's Life of him.

Remarks on Archbishop Tillotson's Sermons.

* Scriptural Illustrations †.

* Strictures on the Articles, Subscriptions, Tests, &c.

* Curious Observations.

* Anecdotes.

* Translations from the Lusus Poetici. Vol. II.

Letters. To Mr. Avison, on the music of the antients. (From Avison's Essay on Musical Expression, 3d edit. 1775.)

From Bp. Sherlock, acknowledging his present of the Life of Erasmus; and answer, thanking the Bishop for his Sermons.

To Caspar Wettstein, critical, on J. Wettstein's New Testament.

To a Lady, who desired his opinion on some theological work of one of her friends.

To Dr. Neve; remarks on Mr. Philip's Life of Cardinal Pole, printed in the Appendix to the New Animadversions on that Life.

Critical Remarks on Greek Authors. Among these are new ones on Alci-

* The epitaph on a favourite cat was translated in our vol. LXII. pp. 263, 364, 365.

† The Codex Britannicus, cited by Beza on 1 John v. 7, is the Codex Montfortii, and the MS. of Dublin (p. 414.) Beza's famous old MS. which we have at Cambridge, and on which my friend W. [qu. Waterland?] laid so great a stress, is the work of a bold fellow, who is perpetually explaining the sense, and endeavouring to amend the style. See Le Clerc on Acts x. 25, and Simon, Lettres choisies, II. let. 26. (p. 438.)

phron, Apacreon, Anthologia, Aristophanes, Hesiod, Homer, Josephus, Lucan, Menander and Philemon, Sophocles and Theocritus; on Latin ones, Arnobius, Brixus (an author contemporary with More and Erasmus), Cicero, Claudian, Cornelius Nepos, Doletus (criticised in our vol. LXI. p. 434), Erasmus' poems, Frithemius, of whom an excellent character is given; Horace, Justin, Justinian, Juvenal, Lactantius' epitome additional, Lucan, Lucretius, Moursii Reliqua Attica, Ovid (on whom, Cicero, Min. Felix, &c. much is left unextracted from the Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, see II. p. 290); Phædrus. Seneca (from the Present State of the Republick of Letters, August, 1734, art. 9); Tertullian, Virgil (enlarged), Casaubon, Bishop Chandler, Pope, Thirlby, and Voltaire.

Maxims and Reflections.

This publication completes the collection of Dr. Jortin's works; see our vol. XLVI. p. 495; LVII. 197; LVIII. 604. A character of him and his writings is given XLVII. 593, from Mr. Knox's Essays. A critique on his sermons, which were frequently translations from the French, and should not have been printed as his, LIV. 86, 826. His notes on Genesis (LVIII. 604) and M. Musgrave's edition of Euripides (ibid. 221) are not inserted in this collection. A translation of his poem on the Nature of the Soul may be seen LIX. 744, and of his third ode ibid. 746. His "superior method of treating the dogmatical," LIX. 822; an epigram of his, XLVIII. 279; translated, ibid. 383; some particulars of him, XLIII. 387, 438.

135. *The Monuments and Painted Glass in One Hundred Churches, &c. &c.*

MR. P. tells us, in the introduction, that, being obliged to ride on horseback for health, he took, for an object to encourage perseverance in this remedy, repeated visits to the churches here described, in which he passed many agreeable hours. Of these he actually visited 67, and obtained accounts of upwards of 40 more from the officiating clergy, whose names are subjoined thereto, though many were dead before this public acknowledgement. We join in his regret and indignation at seeing beautiful and venerable memorials so often shamefully neglected and broke in churches, as well as very frequently falling to pieces and unregarded in the halls and kitchens of farm-houses,

where once they were the honest pride and pleasure of our ancestors; as also that Somner, Weever, and other antiquaries, pass by epitaphs and monuments because not *antient*, whereby many valuable then modern ones have been lost; and deploring the loss of so many brasses and other monuments since Weever's time, by the hands of Sacrilege, in the civil war. "May it never be the fate of my work to be such a proof of horrid profusion, by becoming a repository of monuments defaced or demolished by sacrilegious plunder. Yet, alas! if the shocking scenes are ever acted here, which are now fatally exhibited in unhappy France, such may be its lot. But I will neither enlarge upon nor entertain the painful idea. May the God of mercy avert from us the horrors now reigning there, and in his goodness speedily put an end to the calamities of that wretched people!" The collector speaks modestly of his own industry; and "for the work—it will speak to every heart, at least to every feeling heart, and, of consequence, give pleasure; amusement and instruction will, I presume, naturally follow."

We must content ourselves with giving a list of the several churches.

1. Churches examined by Mr. Parsons:

St. Andrew's, Canterbury; Ashford; Aldington; St. Alphege, Canterbury; All Saints, Canterbury; Boughton Aluph; Boughton Bleas; Brabourne; Badlesmere; Bishopshurne; Challock; Charing; Chatham; Chart magna; Chart parva; Chilham; Crundall; St. Dunstan's, Canterbury; Eastling; Eastwell; Elmestead; Fordwich; Godmerham; Gra eney; St. George's, Canterbury; Hackington; Hastingly; Hardress Upper; Hunkhill; Hothfield; Horton; Holy Cross Westgate, Canterbury; Kennington; Lenham; Leveford; Lympne; St. Mary Magdalen's, Canterbury; St. Margaret's, Canterbury; St. Mary Bredman's, Canterbury; St. Mary Beilin, Canterbury; Mersham; St. Mildred's, Canterbury; St. Martin's, Canterbury; Molash; Nackington; Newnham; Northgate, Canterbury; Petham; Postling; Pluckley; St. Peter's, Canterbury; St. Paul, Canterbury; Sellinge; Selling; Sevington; Sheldwich; Smeed; Stalsfield; Stelling; Stowling; Sturry; Thowley; Waltham; Westbeer; Westwell; Willeborough; Wye.

2. Churches communicated:

Alkham; Farham; Betherden; Eoughton Mounchelsea; Brookland; Brenzet; Bridge; Chitlet; Doddington; Eastry; Elham; Elmstone; Headcorn; High Halden; Kingstoth; Kingiton; Lynsted; New Romney;

Romney; Newington; St. Nicholas at Wade; Norton; Oispringe; Old Romney; Patrickshoum; Preston near Faversham; Rainham; Ringwould; Saltwood; Sandhurst; Sevenoaks; Shadoxhurst; Smanlen; Stone in Oxney; Swingfield; Teynham; Ulcomb; Upper Deal; Waldershare; Warehorn; Woodchurch; Wymenswold.

3. Appendix:

Hadleigh; Lavenham; Dedham; Detached Epitaphs; Notes.

136. *A Sermon, delivered at the Bow Meeting-house, Exeter, July 2, 1794, before the Society of Unitarian Christians established in the West of England, &c. Published at the Request of the Society, by T. Reynell. To which is prefixed, the Correspondence between Counselor White and Mr. Toulmin, relative to the Refusal of George's Meeting-house, Exeter, for the Religious Service usually held on the Day of the General Meeting of the Society.*

IT appears from this correspondence, that Mr. Toulmin, on June 29, 1794, gave notice, in George's meeting-house, that "On the Wednesday following, being the day appointed for the annual meeting of the Society of Unitarian Christians, established for promoting Christian knowledge and the practice of virtue, by the distribution of books, a sermon will be preached on the occasion in this place," &c.

Mr. White, the same morning, requests Mr. Toulmin, in a note, to inform him whether "the notice was given by permission of the trustees." He answers, that he received the notice from Mr. Kenrick. "Mr. White desires, as one of the trustees, that he would request Mr. K.* to contradict, in the afternoon at the meeting-house, the notice that had been given in the morning; and that he intended to call a meeting of the trustees the next day on the subject." Mr. T. returns for answer, that he cannot comply with his request, as Mr. K. was then at Crediton.—The next day Mr. W. assembles the trustees, and informs Mr. T. of the result of their conference—"that they were unanimously of opinion, that the house should not be opened on the occasion, and that they had given their directions accordingly." Then follows a note "from the trustees and others of the Bow meeting-house," dated the 1st of July, requesting that "Mr. Kenrick

and his friends will make that use of it, on the morrow, which their ancestors have been accustomed to glory in [and may they not continue the custom?] viz. worshipping the great God according to the dictates of their conscience." This correspondence, the cream of which we have endeavoured to whip off as carefully as possible, concludes with an extract from the minutes of the Society of Unitarian Christians, expressing their thanks "to the trustees and other members of the Bow meeting-house, for the very liberal and handsome manner in which they offered them the use of the house for the religious services of this day."

Why this important business should be brought before the world we cannot guess, unless it is given as an instance of persecution "by false brethren;" for, we find it is published "agreeably to the unanimous resolution of the Unitarian Society."

We cannot, however, see the least impropriety in the conduct of Mr. White and the other trustees of George's meeting-house, but much that deserves censure in that of Mr. T. and Mr. K., who appear to have treated them with great disrespect. The latter could have no right to authorize the former to officiate on a peculiar and unprecedented occasion without permission of the trustees, and the other mult have known it. Had the anniversary of this Society been usually solemnized at George's meeting-house, as at first, from a little ambiguity in the title-page, we were led to suppose, the case would have been altered; but we are told, that "the first public service [of this kind] was held at Crediton, in September, 1792, the year in which the Society was first instituted; the second at Taunton, Sept. 3, 1793." This is not the only instance Mr. K. has given of his zeal's stepping beyond the bounds of discretion.—The discourse, though on the same principles as those he maintains, is not of so outrageous a nature as his. Mr. Reynell does not, like him, call upon his "active and courageous associates to extirpate heresy and error," but from the text (Titus ii. 10), *Adorn the doctrine*, exhorts his audience to the practice of all modern virtues. "The errors of a false creed," says he, "we may have had opportunities of observing, are sometimes, in a manner, swallowed up in the virtue of its followers, and men have been led to embrace absurdity from the purity of its professors. And if

* Mr. Kenrick, we understand, is the minister of George's meeting-house in Exeter; and Mr. Toulmin of another meeting-house in Taunton.

if the diffusion of error, with all its disadvantages, is thus in some degree capable of being effected by the morality of its disciples, the same cause must, in a far greater degree, assist in extending the dominion of Truth." We know not what *false creed* Mr. R. alludes to, but are glad to see him, in the following passage, allow that even Unitarians may be mistaken: "To check a dogmatical and supercilious character, it is of advantage for men to reflect, that, however confident they may be of the truth of their principles, however firm they may imagine the ground on which they are established, it is, nevertheless, possible that they may be in error. Persons of the first talents have been extremely decisive and dictatorial, and have afterwards been reduced to acknowledge their presumption." We hope this observation will root itself deeply in the minds of his Unitarian brethren. The pride and weakness of human knowledge have never, possibly, been more strongly exemplified than in their *great apostle*, Priestley. The phrase will not, we presume, appear too exalted in the eyes of Mr. Keynell, who styles him "the great regenerator, under God, of the Christian world in modern times!" Yet the religious opinions of this wonderful being have materially varied at different periods of his existence; and an orthodox follower of him *now* would not have been considered as such twenty years ago, nor probably will be forty years hence.—The idea of persecution conveys with it a secret charm to the minds of all genuine Unitarians. Mr. R. speculates largely on it. The persecution of Dr. Priestley is an inexhaustible subject. And yet what persecution has Dr. Priestley received on account of his *theological* opinions? His "*unforced, reluctant exile*" cannot be owing to any ill treatment he experienced on their account. He preached and published (nor was he abstemious in using the permission allowed him in a *land of liberty*) whatever he pleased, without any opposition from the rulers of church or state. If his political opinions disgusted the Birmingham mob, they have, though not in the degree this boasted exemplar "of the genuine spirit of forgiveness" wished, answered for it. If he pays not more respect to "*the Powers that be*" hereafter, he may possibly be less complainantly treated, not by the mob, but the legislators in America.

In regard to persecution, however, Mr. R. has not such ardent hopes as Mr. K.

seems to entertain. He exhorts his audience, indeed, to "be firm in times of peril and distress;" and observes, that "the blood of martyrs has been the seed of the church."—"Happily," he adds, "for us, perhaps my friends, as individuals, Persecution, with stakes and flames, does not now hold over us "her red arm of vengeance." Yet the name ought still to be written on our statutes; and it is to be feared that the spirit still lurks in the hearts of some of our deluded fellow-citizens."

Much is said to the same purport; but we trust Mr. R.'s fears, and Mr. R.'s hopes to reap the benefit of "an active persecution," are equally groundless. Let the Unitarians act like good citizens, and the loyal part of the community will never persecute them for their religious sentiments.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We have the pleasure to learn, from the account of the 6th annual account of the collation of the LXX version, by Dr. Holmes, published at OXFORD, up to March 25, 1794, that this laudable undertaking has been attended with very great success; that the sums subscribed amount to 3757l.; and though at present the expences exceed the receipt by near 80l. as the annual subscriptions for the four last years exceed 600l. the progress of the collation has been such, that 64 folio volumes of it have been exhibited before the delegates of the Clarendon press, and then deposited in the Bodleian library; and that there has been laid before the board, drawn out into the forms requisite for printing, according to the specimen of a printed page, exhibited last year, the copy of such variations from the Vatican text as appear in 48 MSS, 4 editions, and the Coptic, Sclavonian, Armenian, and Georgian versions. MSS have been collated at Florence, Milan, Rome, Evora, Madrid, Copenhagen, Lorrain, Paris*, Moscow †, *Cherfon*, Moldavia, Basil, Vienna.

* Mr. Coray has not, as far as it appears, been yet prevented from continuing the collation of MSS in the Royal library. It may therefore be presumed that he will continue to act, even though it should be impossible for epistolary communication to pass between him and Dr. H.

† It is pleasant to see the little influence the Metropolitan of Moscow, or even the Holy Synod, has over the Patriarchal library, their leave for collating its MSS, being to be solicited from the Empress herself.

ODE TO THE KING, ON HIS ARRIVAL AT
WEYMOUTH, BY THE REV. W. TASKER.
FIRST WRITTEN IN 1789.

THE Nation's loyal vows shall not be
vain!
Goddess of Health, Hygeia! from the main,
Wa'ted by healing breezes, rise,
Aid the mild influence of the skies;
Expand thy Zephyr's gentle gales
O'er Dorset hills and Melcombe's vales;
Pure air from strength'ning Ocean bring,
Fragrant and fresh from Britain's King;
Pure air instinct with native power,
Unfold'd by noxious herb or flower.

II.

God of the Sea! (whose torrents cease to
roar,
And in slow tide
Delighted glide
On Royal Melcombe's * circling shore);
From hidden treasures of thy wealth,
Give that most precious jewel—Health:
And yield it as a tribute free,
Great Ruler of the deep, from Thee,
Establish'd Health—most brilliant gem,
That can adorn a Monarch's diadem.

III.

God of the Sea! since George has deign'd
to lave,
In thy salt stream, and vigour-giving wave,
Brace to new strength his scepter'd hand,
Strongly to grasp the Ensign of Command,
And raise it high! till distant realms obey
And court the umpire of its righteous sway:
Second to thee, let him controul the main,
But o'er his subjects hearts without a rival
reign.

IV.

Great God of Healing, Heat, and Light!
O Sol! elate in beaming car,
In radiant course conspicuous far,
Dispel the envious shades of Night,
Refume thy wanted splendors bright;
Bid the ripe corn fields laugh and sing,
In joyful sympathy with Britain's King;
Diffuse o'er Charlotte's cheek the lasting smile,
Thence let the cheering beam illumine Al-
bion's Isle!

V.

Ye Maids on Pindus' flowery top who dwell,
Attune to dulcet notes the sounding shell:
Exert your magic power, and charms divine
With rosy finger'd morn, harmonious Nine!
Round George's patriot brow the wreath
of health to twine.

* The antient name of Weymouth was
Melcombe Regis, or King's Melcombe.
GENT. MAG. August, 1794.

VI.

While nobler Bards may strike the lyre
Impregnate with extatic fire!
Permit thy humble votary to bring
His mite of song to thee, O King!
E'en as the gentle rivulet of Wey
Rolls his small current to the Monarch Sea!

UPON THE VICTORY OF June 1, 1794,
Composed at Drury-lane, June 15,
BY LORD MOUNTMORRES.

Cujus ora non sunt sua, sed aliena. SELDEN.

I.

BEHOLD where Britain's Fair triumphant
meet,
With well-earn'd praise their favour'd Chief
to greet;
To place the laurel on the Conqueror's brow;
To celebrate the skill and name of HOWE.

II.

Auspicious be the glorious happy hour,
When Britain re-asserts her antient pow'r,
Her Naval Trophies far displays,
And emulates Eliza's golden days.

III.

To cheer and animate a supine race,
O may it live in History's page;
Like Grecian Salamis in antient lore,
Or Solebay's far-fam'd celebrated shore.

IV.

Still Britain's antient Glory lives,
While Nottingham in Howe survives;
In Paisley and in Bowyer wake
The souls of Russell and of Blake.

V.

When savage swarms the Muses land invade;
And direful fears Athenia's breasts pervade;
The sage Themistocles most timely calls
To place their confidence in Wooden Walls.

VI.

Proverbial be those words to British ears!
Their hopes to animate, and quell their fears,
Long to preserve their wide domain;
And wave their trident o'er the main.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

I should not have attempted a version of
the following well-known Sonnet of Pe-
trarch's, beginning with,
S' Amor non è; che dunque è quel ch' è sento?
if I had ever seen any translation in which
the following lines were properly noticed:

"*Fra sì contrari venti in frate barca
Me trovo in alto mar senza governo,
Si lieve di sover, d' error si carca.*"

If 'tis not love, what is it then, I feel?
If 'tis; how passing strange, ye powers above!
If Love be kind, so deadly why its steel?
But, if 'tis cruel, why so pleasing prove?

If by my choice, why weep, or sigh, or
plain?
But, if 'tis not, what boots it to lament?
Oh living death! delicious discontent!
Against my will canst thou extend thy reign?
But, if I yield, 'tis justly I'm distress'd.
In stormy seas, while rudderless is tost
My bark so frail, by adverse winds so cross,
With knowledge freighted light, with error
press'd, [know;
Nor where I drive, nor what I'd have, I
freeze in summer, burn in winter's snow.
W. H. R.

STANZAS on DISAPPOINTMENT.

AH! who shall hope that time relief will
give,
When bleeds his bosom, with Love's aching
wound?

Say, shall not memory bid the anguish live,
The bitter recollection still be found?

Vain is the thought to banish Love's control,
Or seek his rosy fetters to unbind;
The recreant god will still possess the soul,
Imprint the fairy image on the mind.

Fondly we tread the flowery paths of Love,
And drink the poison'd fountain's chrysal
stream,

Till, reason captur'd, we incautious rove,
Nor wake till misery reals us from the
dream.

In the lorn traveller, from the sultry way,
Flies to th' embowering wood's sequester'd
shade,

Content in listless indolence to stay,
His toil, till evening's cooler hour, delay'd.

Alas! when evening comes with season mild,
Lo! varying clouds the jocund scene de-
form,

Then night arrives, and o'er the wide heath
wild

Darts the blue lightning in the murky storm.
Now dire dismay, while threat'ning thunders
roll,

Th' imaginary phantom's viewless course,
Strike deep their terrors on the suffering soul,
And wake th' unwary wanderers to re-
morse.

Thus he, who loiters in Love's mazy bow'r,
Intruding reason silenc'd and repent,
Shall live to anguish, and the venom pow'r
Of ill-requited passion read his breast.

CLERICUS.

THE AMOR FUGITIVUS OF MOSCHUS,
TRANSLATED BY N. K.

CUPID is fled, the Cyprian goddes cry'd,
Ungrateful boy, to quit his mother's side!
O ye who chance his heedless steps to see,
Mine is the vagrant, wail the news to me:

No kind return my grateful heart will spare;
The kiss of Venus shall reward your care;
But, should'st some happier swain my child re-
store,

His not that kiss alone, but something more.

Mid twenty youths the charmer you may tell,
Unerring signs describe his form so well;
High glows his cheek with beauty's purple
dye,

And keen and piercing is his fiery eye;
Smooth are his words, but treacherous is
his heart, [part;

And far his thoughts from what his lips im-
Soft flows his voice, as Hybla's honey mild,
And meek the manners of the seeming child;
But woe to him whom fond belief beguiles
To share his favours, or to trust his smiles!
Deceitful boy! fair Friendship's mask beneath,
His sports are cruel, and his passion death;
Still prone to torture, his relentless rage
No tears can soften, and no prayers assuage.
His infant brows luxuriant ringlets grace,
But wanton malice marks his roguish face;
Involving garbs his polish'd limbs disguise,
But tenfold veils his plotting soul disguise;
With nimble wings, from breast to breast he
strays,

Lurks in the heart, and on the vitals preys.
Small are his hands, yet well those hands can
band

The twanging bow, and many an arrow send;
Slender that bow, yet far its arrows fly,
Reach Pluto's realms, and pierce the lofty sky;
Well stor'd with shafts his golden quiver hangs,
Heart-piercing shafts! inflicting bitter pangs;
Nor rank nor sex their general fury spare.
And 'en the smart this wounded bosom shares,
All, all are cruel, but, still more than all,
That little torch, the torch of Love we call;
With power yet keener than the solar ray,
It fires the breast, and melts the heart away.

Ye roving nymph's, the wayward boy who find,
Secure him well, with trusty fetters bind.
Let neither tears nor smiles your pity move,
Those tears and smiles alike deceitful prove;
But chief his fond embrace, and ardent kis-
ses, fly; [die-

Those lips are poison, they who taste them
Accept these gifts, the youth, perhaps, will
say,

My harmless weapons at your feet I lay;
Touch not his gifts, nor let your hearts desire
Those dangerous arms, those arrows tip with
fire.

SONNET,

TO THE RIVER LEE, IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

O Lee, thy verge, acclivous, oft I press'd,
The rural riot, joyous sounds, to shun,
For solitude; what time the sinking sun
Slow pour'd its golden glare adown the West,
Or lav'd me, fanciful, where on thy breast
His last beam linger'd; and anon was won,
As

As shadows solemn spread, to be thy guest
Dark stilly Night—an unprotected one.
Peace smil'd, my friend—the holiday of life
Was passing then; for, youth sat on my brow,
Unknowing time's irrefragable blow,
Which rends my heart, poor vassal! bent to
strife,

That oft dejected mourns. Ah! vain I mourn;
Thy tranquil scenes in fancy but return.
Conduit-street. J. H.

SONNET,

To the DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,
On the building and endowing Alms-Houses for
Six Poor Widows.

IN deep Affliction's rigid science bred,
Bent by Calamity's oppressive rod,
How many sink the meek-submitted head,
Hopeless of help—save only from their God!
The widow weeps, the orphan droops unseen,
While Fortune's favourites stand with cold,
averted mien.

Yet know, the selfish breast, that cannot feel,
In vain for pleasure leans on wealth or state:
Ne'er was the bosom stamp'd with Trans-
port's seal, [fate.
That heav'd no sigh, nor felt for Misery's
'Tisthis, O MARLBORO', that will gild thy name,
Thy heart delight with retrospective view;
Gain virtue's meed, give pure and lasting
fame; [in you!

For, want and widow'd age a refuge find.
M.

CARMEN OL. GOLDSMITH, M. B.

LATINE REDDITUM.

(Continued from p. 613.)

VESPERE ut ætivo descendit roscidus
humor,

Hand aliter stillant mollia dicta senis—
Inflexo juvenis testator corpore grates,
Et blandi comitis gestu adire domum.

Valle sub umbrata, vii guttis obstita densis,
Sylvestri-tugurij rustica testata jacent—

Sæpe hic consilium petit vicinia tupples;
Auxilium supplæx advena sæpe petit.

Non hic regales gazæ, nummive superbi,
(Soliciti d'omni splendida cura) nitent.

Ob ce sublato, converso et cardine, porta
Hospitium puero dat, placidoque duci.

Dumque alii festo celebrant convivia luxu,
Dumque alios somni dulcica vincla tenent,

Addit ligna senex, sopitum suscitât ignem,
Et moesto comiti gaudia ferre studet.

Jamque paratur olus—jam profert munera;
mensam

Infruit urbanâ sedulitate pater— [nigro
Priscorum memoranda canens, sermone he-
Allicit, et noctem fallit amœna loquens.

Felicula interea ludit, saltatque jocose.

Hospita festivi blanda, comesque senis—
Tu veteres * cantus, habitator grille canini,
Instauras—gram, torris aduste, crepas!

* The word is applied by Virgil to a monotonous sound:

Et pett: em in limo sanæ cecinare querelam.

Frustrâ—nam puero manet alto pectore mor-
ror—

Nec requies misero, nec medicina datur:
Curarum ingenti præcordia mole laborant,
Et tenetæ lachrymis immadure genæ.

(To be continued.) H. G. B.

AN AMICUM, [ultimis NORTHUMBRIÆ
Rigionibus sponte sua exulantem.

(A Translation is requested.)

ERGONE ad imperii fines, loca vasta,
mahigum

Limen, et extremo regna sepulta sinu,
Quâ nive perpetuâ, solioque gelata minaci
Horret HYEMIS, fixo pondere saxa premens,
Ergone lætus abis?—nec Te tenere moran-
tam,

Immemor! amplexus, ah trepidante manu;
(Quæque, ingræte, pudet) vix pectore mur-
mur amico,

Conscia vix iterum gutta repressa genis?
Lætus abis; montana SALUS, spirabile cœli
Lumen, et ærius quâ vocat ire VIGOR:

Primus et aude iter, cursuque accensus an-
helo,

Aude, intempesti nubila sperne Jovis;

Ito, salutiferis fulgentes excute saltus

Roribus; æstivæ scande pericla nivis.

* Ter felix, cui interdum ingens tremefecit
hianti

Gurgite aquas, rupto monte, ruina cadens!

Ter felix, cui multum adeo luctata processis,

Eruta fulmineo turbine sylvâ jacet!

Magnificas audisse classes, miracula rerum,

Ut juvat, et læto mille pericla metu!

Ah juvat hic revocare dies, eum, infansior
omni

Turbine, civis contulit arma furor!

Ingruit ecce alto, per amica cadavera rumpens,

Fraternâ, infandum! missa sagitta manu:

Defixum aspexi cognato in vulnere ferrum;

Et vix diviso sanguine † plura madet.

Lugentes campi!—nec vos oblita silebit

† Musa; sepulchrales docta sonare modos.

Majorum salvetè umbræ, fortissima divum

Progenies, nullâ gens vitura elade!

Salvetè, imperii fines, loca vasta, superbum

Litus, et Archæo maxima regna sua;

To the Memory

of

JOHN DELAP HALLIDAY Esq.

Who

With a princely fortune,

And a mind

Of equal magnitude,

Enjoy'd the smile of all who knew him.

* Of the sublime horror of a mountain-
storm, or cataract, the inhabitant of the plain
has no conception.

† The grey-goose wig, that was thereon,
"In his heart's blood was wet."

‡ The Author of 'Chevy-chase.'

With taste
And sensibility endow'd,
He was the friend
of

GENIUS, INDUSTRY, and WORTH;
Nor ostentatiously assum'd a merit to himself,
In adding

To their happiness and ease.
His eccentricities

Were virtues in disguise,
And sprang from sociability alone.

Whatever course he took,
And various was the sphere he trod,

PHILANTHROPY
Was nearest to his heart;
Nor could Ingratitude

(That haggard offspring of a vicious mind),
And he has oftentimes

Met her on his way,
Suppress his liberality of soul,
Or change

The intent benign his bosom felt.
Above the world,

He might be deem'd a living reservoir of
wealth,

That pour'd around
Its golden streams to bless mankind.

To picture
What he was, demands a master's hand—
For those

Who knew him well
Will heave the involuntary sigh,

And say

"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

TRANSLATIONS from the
LATIN, SPANISH, GERMAN, and ITALIAN.
By W. HAMILTON REID.

Cupidinem ex Iride, non Venere, natum esse.

*Non est, fallitis ille quem putatis,
Poëta, Veneris puer Cupido.*

*Illum nam auricomum tboro Favoni
Juncta Iris genuit:*

*Hinc patris placidos refert susurros,
Hinc matris varios rejert colores.*

Cupid born of Iris, not of Venus.

Deceiv'd is the Poet, whenever he be,
Who supposes Love's mother the Nymph of
the sea;

Not she, but the golden hair'd Iris, 'tis plain,
Was the mother of Love, our sweet pleasure
and pain: [close,

As she once to the West did her bosom dis-
she was kiss'd by Favonius, whence Cupid
arose;

His fire endow'd him with whispers and wiles,
His mother with beauty, and blandishing smiles.

Al Sepulcro de un Enano.

*Taze el gran Bonana a quien
Sera esta piedra no leve;*

Que un gusano tan sin pene,

Se lo trago que al enano

Le sobra onas del gusano

Que a Jonas de la Vallena.

Upon the Tomb of a Dwarf.

Bonana lies here, a minikin wight,
To whom this grave-stone can by no means
be light; [pain

For, so little his bulk, that a worm without
May swallow him whole, and his body con-
tain, [ditown us,

With much more convenience, or Heav'n
Than the whale that once gobbled the body
of Jonas.

Ein Gelebrt Man.

Gelebrt ist Haer von Esen,

Er hat die Messias durchgelesen:

Allain verstand er auch wol dies gedicht?

Ja, lieber Gott! das weis ich nicht.

A Learned Man.

In E—— a learned man we view,
He 'as read the whole Messiah through!
But does he understand it, pray?

Why, in God's name, I cannot say,
Labbra de Fuoco.

Quei tuo vermigli Labbra,

Lilla non son coralli,

O rubini, O cinabri;

Con quel sento color mi prendi agioce

Sono, seno di fuoco

Mifero lo comprendo,

Che quanto piu te bucto io piu m' accendo,

The Lips of Fire.

Those lips, that seem vermilion bright,
Are not, nor coral in my sight;

Nor cinabar, nor ruby's ray,
To my admiring eyes convey:

No feign'd pretences I admire,
Those lips I know, are lips of fire;

By sad experience this I learn,
"The more I kiss, the more I burn!"

HUMANITY.

AN ODE.

BLOW, blow, ye winds! with heaveign
gust!

And freeze, thou bitter-biting frost!
Descend, ye chilly, smothering snows!

Not all your rage, united, shews
More hard unkindness, unrelenting,

Vengeful malice, unrepenting,
Than heav'n-illum'd Man on brother.

Man bestows! —

See stern Oppression's iron lip,
See mad Ambition's gory hand,

Sending, like blood-hounds from the slip,
Woe, want, and murder, o'er a land! *

Even

— In our world, Death deutes
Interperance to do the work of age!
And, hanging up the quiver Nature gave him,
As slow of execution, for dispatch
Sends forth imperial butchers; bids them slay
Their sheep [the silly sheep they sleek'd be-
fore.]

And

Even in the peaceful, rural vale,
 Truth, weeping, tells the mournful tale,
 How Luxury, with Flattery by her side,
 The parasite empoisoning her ear,
 With all the servile wretches in the rear,
 Looks o'er proud property extended wide;
 And eyes the simple lowly hind,
 Whose toil upholds the glittering show,
 A creature of another kind,
 Some coarser substance, unrefin'd,
 Plac'd for her lordly use thus vile below!
 Where, where is Love's fond, tender thro',
 With lordly Honour's lofty brow,
 The powers you proudly own?
 Is there, beneath Love's noble name,
 Can harbour, dark, the selfish aim,
 To bless himself alone?—
 Mark maiden innocence a prey
 To love-pretending sures:
 This boasted honour turns away,
 Shinning soft Pity's rising way,
 Regardless all of tears, and unavailing
 prayers.

Perhaps, this hour, in misery's squalid nest,
 She strains your infant to her joyless breast,
 And with a mother's fears shrinks at the
 rocking blast!

Oh, ye! who, sunk in beds of down,
 Feel not a want but what *yourselfes create*,
 Think, for a moment, on his hapless fate,
 Whom friends and fortune quite disown!
 Ill-satisfy'd keen Hunger's clamorous call,
 Stretch'd on his straw he lays himself to
 sleep, [wall,
 While through the ragged roof, and chinky
 Chill, o'er his slumbers, falls the drifty heap!
 Think on the dungeon's grim confine,
 Think on the terrors of the mine,
 Where guilt and poor misfortune pine!
 Guilt, erring Man, relenting view!
 Not let thy legal rage pursue
 The wretch, already beaten low
 By dire *Misfortune's* undeserved blow!
 Affliction's sons are brothers in distress;
 A brother then relieve, and God the deed
 shall bless. R. B.

O D E.

FROM THE ETHIOPIC.

HUSH'D is the fury of the wintry storm
 Melodious murmurs warble through the
 wood;

The plain no longer shakes
 Beneath the torrent's roar.

O Thou, whose bounty bids the meadows
 smile [ers,
 With verdant bounty and with fragrant flow-

And toss him twice ten thousand at a meal.
 Young's Consolation.
 Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war.
 Shakespeare.

Oh little think the gay licentious proud,
 Whom pleasure, power, and affluence sur-
 round, &c. *Thompson*

Who deignest to adorn
 All Nature with thy love!
 Thou, whose high mandate sun and stars obey,
 Squin our bosoms thine prolific seeds
 Whence springs the heavenly flower
 Of gratitude divine.

From the full fountain of thy ORACLES bedew
 Our spirits; so the blossoms of thy love
 Shall flourish in our hearts
 In never-fading bloom.

And while the murmuring bee from flower
 to flower,
 Assiduous, o'er the breathing garden flies,
 Or sits on balmy thyme,
 Extracting vernal sweets;

Still more assiduous in mellifluous strains
 This prostrate heart thy goodness would re-
 hearse,
 And with th' adoring world
 Would glorify thy NAME!

SELIM.

Proud if my verse may catch reflected light
 From the rich splendours of a mind so bright.
 HAYLEY, *Epic Romance*,
 AN ODE.

O Urban, whose delightful page,
 Ingenious youth, and learned age,
 With equal warmth admire:
 'Tis yours, to clip th' aspiring wing,
 And bid a youthful poet sing,
 And aid the rising fire.

Excuse a youth whose daring feet
 Approach your Muses' hallow'd seat,
 With lyre discordant strung:—
 While soft a Muse from heav'n descends,
 (Whom every smiling grace attends)
 And takes the name of YOUNG.

Whether on Fancy's airy wings
 She flies sublime; or, stooping, sings
 The list'ning groves among:
 Or, if the hide her numbers flow
 Responsive to the voice of woe;
 Who charms like JULIA YOUNG?

The stream that thro' the valley glides,
 The flowers that deck its shelving sides,
 Ne'er learnt so sweet a song.
 Echo, enamour'd of the strain,
 Delights to warble o'er the plain
 The notes of JULIA YOUNG.

Thus the sweet Poetess of yore,
 Plaintive, along the Lesbian shore,
 The melting Sappho sung.—
 Ev'n she, the maid, whose daring lyre
 Out-rival'd Pindar's rapid fire;
 Might list to JULIA YOUNG.

But say, ye Maids, what weighty cause
 Your new-created sister draws
 From Urban's tuneful throng?
 Ask why the sun in darkness lies,
 With brighter blaze to mount the skies—
 Then think on JULIA YOUNG. N. B.
 SONNET

SONNET TO SLEEP.

BY sick'ning doubt, by cold neglect oppress'd,
Reluctant Sleep! I woo thy magic
pow'r,
To calm the tumult in my troubled breast,
And chase reflection from the silent hour.
Oh come! and round my throbbing temples
bind
Thy cincture, steep'd in sweet Oblivion's
With gentler visions soothe my ruffled
mind,
And open thy fairy prospects to my view.
Ahs! I court thy balmy sweets in vain;
Intrusive Mem'ry, thy mild influence scorns,
With envious hand she breaks thy silken chain,
And wounds my bosom with her keenest
thorns;
Tears thy soft fillet from my burning eyes,
While, shrinking from her touch, each bright
illusion flies.

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XIII.

*(The Stanzas alternately translated by two
Schubboys, the eldest under fifteen years of age.)*

SOFT Blandula! glassy water!
Grac'd with flow'rets, grac'd with wine!
Morn shall view the lambkin's slaughter,
Offspring of a sportive line.

What tho' now his antlers, growing,
Prompt to love, to war his soul;
See! his purple blood shall flowing
Tinge thy waves that cooling roll.

When th' dogstar's beams are beating,
Mild thy rills unfull'd glide;
Wearied oxen, flocks retreating,
Cool them in thy grateful tide.

First of founts! to fame unfading
I the giant Oak shall raise,
Wide the hollow rocks o'erhading
Whence thy spring loquacious plays.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE goodly fabric of the State,
Threat'ned with Gallia's fallen fate,
By Jacobins o'erthrown;
The Guardian Genius of our isle,
To save the venerable pile,
Fac'd it with Portland-stone.

IMPROMPTU. (See July, p. 612, 3.)

IN systems as much out of sense as of rea-
son;
Tom Paine names this age as the true age of
But if right I can judge, or if right I can see,
It is Treason he means, and he's right to a T.

*An Explanation of the following probably
Blankish Rhymes is required.*

Tolle caput, currit.
Ventrem conjunge, volabit,
Alde pedem, co medis.
Et sine ventre bibas.

THE MELFORD DISASTER. (See p. 762.)
A NEW BALLAD. Tune, "Tom of Bedlam."

ALL in the land of Suffolk,
At Melford the unwary,
On the side of a bank
Was play'd such a prank,
By a Devil yclept *Fagary*.

To leep about thee, Bury,
(Thy ladies are so charming)
I'd have thee begin;
For, the Father of Sin
Gets a taste that's quite alarming.

On Melford's reputation
For scandal we did take it,
When 'twas talk'd with disdain,
Among the profane,
That the ladies there go naked.

'Twas early in the morning,
Just as the sun was peeping,
Three daughters of Eve
Got up without leave,
To a farmer's pond to creep in.

Nor, look ye, were they Naiads,
Nor, mind ye, were they Graces;
For, the women of old,
By Ovid we're told,
Wash'd nothing but their faces.

Long time in Nature's buff-suits,
Not much oppress'd with blushes,
Now in and now out,
They paddled about,
Like ducks among the rushes.

Nor did ye dream, ye Fair-ones,
When taking such a frolic,
That the sweet West wind,
Tho' it blew so kind,
Could give a maid the colic.

While thus, in sportive humour,
They flounc'd about—God bless 'em!
That villain Old Nick
Was playing a trick,
On purpose to distress 'em.

Three things as soft as pillows,
With stays and caps together,
This cunning old wag
Put into his bag,
And flew away like a feather.

Cloaks, petticoats, and kerchiefs,
On Satan's back suspended,
With stockings and shoes,
And eke sun-belows,
Clean out of sight ascended.

I'd sing the sequel solemn,
Did Modesty allow it;
But a dock-leaf vest
Is but ill express'd,
By Painter or by Poet.—

Let Coventry be no longer
For sights like these be reckon'd;
For, Melford, thy fame,
Has got thee the name
Of Coventry the second.

Dec. 20. **A** Deputation of the inhabitants of Lyons being admitted to the bar, the Orator read the following printed

P E T I T I O N .

“ LEGISLATORS,

“ Our repentance has preceded the moment of the fall of the rebels. The conquered applauded the erry of the conquerors. We said, the reign of Despotism is over; that of Liberty begins. Plunder and Tyranny are ready to yield room for Mercy and Justice. The denunciations dictated by hatred will be no longer received: the Judges of the Nation will reject all the evidence which resentment, hatred, or interest, shall suggest. These were the motives which made us desire the end of the war. The war has ceased, and our misfortunes have been rendered worse. Two Commissions, the formidable instruments of the vengeance of the outraged Republic, have been established: four hundred heads were struck off in one month, by virtue of their resolutions! Soon after, other Judges appeared, who complained that the blood did not stream in sufficient abundance; and a Revolutionary Commission has been appointed. That new Tribunal received orders to repair to the prisons, to judge in one and the same moment the great number of prisoners with which they were crammed. That Commission punctually fulfilled its rigorous orders; and no sooner had it pronounced sentence than the cannon arrived, and a thunder of case-shot was discharged upon the condemned! Struck by the fatal fire, the victims of the laws fell in heaps upon each other; and, frequently, but mutilated; they were only half-killed by the first discharge. Those victims, who had still breath left in them after that punishment, were dispatched with the sword or musket. Even the pity of a weak and feeling sex has been construed into a crime; two women were dragged to the pillory for having implored mercy for their fathers, husbands, and children! All tears, all commiseration, were rigorously forbidden. Nature has been forced to stifle her justest and most generous emotions, under pain of death. Four thousand heads are now devoted to the same punishment, and will be struck off before the expiration of this day! Supplicating Petitioners cannot be considered as accusers; their despair has reached the highest pitch; but respect forbids our letting it break forth: we only bring moans into this sanctuary, and no murmurs.

“ Legislators, we felicitate you upon the Decree which ordains that Lyons shall exist no more; but let *Ville Affranchie* (Freed Town) exist, and be worthy of its name. Destroy the form of Lyons, but preserve

the elements; regenerate, but do not destroy. You wished, Legislators, that the law should hold the rigorous sword which was to immolate them. You wished, that, while we dreaded that law, we should likewise revere your Justice—in short, that a prop of innocence, and a guide of weakness, should be found in the arm which bore down upon guilt.

“ You wanted to give an important energy to national vengeance, heightened by fierce Republican dignity; but not a character of low and ferocious atrocity, which would in some manner have disgraced the cradle of Liberty; for, Justice dies wherever Cruelty commences.

“ It belongs to you, who have meditated upon men and events, who have compared the revolutions of antient ages with the modern,—it belongs to you to let us know what you mean by conspirators. You know, that the secrets of a conspiracy are frequently contained in a few heads only; and, when the sword of the Law has struck those first head, reason, humanity, prudence, and interest, pardon the rest of the deluded multitude, and can direct their force towards an useful patriotic end. We therefore demand mercy—not for guilt; its authors and agents are no more; but mercy for sincere repentance, for deluded weakness—mercy even, and we durst say it, for disclaimed innocence, for patriotism impatient of making amends for its errors.”

The Orator now demanded, that the people of Lyons be permitted to rise in a mass, to fly to Toulon, and to restore that place to the Republic.

The Convention referred this petition to the Committee of Public Welfare.

On the motion of Roberfpierre, the Convention now passed the following Decree:

1. The National Convention decrees, that the Committee of Public Welfare and General Safety shall appoint Commissioners, chosen from its own bosom, to concert means of setting at liberty those patriots who may have been incarcerated.

2. These Commissioners shall use, in the exercise of their function, the severity requisite to prevent the enervation of the energy of the revolutionary measures commanded by the public weal.

3. The names of those Commissioners shall remain unknown to the Public, to prevent the dangers of requests.

4. They shall set no person at liberty from their own authority: they shall only present the result of their inquiries to the two Committees; who shall definitely resolve upon the liberation of those persons who shall appear to them to have been unjustly put under arrest.

Desourmy,

Desjourny, in the name of the department of Paris, unravelled the manoeuvres which the pretended Philanthropists exercise, for the purpose of dividing France, and debasing the National Representation. He invited the Legislators to remain on their post, and not to diminish their measures of vigour; but rather to watch the pretended patriots who exceed those measures, and make the most zealous friends of the Revolution groan in irons.—Applause.

Several other petitioners were admitted.

Couthon complained, that almost all the petitioners addressed the Convention with their hats on their heads. "This remark," said he, "is not quite so trifling as it might be fancied; and the custom against which I am now speaking belongs perhaps to the system of debasing the Convention."

Raberspiere "If all men are equals, one man cannot be equal to several. He ought never to forget the attention and regard due to the company in which he is; and the more reason has he not to deviate from the respect due to the people in the person of their Representatives. It belongs to the President to put the petitioners in mind of their duty. I demand the execution of the regulation, by which any single member of the Convention is prohibited from addressing the Convention with his head covered."—Decreed.

Dec. 23. On the motion of Merlin, of Donay, the following decree passed:

The National Convention, having heard the report of its Committee of Legislation respecting the *procès-verbal* of the Committee of Vigilance of Noyon, dated Dec. 10, from which it results that the Popular Society of that Commonalty pretended to oblige the Members of that Committee to produce certificates of Civism—considering that Art. 4, of the law, Feb. 5, 1793, requires certificates of Civism only on the part of those public functionaries who are not elected by the people; that the Popular Societies are stationed near the constituted Authorities, as it were, like sentries to watch them, but not to make them come to terms which the law does not require; that that of Noyon can denounce to the superior authorities those of the Members of the Committee of Vigilance of that commonalty who might be guilty of incivism, but that it has no right to subject them to forms dispensed with by law; that the pretensions of that Society have occasioned no troubles; and that the patriotic zeal which becomes its motives is a sure pledge that none will ensue alter the knowledge given to that Society by the law;—the Convention passes to the order of the day.

Dec. 24. Thomas Paine, with all the other Foreigners, was expelled from the Convention, by a Decree proposed by Barrere, and passed in the following words:—"Every Foreigner is, and shall be, excluded from the National Representation."

Dec. 27. Some children appeared, to recite some prose taught them by the Public Instructor. The latter received a very severe reprimand from the President, and was informed that he would do much better to instruct the children of the Nation moral principles, than teach them to gabble like parrots.

Jan. 4, 1794. Deputies from the department of Allier brought patriotic donations. They prayed the Convention to take into their consideration the observations which they had made on the effects of the decree which suspends the collection of the revolutionary taxes imposed on the departments by the Representatives of the People and the Revolutionary Committees. They declared, that in the department of Allier the taxes fixed by Fouché had been destined for the public works which supported the *Sans-culottes*; that, these taxes having ceased to be levied, the works were discontinued, and that the needy citizens will be idle.

Referred to Committee of Public Welfare.

Merlin of Thionville observed, that there were different objections made to the Revolutionary taxes. Some Citizens complained that they were not proportioned to their fortunes; others, that the produce of these taxes was not exactly paid into the Public Treasury. "I demand," said Merlin, "that the Revolutionary Committees be obliged to cause to be printed and posted up a detailed account of the sums which have been raised and paid into the Public Treasury, to the end that each citizen may be able to verify whether the sums raised had been paid."

These propositions were decreed.

The Commons of Paris came to the bar. The Spokesman said, "Amongst the establishments entrusted to our immediate inspection, one of the most interesting is the hospital of the natural children of our country.—In considering this establishment, two things occur to us—the prodigious number of children which are brought to it, and the penury of the nurses: this penury becomes daily more afflicting. By a resolution we have augmented the salary of the nurses, in proportioning it to the law of the *maximum*, with the view of bringing them to such hospitals. "We propose to have these children attended by lying-in women, who, to the present time, have only been admitted into the hospitals designed for the sick. These means, however, are insufficient: we now propose a measure, which, in our opinion, is the only one proper to obtain the end desired. The great number of children abandoned by their mothers is to be attributed to poverty, and the shame of an unlawful issue. According to your wife decrees, this is no longer a crime. There only remains the difficulty arising from poverty. Organize the succours of the domicile, and you will easily supply the want of nurses.—You will

will do more—you will give to children the nurses that Nature meant to grant them, and you will preserve to posterity numberless generations of which an abuse has deprived them." Referred to the Committee of Succours.

Thurkot caused the following Decree to pass:—

The National Convention declare, that it does not intend to comprehend, in its decree relative to the Representatives of the people born in Foreign Countries, the sons of Frenchmen born during the mission of their Fathers by the Government; nor the sons of Protestants obliged to quit France on account of their religion, and since returned under the toleration or express protection of the law.

The Assembly was then occupied in organizing the Cavalry.

Jan. 6. Some unfortunate female citizens of the Section of Bondi, whose husbands were fighting for liberty, represented that the resources of their sections were exhausted, and claimed the relief ordained for them by law.

On the motion of Jean Bon St. André, the Convention has decreed, that all the formality of certificates to obtain relief be abolished. "I move therefore that the department of Paris do order a list to be made of all the relatives of the defenders of the country, who have a right to relief, which shall be granted them on the sight of that list."

Ducos—"Certain sums have already been put at the disposal of the Minister, with the principal instructions relative to their distribution; but a singular obstacle prevents the parents from enjoying that relief. The law requires of each of them a certificate, to prove that the defender is either dead, or remains on his post. I move, that the Committee of Public Welfare be charged, during the present sitting, to present a list of the Members who are to compose the Commission charged to superintend the distribution of those sums, and receive all claims and all complaints relative to that object."—Decreed.

The Convention having referred to the examination of the Committee of Legislation the question, whether or not citizens, whose fortune exceeds 200,000 livres, should partake of the benefit of the law which ordains the equal share of succession since July 14, 1789, received the observations of the Committee, presented by Belier, who stated that such a measure would oblige the nation to make restitution of considerable sums, which it had justly acquired by the emigrations.

The Convention therefore passed several articles, relative to the plan of Cambon, upon collateral successions.

Jan. 8. The Minister for Foreign Affairs sent to the Convention the general view

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of the Foreign Trade of France during the whole year of 1792, which, he says, belongs to the political and economical history of the Republic. It results from it, that before the Revolution there was a balance of between 60 and 70 millions in favour of France: "By what magic then," continued the Minister, "find we this balance-increased in 1792 to 224 millions? The result of our foreign purchases is estimated at 496 millions; compared with our exports, it is valued at 720 millions."—The Convention ordered this view to be printed.

Jan. 9. Vouland made a report of the English and Spanish who were taken prisoners at Toulon; they are as follow: General Charles O'Hara; Major Archibald Campbell, of the 69th regiment; Thomas Grant, a midshipman; Richard Lamplew, a serjeant; William Graham, a doctor; Andrew Boyd, a surgeon; Gens Ervin, John Jogden, and Antoine Griflots, servants; and Raphael Escharbarn, a Spanish Colonel, *Aide-de-Camp* to General Gravina.

Jan. 14. A long decree was passed for the organization of the National Cavalry. By this decree, the dragoons are to consist of 29 regiments, making altogether a total of 20,416 men. The light-horse are to consist of 54 regiments, each of 1410 men, and making a total of 76,140 men. The whole of the cavalry of the Republic will thus amount to 96,556 men.

Jan. 16. Bourdon of Oise—"I demand, agreeably to a motion of order, that the decree, which banishes all foreigners from the bosom of the Convention, be finally executed. There is still in our bosom an infamous man, who has betrayed his country and his duties—a Lutheran Priest, who by unfair means obtained a decree to be sent as a Commissioner to Landau, where he persecuted the Patriots, threw them into prison, and even carried barbarity so far as to have a very patriotic Colonel put into an iron cage. It is necessary that such a man, who has so long polluted the National Convention, be expelled: his name is Dantzel, born at Darklein, a Principality with which the Republic is at war."

Danton moved the provisional arrest of Dantzel, and that the denunciation against him be referred to the Committees of General Safety and Public Welfare.

David, in the name of the Committee of Public Instruction, presented a list of all the abuses existing in the organization of the Commission of the Arts. Those who compose it are ignorant men, who put copies instead of originals into the saloon, and spoiled the matter-pieces which they pretended to clean.

On the proposition of David, the Commission of arts was suppressed, and another instituted under the title of the conservatory of the arts. (To be continued.)

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

GENERAL PAOLI'S SPEECH AT FURIANI,

May 1, 1794. (See p. 665.)

MOST DEARLY BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,

The unabated confidence with which you have honoured me, and the solicitude I have ever had to promote your interests, and to ensure your liberty, prescribe to me the obligation of stating to you the present situation of public affairs. You remember how many cruel and treacherous arrangements were made by the three Commissioners of the French Convention who were sent over to your island; and in what manner they attempted to concentrate the powers of Government in a small number of their satellites, destined to be the instruments of those violences and cruelties, which were to be exercised against all well-meaning persons, and against the nation at large. The unjust decree which ordered my arrest, and my transfer to the bar of the Assembly, was the first attempt directed by them against your liberty. You unanimously declared yourselves, and humbly remonstrated against an act designed to facilitate the execution of your enemy's plots. Finally, you, in a General Assembly, declared your indignation at this act of injustice; and you adopted, at that moment, such resolutions as were consistent with your dignity and with the public welfare. I accepted, as a distinguishing proof of your confidence, the commission you were pleased to confer on me, for providing, in those critical circumstances, for the maintenance of your safety and liberty: anxious that you should not be exposed to any danger, unless indignation and necessity commanded you to resist. I tried every means which prudence and moderation suggested to me at that time; but neither your just reclamations, nor my innocence, were sufficient to recall to sentiments of rectitude and humanity a violent and sanguinary faction, irritated by the noble resistance you had made, and resolved to accomplish your destruction; for which purpose the subversion of the Government was ordered, and the members of it prescribed, conjointly with many other zealous patriots: the nation was declared in a state of rebellion; orders were given to reduce it by force of arms, and to treat it with the bloody rigour of revolutionary laws. Roused by these causes, by the endless succession of destruction and ruin which characterizes the conduct of those persons who exercise the powers of Government in France, and by the destruction of all religion and of every form of worship, enforced and proclaimed among the people with unexampled impiety, every Corsican felt the necessity of separating from the French, and of guarding against the poisonous influence of their errors. The acts of hostility committed by the French, and those Corsican traitors who

had taken refuge in the garrisons of Calvi, Fiorenzo, and Bastia, compelled us to repel them by force of arms. I have seen, with infinite satisfaction, during the course of a whole year, that your ancient bravery and attachment to your country were not in the least diminished. In various encounters the enemy have been defeated, although numerous, and supported by artillery. You have treated the prisoners, taken in the heat of battle, with generosity; whilst the enemy have, in cool blood, massacred our prisoners, who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. In all these agitations we have kept ourselves united, and exempt from the horrors of licentiousness and anarchy; a happy presage of your future fate, and an irrefragable proof that you are deserving of true liberty, and that you will know how to preserve it unshaken by licentiousness and dissensions. In such a state of things, a becoming diffidence made me, nevertheless, apprehend that the enemy would increase in force, and attempt to carry into execution the destructive plans they had formed against you. Under these circumstances, I felt the necessity of foreign assistance: and, in conformity to your general wishes, and to the public opinion and universal expectation, I had recourse to the king, and to the generous and powerful nation, which had, on other occasions, protected the remains of our liberty; a measure dictated by the public safety, and which I took only when every conciliatory offer had been obstinately rejected, and every hope of obtaining moderation or justice from the French Convention was extinct. His Britannic Majesty's arms have made their appearance in your support: his ships and troops are employed with you to drive from your country the common enemy, and the blood of Britons and Corsicans is conjointly shed for the liberty of this island. Our enterprise has already been crowned with happy events, and draws near to a fortunate completion. This pleasing aspect of affairs has determined me to turn my thoughts to the most efficacious means of establishing a permanent freedom, and of securing our island from the various events, which, till this moment, have kept us in agitation. The protection of the king of Great Britain, and a political union with the British nation, of which the prosperity and power, uninterrupted for ages, are to the universe proofs of the excellency of its Government, have appeared to me to accord with the happiness and safety of Corsica. The universal opinion on this head, evinced by the unrestrained inclination you have shewn, and strengthened by your gratitude for benefits received, appears fortunately to concur with mine. I have therefore made the proper overtures to his Majesty the king of Great Britain, with a view

to establish this desirable union. With a satisfaction never to be erased from my mind, I now behold our wishes anticipated, and our hopes realized: the memorial which has been transmitted to me by their excellencies, the Admiral commanding the fleet, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, affords us the opportunity of establishing this union in the manner best adapted to the benefit of both nations, and to the honour of his Majesty. I cannot but'er make known to you their Excellencies sentiments than by a faithful translation of their memorial. The nature of the present Address does not permit me to enlarge upon the benefits of this union, which tends to conciliate the most extensive Political and Civil Liberty with personal security. You are convinced of these truths, and will regulate your conduct accordingly: I nevertheless avail myself of this opportunity to declare to you, that, in taking the English Constitution for your model, you will proceed upon the most solid principles that philosophy, policy, and experience, have ever been known to combine for the happiness of a great people, referring to yourselves the power of adapting them to your own peculiar situation, customs, and religion, without being exposed hereafter to the venality of a traitor, or to the ambition of a powerful usurper. A matter of such importance ought nevertheless to be discussed, and agreed to by you, in a General Assembly, at which I entreat you to assist by your deputies, on Sunday the 8th of the ensuing month of June, in the City of Corte. The Provisional Government will then suggest to you the form and mode of the elections. I beseech you to impress yourselves with the great importance of the affairs on which you have to determine; and, on that account, let it be your care to select persons of real and acknowledged probity, and, as much as may be in your power, reputable heads of families, interested in good government and the prosperity of the country. Let moderation and propriety of conduct prevail in your assemblies, that no person among you may have the mortification to remark any disorder in the most happy moment which has occurred in the course of our Revolutions, and in passing the most important act of Civil Society. In the mean time, let every man suggest whatever he may conceive most useful to the country, in order to communicate his opinion to the nation, legally represented and assembled. Corsica is now justly regarded by foreign powers as a free nation; her resolutions will, I hope, be suitable to her situation, and dictated by wisdom, and by a love for the public good. With respect to myself, my dearly beloved countrymen, after having devoted every moment of my life to your happiness, I shall esteem myself the happiest of mankind, if, through the means I have derived from your confidence,

I can obtain, for your country, the opportunity of forming a free and lasting Government, and of preserving to Corsica, its name, its unity, and its independence, whilst the names of the heroes, who have spilt their blood in its support and defence, will be, for future generations, objects of noble emulation and grateful remembrance.

(Signed) PASQUALE DE PAOLI.

Letter from their Excellencies Lord Hood and Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. to General Paoli,

SIR, *Vicenza, April 21, 1794.*

Your Excellency having been pleased to represent to us, on behalf of the Corsican nation, that the intolerable and perfidious tyranny of the French Convention having driven that brave people to take up arms in their own defence, they were determined to shake off altogether the unjust dominion of France, and to assert the right of a free and independent nation; but, being sensible that their own efforts might be insufficient to contend with France, or other powerful nations, who might undertake hostile attempts against them, and confiding implicitly in the magnanimity and princely virtues of his Britannic Majesty, and in the bravery and generosity of his people, they were desirous of forming a perpetual union with the British nation, under the mild and equitable government of his Majesty and his successors, for the better protection, and for the perpetual security and preservation, of their independence and liberties: and your Excellency having, on these considerations, solicited, in the name of the people of Corsica, his Majesty's present assistance, and his Royal protection in time to come; we took the same into our most serious consideration; and knowing his Majesty's gracious and affectionate disposition towards the Corsican nation, and his readiness to contribute, in every way which is consistent with justice and the interests of his subjects, to the happiness of that brave people; and being invested with sufficient powers for that purpose; we determined to comply with your request, and have accordingly furnished the aid of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in the Mediterranean, towards expelling the common enemy from the island of Corsica. We have since been honoured with more special powers and authority to concert with your Excellency and the people of Corsica, and finally to conclude, on his Majesty's behalf, the particular form and mode of relation which shall take place between the two nations. It is with the most lively satisfaction we acquaint your Excellency, that we have it in command from his Majesty to assent, on his part, to such a system as will cement the union of our two nations under a common Sovereign, and, at the same time, secure for ever the independence of Corsica, and the preservation of her ancient Constitution, Laws, and Religion. With whatever satisfaction

faction his Majesty has graciously assented to propositions, which promise, perhaps for the first time, not only to afford to this island the present blessings of tranquillity and peace, and a sudden increase of prosperity and wealth, but also to establish its national independence and happiness on a secure and lasting foundation; his Majesty has, however, determined to conclude nothing without the general and free consent of the people of Corsica: We therefore request your Excellency to take the proper steps for submitting these important matters to their judgment; and as the small number of the enemy at present invested by the British and Corsican troops, and which must soon either be destroyed or yield to superior force, can no longer give any uneasiness to this country, but the freedom and deliverance of Corsica is in effect accomplished, we beg leave to submit to your Excellency, whether it may not be desirable to take the earliest measures for terminating these interesting concerns, and for adding a more formal sanction to that Union which is already established in the hearts of all our countrymen. We have the honour, &c.

(Signed) Hoon.

GILBERT ELLIOT.

The General Council, charged with the Provincial Government of Corsica, to the Municipal Officers, Curates of Parishes, and their Fellow-countrymen.

Beloved Countrymen.

The God of Armies, protector of the most just cause, has favoured your efforts. The audacious army, whose fury and violence was excited by the impious faction which proposed to itself to abolish all order, customs, and religion in Europe, will shortly be removed from our territories. To secure a more speedy success, Providence has given you the support of a powerful nation, accustomed to respect laws, and a legitimate power; which has generously assisted you to extricate yourselves from the tyrannical anarchy of the present Republic of France. That nation and its King offer you the advantages of a lasting union and constant protection. The happy influence of our glorious countryman, General de Paoli, aided by the resources of his genius, and excited by the dangers of his own country, have accelerated this happy event; in short, brave Corsicans, *We are free!* By our constancy, firmness, and courage, we have acquired the enjoyment of the advantage we inherit from our ancestors, *Liberty and Religion.* However, it would be but little to have regained this noble succession, if our efforts, and prudence were unable to secure it for ever. To insure the success of those efforts and to direct our prudence, a perfect union is necessary; our general resolutions must be formed with a view to our present situation and our future expectations. The Corsicans must therefore prescribe the form of administration and government they chuse to adopt, unan-

ciste, or approve of; and the principles on which it is to be established, or on which their legislation is to be fixed. Finally, beloved countrymen, the most important object is, a speedy union of the people; and the last act of the provisional administration you adopted, ordains us to support the paternal and patriotic intentions of General de Paoli. In this invitation we can give you but a faint idea of the important functions you will confide to your representatives in the next assembly; however, you no doubt know the indispensable necessity of adopting measures for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, and of a form of government adapted to our customs, powers, and situation, and finally to the various relations that will hereafter be established between Corsicans. The English nation and their King feel, even more than others, the necessity that such deputies should be appointed among our countrymen as shall have given evident proofs of their patriotism, and of their desire to act with a zeal adequate to the nature and importance of their mission, for establishing and securing, by the new order of things, not only for the present but in future, public felicity. This last consideration, in case you are sensible of it, will, we are in hopes, determine you to prefer one of the most respectable heads of families in each of your respective communities, as a representative on such solemn and important occasions in council. In this union, which will form the most memorable crisis of our annals, the objects must be treated with that form and order due to the dignity of the representatives of a free people. The ancient assemblies of our nation, at the time of the glorious government of its deserving general, were only composed of one deputy from each community. Finding it necessary to avoid the inconvenience of repeated elections, we have thought it expedient in this circumstance to invite you to adopt this ancient custom, chiefly reflecting, that as harvest is approaching, the absence of chiefs from their families, added to the expences of the journey, and time spent in the election, would be of prejudice to their affairs, and domestic interests; the people will therefore establish constitutionally the number of its representatives for the successive re-unions. The zealous and good citizens will, however, be enabled to lay before the council their knowledge of all important subjects, which will be taken into consideration and discussed accordingly; but they will have no part in its deliberations. The general council therefore invites all communities of Corsica to assemble on Sunday the 1st of June, each to appoint, according to the form of election hereunto annexed, its representative at the general council; and the general assembly of the clergy to take place on the Sunday following, the 8th of June. The Municipal officers and parishes of the respective Communities are charged with the publication

action and distribution of both General Paoli's circular and this.

Corté, May 9, 1794.

[Then follows the form of election with the Articles of the new Constitution.]

Continuation of the Session of June 19, 1794.

All the Members of the Assembly having individually signed the Constitutional Act, it was proposed to present it to his excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot, his Britannic Majesty's Commissary Plenipotentiary, in order that it might be accepted in his said Majesty's name. The Assembly, having adopted this proposition, decreed, that the said proposition shall be made by a deputation of twelve members, who were chosen and commissioned for this purpose. After which the deputation, having executed the commission assigned to them, re-entered the hall, and with them the said Sir Gilbert Elliot: the members of the Assembly stood up, during which he approached the President, and pronounced the following acceptance. "I, the undersigned Baronet, Member of the Parliament of Great Britain, Member of the Privy Council, and the Commissary Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, having full power, and being specially authorized for this purpose, do accept, in the name of his Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain, the Crown and Sovereignty of Corsica, according to the constitution, and the fundamental laws contained in the act of a general assembly, held at Corté, and definitively settled this same day, the 19th of June, and as such offered to his Majesty; and, in his Majesty's name, I swear to maintain the Liberty of the Corsican nation, according to the Constitution and to the laws." The present acceptance, and oath, is by us signed and sealed.

GILBERT ELLIOT.

The said acceptance and oath being read, Sir Gilbert Elliot proposed to the President and to the assembly the constitutional oath; which was taken in the following words: "I swear for myself, and in the name of the Corsican nation, which I represent, to acknowledge for my Sovereign and King, his Majesty George the Third, the King of Great Britain, to yield him faithful obedience according to the Constitution and the laws of Corsica, and to maintain the said constitution and laws." The constitutional act being entirely completed and finished, the President adjourned the session, and signed the above, as did also the secretaries, the year, month and day above-mentioned.

PASQUALE DE PAOLI, President.
CARLO ANDREA FOLZO DE BARGO, Sec.
GIO ANDREA MUSELLI, Secretary.

Sir GILBERT ELLIOT'S Speech in the General Assembly of Corsica.

GENTLEMEN,

In availing myself, for the first time, in the midst of the Corsican nation, of the privilege of calling you Brothers and Fellow

Citizens, a reflection, which will naturally occur to every one, excites in me the most heart-felt satisfaction; independent of the reciprocal political advantages which we may derive from so close a connection, I feel, on the present occasion, every thing that can render it more precious and more estimable, by the sentiments of confidence and of affection, the first and pure principles of our union, which they will for ever continue to cement and consolidate.

This remarkable truth, which it is impossible to overlook, cannot be mentioned without a strong emotion of sensibility and joy. Our two nations have, for a long period, been distinguished by a reciprocal and remarkable esteem. Without anticipating the happy end to which this instinctive partiality, this sympathetic attraction, may some day lead us, we have given to each other instances of confidence on every occasion, yet no relations have hitherto subsisted between us; except those of reciprocal and voluntary good offices. Our minds have been prepared by Providence for the fate which awaited us, and the divine goodness, intending our union, has ordained that it be anticipated and brought about (if I may so express myself) by a similarity of character, and by a conformity of views and principle, and, above all, by a pleasing exchange of friendly services.

This sacred compact, which I received from your hands, is not a cold and interested agreement between two parties who meet by accident, and form a contract founded on the impulse of the moment, or on a selfish and temporary policy.—No; the event of this happy day is only the completion of wishes we had previously formed; to-day our hands are joined, but our hearts have long been united, and our motto should be "Amici & non di ventura."

However seducing this prospect of our happiness may appear, I trust (and it is important for us to know it, as we assuredly do) that it does not depend on sentiment alone; but that it rests on the solid basis of the true interests and permanent felicity of the two nations.

I will not mention to you the interests of Great Britain upon this occasion; not that they are of little consequence; but, being of a nature purely political, the subject would be too cold, too dry, for this important day. Besides, it is not necessary on this occasion to appreciate them in detail. I shall confine myself to this remark, that every possible advantage, which Great Britain could have in view from her union with Corsica, is essentially attached to your political and absolute independence of every European power, and that these advantages are not only compatible with your interests, but cannot for the most part exist, and still less flourish, but in proportion to your prosperity.

On

On your part, what is necessary to render you a happy people? I will tell you in two words—Liberty at home, and security abroad.

Your liberty will not be exposed to any encroachments from a monarch, who, by his own experience and the example of his ancestors for several generations is persuaded that the liberty and the prosperity of his ancestors for several generations is persuaded that the liberty and the prosperity of his people is the only foundation of the power, the glory, and the splendour, of the throne. A King who has ever governed according to the laws, and whose sceptre is at once strengthened by the privileges and embellished by the happiness of his subjects: here I might expatiate on the august virtues of that monarch whom you have chosen for your own; but they are known to all his subjects: you will therefore become acquainted with them by a happy and certain experience, and this testimony will be far more faithful than my weak voice.

It would not, however, be right that your liberty should depend solely on the personal virtues of the monarch. You have therefore been careful to ensure it by the wise constitution and fundamental laws of our union, which, in my opinion, constitute so essential a part of the act you present to me this day, that I could not (without violating the confidence reposed in me by my sovereign), agree to a system which might have degenerated into tyranny; a condition equally unfavourable to the happiness of him who exercises it and of those who endure it.

If his Majesty, therefore, accepts the crown which you have agreed to offer him, it is because he is determined to protect, and never to enslave, those from whom he receives it, and, above all, because it is given, and not seized upon by violence.

For external security, you wanted nothing but the constant and active alliance of a maritime power: This act ensures it to you; and whilst you enjoy at home peace and tranquillity, which the enemy will no longer be able to interrupt, you will share with us the treasures of trade, and the sovereignty of the seas.

From this day therefore you are quiet and free. To preserve these blessings, you have only to preserve your ancient virtues, courage, and the sacred love of your country, these are the native virtues of your soil; they will be enriched by those which accompany our union, and which you will derive from our industry, from our long experience, (that true source of political wisdom,) and from our love of liberty, at once enthusiastic and enlightened. I speak of that liberty which has for its object to maintain your civil rights, and the happiness of the people; not to serve ambition and vice; that liberty which is inseparable from religion, order,

respect for the laws, and a sacred regard for property; the first principle of every human society; that liberty, which abhors every kind of despotism, and especially that most terrible of all despotism, which arises from the unrestrained violence of the human passions. Such are the virtues which belong both to you and me! on their happy mixture and influence on each other depends the prosperity of Corsica—Immediate liberty, and a progressive and increasing prosperity. Such is the text; to which I hope and venture to predict that our behaviour to each other, and our common destinies, will always offer a faithful and a satisfactory illustration.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 9. Extract of a letter from sir John Jervis, to Mr. Stephens-Boyne, off Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, June 13.

At 4 o'clock, the morning of the 5th inst. a schooner brought an account from Capt. Ross, commanding his Majesty's ship the Resource, that a french squadron had appeared off Point à Petre, on the 3d inst. with a body of troops, which were landed and marching to attack the fort of La Fleur d'Épée. I did not lose a moment to order the Vengeance to get under sail; and, being joined by the Winchelsea and Nautilus sloop, I pushed, with a press of sail, for Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, and arrived at that place at two o'clock P. M. on the 7th, and was joined by the Resource; and having put General Grey, his suite, and baggage, on board that ship and the Winchelsea, to be landed at Basse Terre, and ordered Captain Baynton of the Nautilus to proceed to Martinique, with orders from the general for a reinforcement thence, I made sail for this road, and perceived commodore Thompson, with the squadron from Martinique, coming round the Point of Vieux Port: On their joining, I ordered the Solebay and Avenger into Basse Terre Road, to carry the general's farther orders into execution touching reinforcements from the different islands. I then proceeded hither with the remainder of the squadron, and anchored at noon the following day, with the Vanguard and Vengeance, having given orders to the Veteran to cruise between Mariegalante and D. strada, in order to apprise me of any reinforcement of the enemy which might appear in that quarter; and for the Inspector and Bull Dog to cruise to the windward of the squadron at anchor, within reach of signals. I perceived two french frigates, a corvette, two large ships appeared to be armed en flute, with two other ships, which, being within the land, we could not ascertain, but took to be transports at anchor in the Carenage of Point à Petre, and that they were in possession of la Fleur d'Épée, consequently Grande Terre; of which I immediately sent intelligence to the general by different routes. In the evening of the 9th the general returned.

ed on-board the *Boyne*, and expressed a desire that the flank companies from St. Vincent's and St. Lucia might be sent for. On the 10th I dispatched a schooner, with orders to the Veteran to perform that service; the *Winchelsea* arrived the same day, with the flank companies of the 21st regiment, from Antigua, and on the 11th the *Solebay* arrived from Martinique, with brigadier general Symes and the flank companies of the 64th regiment, as did the *Nautilus*, with the two flank companies of the 15th regiment, and the assurance from Grenada, St. Vincent's, and St. Lucia. The same unanimity, ardour, and enterprise, which carried the troops and squadron through the former part of this campaign, still pervades every department; and I have no doubt of a glorious termination of it.

Boyne, off Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, June 14, 1794.

IN my dispatches of last night I omitted to acquaint you for the information of their Lordships, that, on notice of a body of troops having landed at Grande Terre, Guadaloupe, the legislature of the island of St. Christopher's under the direction of Governor Stanley, and the Legislature of Antigua, under that of Mr. President Byam, had distinguished their loyalty in a very superior manner, by instantly raising a considerable body of volunteers for the expedition, and sent them hither in schooners at their own expence.

Horse Guard, Whitehall, Aug. 12. Extracts of letters received by Mr. Dundas from Sir Charles Grey, dated *Guadaloupe, June 11.*

"We received an express at St. Christopher, on the 4th instant, with the unwelcome news of the decease of Major-General Dundas, who died of a fever at Guadaloupe after a few days illness; and in him his Majesty and his country lost one of their bravest and best officers, and a most worthy man. I, too, feel severely the loss of so able an assistant on this arduous service, and a valuable friend ever to be lamented. Before day of the 5th, another express arrived at St. Christopher's from Guadaloupe, with intelligence that several sail of French line of battle ships, with frigates, transports, and 2000 land forces on-board, had appeared off Point à Petre, Grande Terre, on the 3d instant. The admiral made immediate sail for Guadaloupe, and we reached Basse Terre in the afternoon of the 7th instant, receiving farther intelligence that the enemy had landed, forced Fort Fleur d'Épée before day of the 6th instant, and were actually in possession of it, with Fort Louis, Fort Government, the Town of Point à Petre, &c. and their shipping anchored in the harbour. I landed immediately at Basse Terre, and the Admiral proceeded, with the ships of war, to Point à Petre, where he anchored at noon of the 8th instant, during which I continued visiting the posts,

and giving the necessary orders at Basse Terre; and in the evening of the 9th following I returned to the *Boyne*, to concert measures with the admiral for regaining Point à Petre and Grande Terre. We have sent to the different islands, to collect all the force that can be spared, in particular the flank companies, part of whom are already arrived; and as every effort shall be made on our part, at the same time that we can thoroughly depend on the bravery and exertions of our troops and seamen, I hope soon to render a good account of this second expedition, having their ships completely blocked up within the inner harbour, which are now found to consist of two frigates, one corvette, two large ships, appearing to be armed en flute, and two other ships within land, so that it cannot be exactly discovered what they are. Their troops consist of about 1500 men, joined by some mulattoes and negroes, since landing of course. I transmit herewith the report and returns of lieutenant-colonel Drummond, of the 43d regiment, who commanded at Fort Fleur d'Épée and Point à Petre, at the time of its being retaken by the French; which Armament that retook it sailed from Rochefort about the 25th of April last, having had a passage of forty-one days."

"Sir, *Basse Terre, June 9.*

I embrace the earliest opportunity to inform you of the arrival of a squadron of French men of war at the Island of Guadaloupe, and of the loss of Fort Fleur d'Épée, which was taken by storm on Friday the 6th instant. On Tuesday the 3d, I received intelligence from Capt. M'Dowall, of the 43d regiment, at St. Anne's, that nine ships, bearing the national colours of France, were then off the town of St. François, and seemed to be sailing along the coast towards Point à Petre. This report was confirmed soon afterwards by the arrival of other expresses from different parts of the colonies; and, at half past 4, the French squadron, consisting, as I am informed, of two ships of 50 guns, one of 40 guns, armed en flute, one frigate, with five transports, came to anchor about a mile and a half beyond the village of Gozier, and immediately began to disembark their troops. On the receipt of Capt. M'Dowall's letter, I inclosed a copy of it to Major-Gen. Dundas, and on the arrival of the French fleet I sent a second express to Basse Terre, explaining the nature of my situation, and requesting a reinforcement, as it was generally supposed the enemy meant to attack us in the evening of the 4th; and, as I had received no answer to my letters to Major Gen. Dundas, I sent to Capt. Buchanan, of the 39th regiment, who, I was informed was then at Marygat with 70 men, to desire he would march with all possible expedition to our assistance; but the answer I received to those

those applications was one letter from major Maitland, saying Major-Gen-Dundas was dead, and that he had communicated my dispatches to lieutenant-col. Blundel, with a second from the lieutenant-colonel, expressing a doubt whether it would be prudent in him to afford me any assistance or not. The communications were forwarded by the two inclosed letters, which were put into my hands a few hours before the enemy attacked the fort. On the evening of the 3d instant, I took every precaution to strengthen the post of Fort Fleur d'Épée, and to make the best possible defence, in case of an attack, that the nature of our situation would allow. All the detached companies of the 43d regiment were ordered in; the inhabitants were assembled, and arrived in their several parishes, as well as all the English merchants and sailors at Point à Petre; and at 6 on wednesday morning, I was happy to find I had a body of near 300 men at the fort, which I was in hopes would have proved formidable enough to counteract any offensive operations of the enemy, till I could procure a military reinforcement from Basse Terre. During the whole of the 4th and 5th instant, the enemy contented themselves with plundering and burning the houses and estates of some gentlemen in the vicinity of Gozier. I had every reason to believe, from the information of the parties sent out to reconnoitre the enemy on the 4th instant, that the whole of their force did not amount to more than 300 men, and that they were not only worn out by the length of their voyage, but fatigued also with the excess they had committed from the moment of their landing. Impressed with this idea, the royalists in the fort were anxious to march out, and, if possible, surprize the enemy at their post, by which means we might have cut off their communication with any disaffected people in the colony, and probably have forced them back again to their ships. I was persuaded such an attempt might be of service, if effected with resolution; and, at the repeated solicitations of the royalists, I permitted them to assemble 186 volunteers, and put them under the command of Capt. M'Dowall, of the 43d regiment, who offered to direct their operations. The party marched from the fort about 8 in the evening; but, I am sorry to say, my hopes of the benefit we might have derived from the success of this attempt were entirely defeated by their want of steadiness and discipline. In marching along the road leading to Gozier, a few shot were fired, probably by a picquet of the enemy, from the bushes at the side of the road: the most shameful panic instantly prevailed throughout the whole party: a general discharge of musquetry commenced; many of them threw away their arms, and deserted to the town; some few return-

ed to Fleur d'Épée, and it was with the greatest difficulty Capt. M'Dowall could collect about 30 of them together, whom he marched some minutes after into the fort. I am sorry to add, that the next morning we found three of the royalists dead, and four wounded. On the morning of Thursday the 5th instant, the enemy landed 13 boats crowded with sailors, and, from the information of a prisoner brought into the fort, I learnt that it was their intention to attack us that night, and that their numbers amounted to from twelve to fifteen hundred men. As I saw, from the conduct of the royalists on the preceding night, that I had very little to hope from their steadiness and resolution, I took the precaution to defend the gate, and line the weakest part of the work with the soldiers of the 43d regiment, keeping a small body as a corps de reserve, to act on the approach of the enemy. At 11, a party of horse, that had been sent out to reconnoitre, returned, and informed me the enemy were on their march and in possession of the village of Gozier. At one o'clock on Friday morning, the advanced picquets came into the fort, and we then distinctly heard the approach of the enemy along the road leading from the village. We instantly commenced a fire of grape shot from one twenty-four pounder and two field-pieces, which threw them into great confusion, and must have been attended with considerable effect. The enemy halted for two or three minutes, and then, at the persuasion of their officers, marched on to the foot of the hill, and began to storm the work. We kept a very heavy fire of musquetry for about 15 minutes: the enemy were evidently repulsed, and I am persuaded, that, had the royalists acted with resolution at that moment, we might have maintained our ground; but, on the firing ceasing, numbers of them concluded the place lost, and, abandoning their posts, ran in crowds towards the gate. It was in vain for the soldiers of the 43d regiment to oppose their progress; the gates were laid open, and nearly one half of the whole body deserted to the town. The gates were again closed as soon as possible; and the small body of the 43d regiment, which I had kept in reserve, moved on to the attack. They opposed the entrance of the enemy for some time, but, one side of the work having been abandoned and left entirely defenceless, we found ourselves nearly surrounded, and I then ordered the soldiers I had with me to charge their bayonets, and retire a few paces to a spot where we might be better able to defend ourselves. Here we halted, and received a volley of musquetry from a number of the enemy that had formed themselves in a body in our front. The crowd of people, that now came rushing from every quarter towards the gate, rendered every effort of the soldiers ineffectual. Overpow-

ered

ered as they were, they found themselves dispersed, and obliged to retire. I consulted with two or three officers, that continued at my side, upon the possibility of rallying once more, and still defending the place; but it was their general opinion that the fort was no longer tenable, and that we ought to retire; I therefore permitted the gate to be opened, and ordered a retreat to Fort Louis. On my arrival at Fort Louis I assembled the soldiers, with a resolution to defend the post; but, finding that I had not quite 40 men, and that it would be impossible to hold out against the enemy, I thought it more prudent to retire, and save the remains of the regiment, than to surrender them prisoners of war. I, in consequence, ordered the men to march; and, collecting the detachment at Fort Government, with the soldiers that had escaped singly from Fleur d'Épée, proceeded to Petit Canal; and, having embarked in two boats, set sail from Basse Terre, where we arrived at 11 yesterday morning. Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a return of the present state of the 43d regiment; but it is not in my power to determine the number of our killed and wounded: neither can I form any opinion of the loss sustained by the royalists at Fleur d'Épée; but I am apprehensive it must have been very considerable. I am sorry to add, that Capt. Suckling, of the British artillery, was wounded with a bayonet in the breast, and left at Point à Petre. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my approbation of the conduct of the officers and soldiers under my command; their intrepidity in meeting any danger, and their exertions in rallying our force, were conspicuous in the extreme, and such as will ever claim my warmest acknowledgments. I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES DRUMMOND, Lieut. Col. 43d reg.

Sir, Basse Terre, June 14.

I have had the honour of receiving your two expresses, and have forwarded them to his excellency Sir Charles Grey, in hopes they may find him at Antigua or St. Kitt's. I am sorry to inform you we buried Major-Gen. Dundas this morning. I have the honour to be, &c.

BRYAN BLUNDELL, Lieut. Col. Com.

Sir, St. Marie, June 5, One o'clock.

In consequence of your letter to Capt. Buchanan, which Col. Blundell has just seen, the Colonel has ordered about 80 men of the 39th regiment, now assembled at Marygt, under the command of Capt. Ball and Capt. Buchanan, together with about 20 inhabitants of this district, as well as some from Capesterre, to move this evening, with the utmost dispatch, to your relief; as they will, if possible, be all mounted, I expect they will be with you to-morrow morning. This force will be supported by three companies of light infantry, likewise mounted, who

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will march from Trois Rivières this evening at five o'clock, and will not be long after the first reinforcement. A quantity of ammunition went through this place an hour ago for you. I expect more will soon follow. The Colonel is sorry he had no intimation from you of your situation, as, if he had, he might have taken measures for your relief.

I have the honour, &c. R. S. DONKEN.

Acting Major of Brigade.

“Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, June 13.

I have some force already at the town and battery of Petit Bough, and shall make a landing on the side of Fort Fleur d'Épée and Point à Petre in a day or two; and hope to regain our conquest before any length of time can elapse, as every effort will be made to accomplish it speedily.

Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, June 14.

The enemy having crossed the mouth of the harbour from the town of Point à Petre, and encamped at the post of St. Jean, or Gharce, the opposite point, I judged it a favourable opportunity of attacking them, which was done accordingly at eleven o'clock last night, under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Dundas, who executed this service with such spirit and good conduct as to kill a considerable number of them, and the others fled in the utmost consternation, took to the water to swim across the harbour, in which situation they were fired on, and many more killed. Brevet Major Ross, of the 31st regiment, who was with the light infantry, behaved with great gallantry and good conduct on this occasion, as he had done on every other. The enemy's camp, colours, baggage, &c. with one piece of cannon, fell into our hands, but no prisoners that I have yet heard of; a party was however in pursuit of those who had not thrown themselves into the water, and fled with equal precipitation by land. A serjeant, corporal, and eight privates, of our light infantry, are wounded, but not one killed. This report is just brought to me by Captain Ogle, one of my aide-de-camps, who was present. In justice to the legislature of St. Christopher's, with President Stanley at their head, and that of Antigua, with President Byam at their head, I have to report the most laudable exertions in them to raise seamen for the navy on this service, nor have they been unsuccessful.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The fire at *Norington* was not occasioned by an incendiary, as at first imagined. (p. 667.) Suspicion fell upon a poor old man of the village, and he would most likely have fallen a sacrifice to the resentment of the rest of the inhabitants, but for the humane interference of a neighbouring Magistrate, who committed him to *Quinde* brickwell as a place of protection as well as security. Upon investigating the unfortunate business, the old man's

man's innocence was clearly established, and the fire clearly proved to have been occasioned by a boy, who had been keeping the crows and other birds off the corn, imprudently shooting at some pigeons upon a barn, the tharch of which immediately took fire from the wadding falling upon it.

At Leicester assizes, Francis Poydall, convicted of sheep-stealing, received sentence of death; Wm. Mee, convicted of perjury, was sentenced to be transported for seven years. It appears that Mee had sworn to the delivery of an ejectment upon which he obtained judgement by default against the parties, while, on the contrary, evidence was exhibited to the satisfaction of the Court, that the ejectment was never served, and on this ground Mee was convicted. The estates which immediately gave rise to this trial are the property of a very respectable gentleman in America, of the name of Masters, and are situated near Colnour Castle, Derby. They are claimed by Walker, Mee's brother-in-law, as being part of the share of the late Sir John Zouch, of Colnour Castle, which Walker and Mee attempt to prove, were let on long leases, now expired, when Sir J. Zouch, in the reign of Charles II. left England and went to reside in Ireland. Mr. Masters's are not, however, the only estates in dispute, as the whole of the claim extends to property little short of 12,000 a year.

Long-Melford August 5. Three young ladies of this place, one of whom is very much celebrated for her mental as well as personal accomplishments, agreed, a few days since, to bathe in a river, about half a mile distant from the town, there being no private accommodation for that purpose in the neighbourhood. An early hour, at which they would be the least liable to be disturbed by strangers, was determined on; and at four o'clock in the morning they proceeded to the appointed place. As they walked through the town, they were eyed by a blacksmith. Curiosity prompted him to find out whether the fair-ones were bound; but he did not discover himself to them till they were in the river, the perfect images of their primitive mother Eve; when, perceiving him approach, they screamed out and prudently let down in the water. The modern Vulcan, dead to the distress of the Venuses, determined to divert his own wish fancy by carrying off their clothes, with which he did not return. In this pitiable situation they were obliged to remain for near an hour, when a poor woman passing that way, on hearing the noise, beholding they had experienced, and their condition and lamentation, procured them such necessary articles of apparel as enabled them to get home. (*See p. 722.*)

Aug. 16. A fire broke out in the workshop belonging to the Proprietors of the new buildings at South-End, Essex, and in a short time the workshops, with the granaries, and some stabling adjoining, were entirely destroyed.

Happily no dwelling received any injury.

"A number of ingenious French Emigrants have found employment in *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedsfordshire*, and other adjacent counties, in the manufacture of lace; and it is expected, that thro' the means of these artful and considerable improvements will be introduced into the methods of making English lace."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Royal Visit to Portsmouth, June 26.

His Majesty was received by the Governor and Lord Howe, and conducted to the Dock-yard, where he proceeded to Spithead with the Royal family. Lord Howe's flag was shifted to a frigate, and the royal standard hoisted on board the *Queen Charlotte*, on board which his Majesty and the Royal Family remained till six o'clock. The lords of the admiralty hoisted their flag on board the *Queen*, Admiral Gardner's flag being removed on the occasion. The whole garrison was under arms, the concourse of people was immense, and sentiments of loyalty and attachment burst forth at every instant. The King with his own hand carried a valuable diamond hilted sword from the Commissionier's house down to the boat; which he presented to Earl Howe, on board the *Queen Charlotte*, as a mark of his satisfaction and entire approbation of his conduct. His Majesty also presented a gold chain, to which a medal is hereafter to be annexed, to Admiral Sir Alexander Hood and Rear-Admiral Gardner, the like honour was conferred on Lord Howe's first Captain Sir Roger Curtis. The wounded admirals Bowyer and Pasley, who consequently could not attend, have been distinguished with similar marks of his Majesty's favour. The Royal Family in the evening, on their return from Spithead, rowed up the harbour to view the six French prizes, which are at anchor there. On Friday the King first gave audience to the officers of Lord Howe, and afterwards indiscriminately to all other naval and military officers. Some marks of distinction were conferred. On the *Levee* being ended, the Royal family returned to the Commissionier's house in the dock-yard to dinner, and in the evening proceeded up the river to view the French prizes. The town was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and every possible demonstration of joy manifested. On Saturday the Royal Family attended the landing of the Prince of Wales, a fine grand race, (*See p. 660*) Four flags were flown on board the *Prince of Wales* during this ceremony, the royal standard, the admiralty flag, Sir Peter Parker's white flag as port admiral, and the Union flag. The cheering of the multitudes, in honour of the royal visitors, wherever they appeared, made the air ring; and bands of music continued playing in the yard, and on board the ships and yachts up

the harbour. Immediately on the Prince of Wales being brought up to her moorings, their Majesties, Prince Ernest, and the Princesses, embarked in order to go on board the Aquilon frigate. Capt. Stopford, at Southend. As the barges approached the slips at Spithead, two guns from the Queen Charlotte were, as on the former marine trip, the signal for a general salute: every ship in consequence fired twenty-one guns; and the crews cheered as the barges passed. On their Majesties going on board the Aquilon, and getting under sail, the like salute was fired; and the bands of the different ships played martial symphonies for the greatest part of the day. The Aquilon, after sailing round the fleet, stood away towards the Needles. Owing to there being very little wind, soon after the Aquilon frigate had got to the eastward of Cowes Point, she in going about touched the ground, by which accident they were stopped an hour or two; and, night coming on, the r Majesties and all the Royal party took to their barges. The Aquilon, on the rising of the tide, was got off without receiving damage. On Monday morning their Majesties, Prince Ernest, and the Princesses, went on board the Niger frigate, and sailed for Southampton, where they landed in the afternoon, and immediately proceeded in carriages for Windsor.

Monday, July 28.

The two Roberpieres St. Just, Couthon, Vivier, President of the Jacobins, Damas, President of the Revolutionary Society, and several other Members of the Convention, were executed at Paris this night, by torch-light, on the *Place de la Revolution*, amid the shouts of an immense crowd.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The most violent storm of rain and hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, took place in the metropolis, that has been known for many years. We shall endeavour to collect the particulars in our next.

Friday, 15.

About two o'clock, a melancholy accident happened in Johnson's court, Charing cross. George Howe, a genteel young man, was taken to a Recruiting-office there belonging to the East India Company, to be enlisted; and, upon attempting to make his escape, his hands were tied behind his back, and in that situation he was put into a garret, where he was not many minutes before he jumped from the window, and was instantly killed upon the spot. This circumstance very naturally attracted the attention of passengers, and presently a crowd was collected, who, fired by indignation, pulled down the house. A detachment of the Guards was called in, and with difficulty the mob was dispersed.

Saturday, 16.

The Populace seemed inclined to attack some other Recruiting-houses in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross. The Foot Guards had remained upon the spot; and a

detachment of the Horse Guards was added to them, who patrolled during the night round Charing cross, St. Martin's lane, and their vicinity.—The coroner's inquest, returned this evening after a deliberation of 8 hours, was, that *George Howe*, the delinquent, had come by his death in consequence of endeavouring to escape from illegal confinement in a hoase of bad fame.

Sunday, 17.

This morning, between one and two, a fire broke out on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, at Atley's amphitheatre, which was soon in a general blaze, and totally destroyed, together with several houses in front of the Westminster road; a public-house, and some other small dwellings down Stangate-street; and it was with difficulty prevented communicating to the wheel-manufactory, the boat builder's, and a timber-yard in the neighbourhood.

Monday, 18.

Mrs Hanau, the mistress of the house in Johnson's Court, was brought to the Public Office, Queen-square; but, as no evidence whatever was produced to criminate her, she was consequently discharged.—*Johr Jacques*, who kept a Recruiting-office in the next house to that of Mrs. Hanau, was also examined relative to a person found sick of the small pox in his house, who, on the recommendation of Mr. Reynolds, an eminent surgeon, had been subsequently removed to the work-house of St. Martin's parish, where he died the next morning. The defence was found satisfactory, that he also was discharged.

Tuesday, 19.

The White Horse public-house, Whitcombe-street, Charing cross, (a recruiting-house where an Edward Burat, a miner, had been ill-treated), was saved this evening from destruction by the intervention of the military.

Wednesday, 20.

On this and the following day some riots took place in the City. (See p. 721.)

Saturday, 30.

"The following narrow escape of the Duke of York hath hitherto passed unnoticed:—as he was crossing a small river by means of a plank, a soldier suddenly brushed by him, and reached the opposite bank. The Duke stopped, struck with indignation at the soldier's rudeness: but his indignation was quickly turned into gratitude, when he saw the man's head taken off by a cannon ball, as soon as he had left the plank."

Public events crowd in upon us this month much faster than we can detail them. A revolution has taken place in Geneva; and another is confidently talked of in Denmark. What will be the event in France of the fall of Roberpierre and his associates it is impossible to foresee. At Vienna, and in Holland, the prospect begins very considerably to brighten.—In our next, we hope to detail our Sovereign's visit to Weymouth, and his comfortable return to the capital.

P. 58c, col. 1. Mr. So-per was celebrated, whilst under the late Mr. Savage, for the uncommon excellency of his voice and ear, for brilliancy of execution, and correctness of taste. When his vocal powers declined, he still retained a very respectable rank in the musical profession as a composer and a performer on the organ. His compositions are but few, but they are such as must ever cause the lovers of harmony, and especially of church musick, to regret that his abilities in that line were not more frequently exerted.

Ibid. col. 2, *Temp. st.*] See our present month's *Obituary*, p. 772.

P. 673. For "*William Earl of Waldegrave*," read "*George Earl Waldegrave*," who was not the *only* son of George the 4th (not the 4th) Earl, there being *three* sons now living, besides the daughter. *John James* is the present Earl; of course, Admiral Waldegrave has not the title.—It is remarkable that the widowed Countess (eldest daugh. of the present Dukes of Gloucester) has seen the deaths of four Earls Waldegrave—her *two* fathers, her husband, and her son.

BIRTHS.

July **A**T Southampton, the Lady of Sir 27. Hugh Rump, knit. two sons and two daughters.

At his Lordship's house in Wigmore-str. the Countess of Breckinridge, a daughter.

At Abone-castle, Lady Strathaven, a son.

28. Right Hon. Lady May Drummond, wife of Andrew D. esq. a son.

29. The Lady of Christopher Musgrave, esq. of Beach-hill, Berks, a daughter.

Aug 2. At Skelton-castle, co. York, the Lady of John Wharton, esq. a daughter.

9. In Russell-place, the Lady of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. a son.

At Lullington-castle, the Lady of Capt. B. Hotham, a son.

12. Mrs. Gutch, wife of Rev. J. G. of Oxford, a daughter, being their 12th child.

13. At his house in Old Palace-yard, the Lady of Henry Bankes, esq. a son.

At Wimbledon-park, Surrey, Countess Spencer, a daughter.

In Embury-square, the Lady of W. H. Crowther, esq. a son.

14. At Twickenham, the Lady of N. Davison, esq. late agent and consul-general at Algiers, a daughter.

At Wallcote, co. Oxford, the Lady of H. Calveley Cotton, esq. a son.

At Sutton Coldfield, the Lady of Shirley Perkins, esq. a son and heir.

19. At Lord Cathcart's, in Albemarle-street, Hon. Mrs. Cathcart, a daughter.

21. The Lady of Henry Crawford, esq. of How Hatch, Essex, a son.

24. At Keshall, Herts, the Lady of the Rev. George Law, a son.

25. At Brompton-park-house, the Lady-viscountess Mountstuart, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July **A**T Ponsfoby, near Whitehaven, 21. after a tedious courtship of many years, Andrew Huddleston, esq. one of the oldest barristers and senior benchers of Gray's-inn, to Miss Fleming, only surviving sister of Sir Michael le F. bart. of Rydale-hall, co. Westmorland.

26. At Edinburgh, Charles Irvine, esq. of Tobago, to Miss Edmonstone, daughter of the late James E. esq. of Longfaugh.

28. Rev. Mr. Scale, of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Goode, of Bridge-street, Cambridge.

Mr. Edwards, attorney, to Miss Culbertson, both of Derby.

30. Rev. B. Jones, M. A. rector of Cherriton, to Miss Price, of Isleworth.

31. Rev. Wm. Provis Wickman, nephew of Wm. Provis, esq. of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Annabella Totton, daughter of Stephen T. esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Rev. Edward Baldwin, of Ludlow, co. Salop, to Miss Anne Morris, of Manchester.

Lately, at Limerick, R. F. A. Benson, esq. captain in the 85th regiment, to Miss Barbara Lewin, third daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Clegham, co. Mayo.

John H. Kett, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Anna Todd, eldest daughter of Wm. T. esq. of Mill-hill.

Mr. Richard Hogben, to Miss Elizabeth Gulliford, both of Dover.

Mr. James Hill, of Peterborough, wool-stapler, to Miss Judkins, of Uppington.

At Hull, Mr. Settle, builder, to Mrs. Calder, widow of Capt. C.

At Knareborough, Mr. Leonard Green, to Miss Mary Tutin, 3d daughter of Mr. Thomas T. merchant.

Mr. John Smith, of Oundle, common-brewer, to Miss Staples, of Newington.

At Bath, James Jukes Clifton, esq. second son of Sir Gervas C. bart. to Miss Margaret Delaney, daugh. of James D. esq. of Bath.

Mr. Megaw, surgeon, to Miss Procter, both of Rye, Sussex.

At Dungannon church, in Ireland, Capt. Hermon, of the Royal Tyrone regiment of militia, to Miss Smyth, daughter of the late Wm. S. esq. of Waterford.

Mr. Wm. Cockell, to Miss Sarah Bensted, both of Milton.

Aug. 1. Duncan Fraser, esq. of Jamaica, to Mrs. Slater, of Richmond.

2. Mr. Jas. Warren, jun. of Grange-road, Southwark, to Miss Dawdswell, of Kentington.

Mr. Peat, printer, to Miss Garner, both of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Lintrose, in Scotland, the Hon. David Smith, of Methven, one of the senators of the College of Justice, to Miss Euphie, daughter of the late Sir James M. esq. of Lintrose.

4. At Lakenham, Henry Gunning, esq. of Christ-college, Cambridge, to Miss Bertram, of Bracondale hill, daughter of the late Mr. Esq. B. of Norwich.

At

At Glasgow, Mr. Robert Hill, writer to the signet, to Miss Geddes, daughter of Mr. C. merchant in Copar.

5. At Edinburgh, John Macfarlane, esq. advocate, to Miss Christina Wardrobe, dau. of the late Mr. David W. merchant.

Rev. Wm. Wilkinfon, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss Craddock, of Leighton.

Mr. J. Leaman, of Croft, grazier, to Miss M. Nundy, of Aeddethorpe, near Wainfleet.

6. Joshua Capron, esq. of Paulerspury, to Miss Eliz. Wilcox, of Towcester.

7. Mr. Giles Lyell, surgeon, of Worcester, to Miss Eliz. Bannell, 2d daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. of Sumner, Hants.

William B. Ellis, esq. of Tottenham-court-road, to Miss Parker, of Bedford-row.

8. At Stephenson, co. Haddington, Sir Archibald Grant, bart. of Moynmuik, to Miss Macdonald, of Collieston.

9. Francis J. Elbrat, esq. to Miss Neville, only daughter of the late Richard Neville N. esq. of Billingbear, Berks.

At Ryegate, Surrey, George Lewis, esq. of the corps of royal engineers, son of the late Col. George L. to Miss Deacon, dau. of the late Wm. D. esq. of Portsmouth.

Mr. Richard Holbrooks, jun. surveyor to the Crown, of Kenning-row, New Road, St. Pancras, to Miss Elizabeth, of Hampton.

At Barnard's castle, John Johnston, esq. of Newthorpe, aged 32, to Miss Archibald, of the same place, aged 18. The bridegroom is great uncle to the bride.

10. At Northwood, in the Isle of Wight, Malcolm, esq. major of the 78th or Highland regiment of foot, to Miss Mary D. J., 2d dau. of Mr. James D. of Cowes.

11. Mr. Robert Harris, of Kingston, co. Surrey, to Miss Mount, of Cartminton, in the same county.

At Harringworth, George Tryon, esq. to Miss Chapman.

Mr. Robert Edwards, to Miss Stollis, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. of Otton, co. Huntingdon.

12. Mr. W. Bridgman, of Throgmorton-street, merchant, to Miss Lapent, of Charter-place.

Mr. Cornsbe, to Mrs. Dobby, both of Leicester.

Mr. Rob. Wether, of Seven-street, Beckenham, to Miss Mary Ludlow, of Ipswich.

Mr. Wm. Ruben, to Miss Kenyon, both of Folkestone.

At Poole, George Noble, esq. of Naples, to Miss Renwick Sagar, only daughter of James S. esq. of Poole.

Mr. Cannon, of Boston, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Mack, of Lincoln.

At Northwood, in the Isle of Wight, Capt. Glenn, in the West India trade, to Miss Jones, of Cowes.

Mr. Richard Thomas, jeweller, in the Strand, to Miss Meymott, of Newington.

13. Samuel Arden, esq. of the General Post-office, to Mrs. Rachel James, of Llandoil, South Wales.

14. At Kingston, Surrey, Mr. John Wilson, jun. of Stoke Newington, to Miss Mary-Anne Murray, eldest daughter of the late J. P. esq. of London-bree.

Rev. Wm. Heath, vicar of Inkberrow, co. Worcester, to Miss Cradmaker, eldest daughter of J. N. C. esq. of Hockney.

Robert Templeman, esq. of Wadham-college, Oxford, to Miss Liza Beavon, of Rathbone-place.

Mr. Lindley, organist of Pentonville chapel, to Miss Wilkinson, of Tillingon, a lady in very affluent circumstances. She has the misfortune of being blind; but her good sense is in no small degree amply in the choice of her partner, as he is afflicted with the same unfortunate defect. Mr. L. is well known as a great profector of music, and has given a good specimen of his talents by making Miss W. a complete mistress of that desirable accomplishment, having been her constant attendant for some time previous to their marriage.

At Everton, co. Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Jackson, jun. of Puhl, attorney, to Miss Mary Outwith, 2d daugh. of H. O. esq. of Pawtry.

At Hatfield, Suffolk, Mr. Thomas Henham, to Miss Woodham, of Bolbroock.

15. At Redfern, Rev. George Hick, of Kinghorn, to Miss Helen Brown, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Edinburgh.

16. Mr. Wm. Richards, of Wych-freer, London, to Miss Richards, of Cardiff.

Mr. Leonard Towne, to Miss Halse, both of Graythorpe, co. Lanc. 16.

At Dublin, Thomas Prior Ayres, esq. to Miss Gaylin, of Herbeck Street, dau. of the late Sir G. of the 5th reg. meat.

17. Mr. Hambhead, watch-maker, to Mr. Lythe, both of Stamford.

18. Mr. John Cox, mercer, to Miss Martha Heart, both of Stratford upon Aven.

Rev. Mr. Maurice Allington, of Swinshop-house, to Miss Emeric, of Louth.

At Presaddled, the seat of John Bulkeley, esq. in Anglesey, James King, esq. of Bath, to Miss Bulkeley.

Mr. David Wife, of Border, to Miss Anne Ellis, of Harlow.

19. At Woking, Surrey, Capt. R. J. Scott, of Throthburn, to Miss Camie, daughter of the late John C. esq. of Green-mount, co. Louth, Ireland.

20. At Linnov, Mr. Benjamin Bernard, baker, of Canlall, to Miss Holland, of Cicapade.

John Totham, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Swinlon, of Wharfedale.

21. At Dover, Capt. John Fazely, jun. to Miss Eliza Biggs, daughter of Thomas E. esq. of Maxton, near Dover.

At Beacon-field, Rev. Dr. Wilker King, preacher of Gray's-inn, &c. to Miss Dawson, only daughter of the late Edward D. esq. of Long Wharton, co. Leicester (see p. 753).

Mr. Robert Hayward, to Miss Anne Allen, both of Seaflater.

22. At

22. At Horsham, Suffex, Edward Smith, esq. to Miss Ducane, daughter of Peter D. esq. of that place.

23. Rev. Edmund Garder, vicar of King-ton St. Michael's, Wiltshire, rector of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, and assistant-preacher of Gray's inn, to Mrs. Sarah Dawes, widow of Rev. Arthur D. of St. Michael's, Cornhill.

Mr. Tippeits, surgeon, of Spital-square, to Miss Shel'c, of Gr. Surrey-str. Black friers.

26. Benjamin Hopkinson, esq. of Rotterdam, to Miss Lang, of Finsbury-square.

27. At Eccleshall, Thomas Plumer, esq. one of his Majesty's coun'el, to Miss Tunton, eldest daughter of John T. esq. of Sughall-hall, co. Stafford.

DEATHS.

1793. **A**T Vienna, Count Charles de Aug. . . . Revitzky, commander of the order of St. Stephen, and late envoy extraordinary from his Imperial Majesty to the King of Great Britain. He was born in Hungary, Nov. 4, 1737, and was deservedly eminent for his classical taste and erudition. With great judgment, and at a considerable expence, he collected a classical library, which he sold, during his residence in London, to Earl Spencer, for the sum of 1000l. and an annuity of 500l. for his life. Of this collection the Count printed, and distributed amongst his literary friends, a descriptive catalogue, under the title of "*Bibliotheca Græca et Latina, compendens auctores scilicet omnes Græcæ et Latini veteris, quorum opera, vel fragmenta ætatem tulerunt, exceptis tantum æsteticis, et theologis Petrum nuncupatorum scriptis; cum selectu editionum tam primariarum, rincipum, et rarissimarum, quam etiam optimarum, splendissimarum, atque nitidissimarum, quas usui meo paravi Peiræus Dileophilus**," 8vo, Beroloni, 1784. It has likewise the following French title, viz. "*Catologue de mes Livres. Première Partie, contenant les auteurs Classiques Grecs et Latins, avec des remarques tirées de différens ouvrages bibliographiques, souvent éclaircées, quelquefois redressées.*" Prefixed to the work (which consists of about 300 pages) is a letter, of ten pages, in French, addressed to M. L'A. D*** (M. L'Abbé Denina). Besides this work, the learned author published an Essay (in French) on Turkish Tactics, 8vo, Vienna; and "*Specimen Poeseos Persicæ, s. Muhammedis Schemseddini, notioris agnomine Haphyzi, Ghazelæ sive odæ sexdecim ex itinere Diwani deponatæ: nunc primum Latinitate donatæ, cum metaphrasi ligata et soluta, paraphrasi item et notis,*" 8vo, Vienna, 1771.

At Wingham, in Kent, Mr. Tho. Oldfield. *Sept.* . . . In China, William Tothill, esq. purser of his Majesty's ship Lion.

19. On the Malabar coast, in his 26th year, the Hon. Richard Moleworth, young-

est son of Lord Viscount Moleworth, an ensign in the first regiment of European infantry, in the service of the E. I. Company.

29. At Littlebourn, in Kent, Mr. John Denne, youngest son of Mr. Henry D

Dec 24. At Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. Wm. Jordan, collector of the customs at that port.

27. At Calicut, in the East Indies, after an illness of some days, deservedly and universally lamented, Angus Maclean, esq. He is succeeded in his post of Malabar translator by Lieut. Joseph Dacie Watson, in the East India Company's service. The salary is 1000 rupees per month, about 1500l. a year.

1794. *Jan.* 26. At Canterbury, in his 73d year, Mr. Wm. Ruck, keeper of the gaol of Westgate.

22. At Leipzig, in his 75th year, Mr. Jn. Gottlob Emanuel Breitko, f. printer.

Feb. 13. At Canterbury, aged 83, Mr. William Stones.

19. At Dover, aged 54, Mr. George Bagster, master of one of the passage-vessels at that place.

March 5. At Canterbury, in his 91st year, Mr. William Eades, formerly an officer of the customs in that city.

23. Of a putrid disorder in his bowels, on board the Worcester East India man, in 14° 6' North latitude, and 36° 35' West longitude, aged 38, Butler Hunnings, esq. late senior merchant in the service of the East India Company at Fort Marlborough, on the coast of Sumatra, and son of Mr. B. Hunnings, of Lincoln. He was a very able and faithful servant to the Company; and, after having discharged his trust in various departments, during 18 years, to the entire satisfaction of his superiors, and with great credit to himself, was on his return to Europe, in the pleasing hope of enjoying, among his relations and friends, the comforts of a moderate independence, acquired with an unsullied reputation; but this hope was frustrated by Death, whose approach he met, as became a man, with perfect calmness and true fortitude. His filial piety was exemplary; his heart was fraught with every social and manly virtue; he had many friends, and was himself a friend to many. His opinions were formed upon a comprehensive scale, for his strong understanding set him above the ordinary prejudices of little minds. He was a warm advocate for liberty and the general rights of mankind; and approved himself through life a man of strict honour and undeviating integrity.

April 20. At Littlebourn court, near Canterbury, aged 72, Mr. Henry Denne.

27. At Pluckley, in Kent, Mr. Jn. Rose, a travelling lecturer on experimental philosophy.

May . . . At Martinico, Tho. Rudyerd, esq. paymaster to the ordnance forces under the command of Sir Charles Grey.

At Guadaloupe, of a fever which he caught while in the service of his country, Colm Campbell,

* *i. e.* a curious lover of books.

Campbell, esq. surgeon to the 30th regiment of foot.

At the same place, Lieut. William Proby Hutchinso, of the 30th foot, only son of Robert H. esq. of Dublin.

At the same place, Capt. Henry Spencer, of the 43d regiment, of Branley-grange, co. York.

At her father's house at Epsom, Surrey, Mrs. Fyler, wife of — F. esq. comd' for at law, and daughter and only child of J. P'Anson, esq. who is grandson of Sir Thomas P'Anson, of New Bounds, in Tunbridge, bart. See monumental inscriptions in "Custumale Offense," p. 86c; also, Hasted's Kent, vol. II. p. 221; where they are styled *baronets*, but we do not find when their patent was granted. Mrs. F. was buried in the family-vault in Tunbridge church.

2. At St. Lucy, Mr. Wm. Smears.

5. At L'Arcchaye, near Port au Prince, in St. Domingo, in the prime of life, after three days illness, Patrick Sinclair, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship *Iphigenia*. He entered it to the naval service at a very early period of life, under the protection of that gallant officer Sir John Lockhart Ross. By his ability, spirit, and professional merit, he afterwards acquired the patronage and esteem of the first naval characters in this kingdom, and, by meritorious service, was placed in the respectable situation he held when he ended a life that did honour to his country. To the open mildness and intrepidity of the sailor was added the greatest hilarity of disposition; and he possessed a heart replete with the tenderest affection to his family, and the warmest attachment to his friends. One who knew and loved him from his earliest youth pays this humble tribute to his memory, and will never cease to regret his loss. A. J.

18. At Rochester, aged 65, Mr. Edward Dyne, surgeon to the chest at Chatham.

31. At sea, on board the Powerful man of war, in his 19th year, Lieut. John Stewart.

June At Ch-hill, Epsom, Mrs. Knipe, widow of Edward K. esq. of the same place, who died in April, 1786, and mother of Samuel K. esq. who, in January, 1793, married Miss Sampson, daughter of James S. esq. of Dover, Kent; also, of Edward K. esq. of Hoakesfield-grave, near Epsom, who, on the 21st of last month (see p. 57*), was married at Bath to Miss Caroline Western, fourth daughter of the late Thomas W. of Abington-hall, Cambridge-shire, esq. by a daughter of — — C. Ivert, esq. of Abury-hall, Hertfordshire, whose new-built house and grounds at Abington-hall have been lately advertised to be let, furnished, for a term of years; and whose second daughter, Anne, was also married at Walsot church, Bath, Sept. 16, 1788, to the Rev. Chaloner Bing-Baddock, of Milton-abbey, Dorset.

19. Suddenly, of apoplexy, in his 41st year, the learned father Idephons Schwarz, professor of philosophy and theology, and Librarian of the Benedictine abbey at Bamz. He was born at Bamberg, Nov. 4, 1753.

July 8. At Calvi, in Corsica, Capt. Walter Serocold.

10. At Berlin, Mr. George Didier Vonder Groben, lieutenant-general in his Prussian Majesty's service, born Oct. 2, 1725.

16. At Kinniel, in Scotland, in an advanced age, John Roebuck, M.D. F.R.SS. Lond. and Edinb. formerly of Birmingham.

18. At Gosport, James Lind, M.D. formerly physician to the royal hospital at Haslar, and deservedly celebrated as a medical writer.

20. At Kilham, much lamented, the Rev. Richard Clement, vicar of Orston, co. Nottingham, and many years curate of Thwing, near Kilham.

22. At the Hot-wells, Bristol, the Hon. Miss Hewitt, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Lifford, lord chancellor of Ireland.

23. At Montrose, aged 92, Capt. James Kenny.

At Caughley-place, co. Salop, after a long and painful illness, very much lamented, Mrs. Turner, wife of Thomas T. esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, and long one of the magistrates for the franchise of Wenlock.

At Holywell, near Northampton, of a cancer in her breast, after a long illness, Mrs. Hembrook, sister to Mrs. Abington, the actress.

24. At Thorny, Mr. Hemmitt, a gentleman much respected and lamented.

25. At his house at Chelsea, Philip Soley, esq. late clerk of the cheque in his Majesty's dockyard at Woolwich, which office he filled for many years, and resigned about a twelvemonth since, on account of his ill state of health.

At Grafton, in the state of Massachusetts, America, aged 100, Mrs. Martha Willard, relict of Major Joseph W. Her posterity consists of 12 children, 90 grand-children, 205 great grand-children, and 45 of the 5th generation; total 353.

26. Rev. William Price, minister of the Ebenezer dissenting meeting-house at Leeds.

At Hull, Mr. Richard Rayner.

At his house in New Norfolk-street, aged 67, the Rev. Dr. James Burn, long senior clergyman at the presidency of Calcutta, but more exalted by inflexible integrity and discerning beneficence. Having lived with Christian charity, he died with the serene composure of Christian hope. On the basis of his liberal appointments from the East India Company, the respectful friendship of several eminent merchants of Calcutta associating him in their most promising and successful adventures enabled him honourably to raise an ample fortune, two thirds of which were lost by bankruptcies of commercial

mercant houses in London and Lisbon, through which his property was remitted. Even this heavy misfortune never exerted from him a harsh word against those by whom the evil was produced; nor did he ever lament his loss, but in this single respect, that it abridged his means of relieving distress and succouring indigence, and of engaging or multiplying those acts of kindness and bounty in which his whole time and the remainder of his fortune were habitually employed. The character of this truly excellent person stands one proof, among many, that the native virtues of Europe may revive to and expand in India; and that persons have returned thence rich in wealth yet richer in worth; with minds improved, and hearts not hardened; elevated without pride, and generous without ostentation.

28. At the Hat-wells, B. A. J. Peter Newcombe, esq. son of the late Dean of Rochester.

Aged 41, as he was getting into a chaise to take an airing, Miss Judith Kevener, only daughter of Mr. Henry K. laid surveror, of East Dereham, Norfolk.

30. Rich. Powell, esq. of Hleanor Norris.

At Penkridge, co. Stafford, in his 79th year, Rev. James Stafford, vicar of that parish, and rector of Earthington, co. Northampton.

In an advanced age, Richard Hudman, M. A. vice-provost and senior fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, and vicar of White Lady Aston, co. Worcester, to which he had been preferred Sept. 13, 1759.

At Ollington, co. Nottingham, the infant son, and, on the next day, the lady, of John Dawson, esq. merchant.

Mr. Cooper, jeweller and toyman, of Cleaveland.

31. Mr. Bagley, of Northampton.

In his 76th year, Mr. Samuel Barnsley, of the Treasury-office, where he had been employed almost from his infancy, and had acquired an ample fortune.

At his house in Bristol, John Gordon, sen. esq. merchant.

At Fort George, Mrs. Davie, widow of Henry P. esq. late commissary of stores at that place.

At Bramhall, in Cheshire, the seat of William Davenport, esq. the Rev. R. Cocksfedge, jun. rector of Wurdwell, co. Suffolk.

Lately, on his passage from Martinique, where he had received two dangerous wounds while serving with the grenadiers of the 23d, Capt. Joseph Graham, of the 91st regiment, nephew to the late Col. G. of St. Lawrence, Kent, and to Lieut.-col. Stuart, of the guards. He was returning to Europe on promotion.

At Jamaica, Edward Moise, esq. formerly chief judge of the province of Senegambia, on the coast of Africa.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. James Robertson, clerk to the signet; Mr. Alexander Dunbar, late merchant in Nairn; and Dr.

John Frazer, eldest son of Mr. James F. of Glasgow.

In St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, Edward Badnedge, esq. deputy clerk of the peace and court, and deputy judge advocate for that parish.

At St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, Mr. Mallet, second son of Mr. M. of Leicester. He was a very promising young man, and his death is much regretted.

At Andfry, co. Galway, Ireland, Mrs. Blake, wife of Joseph B. esq. and mother to the Countess of Eglol.

At his house in York-street, Dublin, after a tedious illness, John AF, esq. under sheriff of the county of Dublin, and who had recently been sub-sheriff of the city of Dublin.

Frances Baronets Downer Annals, relict of John late Lord Annaly, daughter of Richard late Viscount Powercourt, and aunt to the present Viscount.

At his house in Pentonville, aged 62, the Rev. Gerardus Lydekker, B. A. late pastor of the Dutch church in New York. He was a native of America, and one of those unfortunate men who, from attachment to the British Constitution, were, by the American rebellion, obliged to leave a state of affluence, and take refuge in Great Britain.

At Whitchy, in his 103th year, Henry Wells. He was born four years before the landing of the Prince of Orange; consequently, had seen the reigns of eight British monarchs. Till very lately he enjoyed a sound state of health, and, as his eyesight was bad, was led through the streets by a poor woman, carrying on his shoulders a sample of mats for sale, of his own making.

Mr. Francis Gordon, fellow of New-college, Oxford.

At King's Nympton park, co. Devon, the Pion. Mrs. Fontefque, wife of Capt. F. of the royal navy.

Miss Crofts, daughter of the Rev. John C. of Fakenham.

Miss Howes, daughter of the Rev. Tho. A. of Morningthorpe, co. Norfolk.

Interred at North Ruishton, in Norfolk, the remains of Miss Catharine Hamilton, second daughter of the late eminent Dr. H. of Lyon Regis.

At Long Whatton, in her 70th year, Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of Thomas S. gent. and the only surviving sister of the late Edward Dawson, esq. of that place. (See p. 765).

At Hubbard's-Crawley, co. Bedford, after a short illness, in her 17th year, Miss Shipton, daughter of Rev. Mr. S.

In his 78th year, Mr. John Grub, parish-clerk of Leominster more than half a century. He used to boast that he had "sung the old hundredth through and through nine hundred times."

At Portsmouth, of a fever which he caught on board the Sans Pareille, Capt. Jacobs, of Maidstone, Kent.

In a very advanced age, — Hicky, the "special attorney" recorded in Goldsmith's "Retaliation." He had passed an enviable life in the society of the first literary characters for nearly half a century; and, if not a wit himself, was lively, pleasant, and intelligent; so that, if he did not add to the splendor, he did not cloud the brilliant circle into which he was admitted.

At Cloddock, co. Hereford, in his 102d year, Mr. James.

Mrs. Laxton, wife of Mr. L. farmer, of Empingham, co. Rutland.

Mr. Robinson Crusoe, formerly an eminent upholsterer at Lynn.

August 1. Rev Fulwood Smerdon, vicar of Otery St. Mary, in Devonshire. Of the many amiable virtues which so powerfully endeared him to his friends, to those who were of that number, a recital would be wholly superfluous. Few men have lived more universally respected and beloved, or have died more sincerely lamented.

At his house in Pall mall, after a short illness, Thomas Goddard, esq.

Mr. Andrew Lawrie, writing-master in Edinburgh, and upwards of 40 years preacher of the Tolbooth church there.

At her house in Islington, Mrs. Moorhouse, relict of Joseph M. esq. late of Lombard-street, banker.

In his 85th year, Sir Henry Martin, bart. comptroller of the navy, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, and M. P. for the town of Southamptone.

Mr. Hague, master of the academy at Northampton.

At Abinger, in Surrey, Mrs. Hoole, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. and daughter of Arthur Young, esq. of Brafield, Suffolk.

At the college at Wye, Mrs. Parsons, wife of Rev. Mr. P.

In the Fleet prison, after an imprisonment of 11 years and 3 months, in his 67th year, Benjamin Pope, esq. He was nearly as remarkable a character as that of old Elwes, of usurious and penurious memory. He was originally a tanner in Southwark, and dealt so largely and extensively in this branch, that his stock in trade was for many years supposed to be worth 60 or 70,000*l.* In the latter part of his time in this trade, and when he was well known to be worth so much money as to be called *Plumb Pope*, he took to the lending of money, discounting, and buying annuities, mortgages, &c. In this branch of business, it appears, Mr. Pope was not so successful as in his former trade; for the name of Pope the Usurer every now and then appears in the proceedings of our courts of law, when our Sages in the law commonly differed widely from Mr. Pope in their opinion of his practices in this branch of business. The most remarkable and the last instance of this sort was, when he was cast in 1,500*l.* damages

for some usurious or illegal practices in some money transactions with Sir Alexander Leith. This was generally thought a smart sentence, and perhaps the well-known and well-scouted character of the man contributed not a little towards it. Mr. Pope himself thought it so oppressive and unjust, that he never, in all his life afterwards, left off complaining loudly of it, and even printed a case, setting forth the hardship and great loss he suffered. At first Mr. Pope, to be even with his plaintiff, went abroad to France, with all his effects and property, where a man in his advanced years, ample fortune, and without any family but his wife, a most worthy and respected woman, might certainly have lived very comfortably. But Mr. Pope abroad was removed from his friends and customers; and, his money being idle, which was always considered by him as a great misfortune, he resolved to come home; and, to show his resentment (as he said) to all this oppression, submitted to imprisonment rather than pay the money. This he did most heroically, and suffered the long imprisonment of 11 years and 3 months. In the course of this time Mr. Pope's affairs wore very different complexions; and at one time he might have got his liberty for a thousand pounds, but he remained inflexible, and sent them word, that "this would be acknowledging the justness of their debt, which he would die sooner than do;" and he kept his word.— Mr. Pope, in prison, had many opportunities of indulging those propensities he had all his life been remarkable for. He looked always at the pint pot of small beer before he paid for it, to see that it was full; a precaution that in him was somewhat excusable, as the pint lasted him generally two days, water being his common drink; and as to strong beer, it used to be a note of admiration with his fellow-prisoners when he drank any with them at their apartments; but as for his sending for any for himself, of that he never was guilty. His three farthing candle he always bought by weight; that is, had the heaviest of six, eight, or ten, for his money. In all this time, near twelve years, he has never had a joint of meat on his table; his greatest luxury was a great plate from the cook's shop, and that generally served him for two meals. But in these points he was not much at a loss; for his family, though living at a great distance, knowing of his penurious disposition, sent to him frequently a very comfortable and proper supply; and on these occasions he has even been known, sometimes, to give some leaveings to his errand-girl, or else to some distressed object — To do justice to such an eccentric a character as Mr. Pope, it is proper to state, that, while in trade, he had early begun the benevolent practice of giving away, every week, a stone of meat, and often

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often more, among his workmen and poor neighbours; and this practice he never left off, not even when he was every day weighing his candle, or looking after the measure of his small beer. In money transactions Mr. Pope suffered many frauds and impositions in prison; as he had not that scope of customers in his confined state, and, always bent upon making the most of his money, was more easily imposed upon; so that he is supposed to have lost, by such means, more money than would have paid his debt and costs, large as they were.

2. At Lancaster, aged 72, Rev. Oliver Marton, many years vicar of St. Mary's church in that town, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Halton-hall, the seat of W. B. Bradshaw, esq. aged 52, Capt. Henry Hornby, late of Norwich, and many years in the service of the East India Company.

At Saffron-Walden, in Essex, aged 73 years, in the last five of which her decay was very gradual, Mrs. Wolfe, wife of Tho. W. esq. What woman should be, she was.

Aged 33, Miss M. W. Newton, daughter of Rev. Mr. N. of Thorpe, near Norwich.

After a short illness, Augustus Williams, esq.

At Cromwell-house, aged 36, Richard Burke, esq. M. P. for the borough of Malton, and the only son of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. He had not taken his seat for the said borough, having been elected there to since the prorogation of parliament, on the resignation of his father.—The irreparable loss which his country, his friends, and relations, have sustained by this event, is known best to those who knew him most. His talents, whether for business or speculation, were not exceeded by any which the present or any former age could boast. In that share, unfortunately small, which fell to his lot in public affairs, the superior abilities which he manifested were acknowledged by the first characters in public life. Perhaps it was owing to their magnitude and solidity, disproportioned to the currency of the times, that they remained without farther employment. The variety and extent of his erudition was great; but what distinguished him in literature was the justness, refinement, and accuracy, of his taste. In society his manners were elegant; and the best judges, both at home and abroad, thought him one of the best-bred men of the age. He was, at the same time, rigidly and severely sincere. He was of moderate stature, but of a beautiful countenance, and an elegant and graceful figure. He wanted no accomplishment of body or mind. In the discharge of all the duties of friendship, and in acts of charity and benevolence, his exertions were without bounds. They were often secret; always, like all his other virtues, unostentatious. He had no expences which related to himself. What he wanted

from the narrowness of his means, was made up from the abundance of his heart and mind; and the writer of this, who knew him long and intimately, and was himself under the most important obligations to him, could tell how many deserving objects he assisted, and some of whom he snatched from ruin by his wise advice and indefatigable exertions. He never gave up a pursuit of this kind whilst it was possible to continue it. But it was in the dearer relations of Nature that his mind, in which every thing was beautiful and in order, shone with all its lustre. To his father and mother his affection and assiduity were such as passed all description, and all examples, that the writer of this had ever seen. Here every thing of SELF was annihilated; here he was perfect as human-nature can admit. At home and to his family he was, indeed, all in all. He lived in and for his parents, and he expired in their arms.—A sincerely afflicted mind feels a momentary consolation in drawing this imperfect sketch of his ever-to-be-honoured and lamented friend. W. K.

3. At his house in Bloomsbury-square, aged 84, Henry Wilmot, esq. principal secretary to the Lord Chancellor, and solicitor of taxes.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn, Mr. Cha. Domville, of the Stock-exchange.

At Earnsfield, in his 64th year, Mr. W. Stary.

4. At Stornaway, Alexander Gillanders, esq. jun. of Highfield, factor on the island of Lewes for the family of Seaforth.

At his house in Oat-lane, Noble-street, Cheap-side, very much respected, Mr. Thomas Hopkins, engraver.

At Offord Darcy, co. Huntingdon, in his 6th year, Wm. Nailonr Biundell, esq.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Smith, of Broad-street buildings.

At her house near Uxbridge, in her 70th year, Mrs. Anne Williams. If she had lived till the 7th, she was to have been married.

At Berfield, in Kent, Rev. Mr. Richard Jacob, many years vicar of that place.

5. At his house in Charter-houfe square, John Harrison, esq. one of the directors of the Bank.

Rev. Wharton Partridge, lecturer at the parish church of Boston, co. Lincoln.

At his house at Bath, Fran. Russell, esq.

6. At his apartments in Windsor-castle, Mr. John Edwards, one of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary, and a poor knight of Windsor.

A B. th. Mrs. Vigor, daughter of the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, aged 47, Mr. Henry Everard.

At his seat at Oakley-grove, near Cirencester, co. Gloucester, in his 36th year, the Right Hon. Henry Bathurst Earl Bathurst, Lord Aylmer, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and a gover-

mor of the Charter house. His Lordship, being bred to the bar, became one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas; and, on the death of the new Chancellor Yorke, in January, 1770, was appointed one of the commissioners for the custody of the great seal; in January, 1771, was created Lord Apsley, and appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain; and in 1776 acted as lord high steward on the trial of the Dukes of Kingston. In September, 1775, he succeeded his father in the title of Earl Bathurst; and in 1778 resigned the chancellorship, but was afterwards president of the council for some years; since which he lived chiefly in retirement. His son, Henry Lord Apsley, M. P. for the borough of Cirencester, succeeds to the title and estates of Earl Bathurst. To the uncommon diligence and attention of the late Earl, and his strict integrity in the execution of the high office of chancellor, the decrees he pronounced bear the best testimony. Finding his health impaired by the fatigues of his duty, he voluntarily resigned the seal, and withdrew from public life, equally beloved and revered by the bar, and all others who had occasion to approach him, for his dignity and politeness of manners. He declined accepting a pension usually given to his predecessors in office, and which was offered to him; his liberality of mind (the distinguished characteristic of his life) disdaining to burden the public purse with a payment to him when he had ceased to earn it by his services. His death was a great loss to many within the influence of his extensive bounty and charity. He was, in very early life, so grave, so studious, and so temperate a character, that, according to a well-known story, his father, a friend of Pope, at a very advanced age, used to say to his companions in their evening conviviality, speaking of his son, who always retired soon, "Well, now we will enjoy ourselves, since the old gentleman is gone to bed."

7. In Newman-street, after a short illness, Mr. James Perigal, of the Stamp-office.

Samuel Carter, esq. one of the aldermen of Sudbury.

8. At his house in Harley-street, in his 86th year, Jerome Comte de Salis, of the holy Roman empire.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, in his 34th year, of a deep decline, Mr. Tho. Green, shoer. Riding out gently for about a mile, as had been his custom almost every morning for some months past, on a poney which he had strength enough to saddle himself, he fell from his horse in a sudden fit of weakness. A neighbour, who saw the accident, hastened to his assistance, but found him lifeless. For the death of one of his brothers, see vol. LV. p. 237; his only sister, LVIII. p. 274; his mother, LXII. p. 188; and for a general account of his family, *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, N^o VII. p. 134.

At Margate, aged 17, John Carden, esq. eldest son of Sir John Craven C. bart. of the kingdom of Ireland.

At Weymouth, of a second paralytic stroke, Mr. Matavers, an eminent clothier at Wethbury, Wilts.

At his lodgings at Liverpool, whither he had gone for medical advice, Mr. Ashburner, printer and stationer, of Kendal.

9. At East Ham, in his 75th year, Mr. Wright Bateman, late of Doctors Commons.

At his father's house at Hackford, co. Norfolk, aged 25, Mr. C. P. Bircham, of Cains college, Cambridge.

10. At Weymouth, Mrs. Gamon, wife of Richard G. esq. M. P. for the city of Winchester, and daughter of the late James Jeffreys, by Lady Augusta Fitzroy, and sister to the Duke of Grafton and Lord Southampton.

11. At the house of his son-in-law Mr. Molloy, in Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 83, of a broken heart, in consequence of the unfortunate state of his affairs, Hutchinson Mure, esq. late partner with Mr. Atkinson, the great rum contractor, on whose death, in 1785, should properly have been taken out the commission not taken till lately. Mr. M. was a native of North Britain, and acquired a handsome fortune in the cabinet and upholstery business, when he engaged with Mr. A. and built a handsome house at Great Saxam, in the neighbourhood of St. Edmund's Bury, which being consumed by fire Feb. 18, 1779 (see our vol. XLIX. pp. 156, 322), he converted the offices into a dwelling-house. He has left two sons, who were partners with him, and a third who returned from the East Indies with a handsome fortune; and one or two daughters, one married to Mr. Molloy, at whose house he died.

At Drayton, co. Oxford, in her 15th year, Miss Theresa Walker, only daughter of Theophilus W. esq. of the Upper Mall, Hammer-smith. She was a young lady in whom genius and benevolence were very conspicuously united.

At Hastings, Miss Eliz. Hurdey, daughter of Charles Maddox H. esq. of Charlotte-str. Portland place.

12. At Dover, Edward Hall, esq. late of Clare-street, Dublin.

Of a consumptive decline, at his house in Hill-street, Berkeley square, Wm. Geo. by Henry Hartley, esq. M. P. for the county of Berks.

At Edinburgh, George Schaw, esq. wine-merchant, and late one of the magistrates of that city.

After a lingering illness, in her 16th year, Miss Louisa Hammeton, daughter of Cha. H. esq. one of the sheriffs of London.

13. At Weymouth, after a very short illness, aged 65, Rev. Thomas Fisher, M. A. 30 years rector of B. Shottrow and Norton-Bavant, Wilts.

Aged

Aged 44, Mr. Thomas Bellamy, formerly of Stukton, co. Lincoln, and well known amongst the gentlemen of the turf and fod.

At his seat at Bell-hall, near Belbroughton, co. Worcester, regretted by a large circle of friends, Walter Noel, esq. major of the Worcestershire militia. So riveted was he to his professional duty, that it was with difficulty he was prevailed upon to quit Roborough camp, which he only left a few days previous to his dissolution.

Suddenly, at his seat, Wynyard, co. Durham, John Tempest, esq. M. P. for the city of Durham, son of John Tempest, esq. who had been for several years representative also for that city. He was a commoner of nearly the first landed property in England; and has left no children, having unfortunately lost his only son about 12 months since, just as he had attained the age of 21 years. Lady Vane, p. 580, is sister to the gentleman whose death we are recording.

The Tempests of Durham are descended from the house of Bracewell, and the male line of that branch is now extinct. Sir H. Tempest, bart. of Hope-end, in Herefordshire, is the eldest remaining male heir of the Tempests of Bracewell. There are also two other younger branches of the same house; J. Tempest, esq. of Broughton-castle, in Yorkshire, and the Tempests of Rayne, in Kent. HERALDICUS.]

14. At Pimlico, Mr. Sampson, one of the persons who went round the world with the expedition in 1743, in the capacity of a volunteer on board the Centurion.

In his 70th year, Mr. Joseph Keays, of Cock-lane, Snow hill.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Hughes, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

At Barton-house, co. Somerset, Francis Milner Newton, esq.

At Paddington, George Colman, esq. senior, the patentee of the theatre royal, Hay-market. A few hours before his death he was seized with violent spasms, which were succeeded by a fit of melancholy stupor, in which he drew his last breath. He was buried on the 24th, in the vault belonging to his family, at Kensington, with no absurd parade of funeral pomp; only a few of his old friends attending, to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory. — It has often been asserted, that Mr. Colman was a natural son of the celebrated William Pittenev, afterwards Earl of Bath; but he was in reality the son of Thomas Colman, esq. British Resident at the court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Pisa, whose wife was a sister of the Countess of Bath. Mr. Colman was born at Florence, about 1733, and placed at a very early age in Westminster school, where he soon distinguished himself by the reputation of a great genius, and drawing the notice of the great. In 1748 he removed to Christ Church College, Oxford,

and there took the degree of M. A. During his progress at Westminster, and whilst at College, he formed those literary connexions with whom he remained in friendship till they severally dropped off the stage of life. Lloyd, Churchill, Bonnel Thornton, and other celebrated wits of a former day, were among the intimate associates of Mr. Colman, and gave eclat to his name, by noticing him in several of their compositions. Even so early as the publication of the Rosciad, Churchill proposed Mr. Colman as a proper judge to decide on the pretensions of the several candidates for the chair of Roscius, and only complains that he might be thought too juvenile for so important an award. Speaking of the proposed judges who were supported by the suffrages of the publick, he says,

For Colman many; but the peevish tongue Of prudent Age found out that he was young.

When he came to London, to study the law, he was received with great kindness by Lord Bath, who seemed to mark him for intended patronage; and this circumstance gave rise to the suspicion that his Lordship had a natural bias in favour of young Colman. Mr. C. was admitted into the Society of Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the bar, where he practised a very short time. At this period Lloyd addressed to him a very pleasant poem on the importance of his profession, and the seducements to which he was liable on account of his attachment to the Muses. It was not probable that a genius like that of Mr. Colman could have remained devoted to the dry study of the law, and therefore, when he renounced the bar, and attached himself to literary pursuits, and more particularly the Drama, he did no more than what the publick had long expected. Lord Bath left him a very comfortable annuity, but less than was expected, owing, it is said, to some little difference that prevailed between them just before the death of that nobleman. About the year 1768, Mr. Beard, being incapable of bearing any longer the fatigues of a theatrical life, and wishing to retire from the management of Covent garden theatre, disposed of his property in that house to Messrs. Colman, Harris, Powell, and Rutherford. These gentlemen carried on the management together; but, in a short time, Mr. Colman appearing to aspire to a greater authority than the other patentees, excepting Mr. Powell, were disposed to grant; and after a severe literary contest, which was published; Mr. Colman sold his share, and retired. Soon after, Mr. Foote, then proprietor of the Hay-market theatre, having been induced to withdraw from the stage, disposed of his theatre to Mr. Colman, for a handsome annuity, which he did not long enjoy; and on his death Mr. C. obtained the licence, and from that period conducted the theatre with great judgement and success, occasionally supplying many dramas from his own fancy, as well as many pleas-

ant

fant translations from the French. A few years ago he was struck with a palsy, which nearly deprived him of the use of one side of his body; and in a short time thereafter he gave evident signs of mental derangement: in consequence of which, he was placed under proper management at Paddington, and the conduct of the theatre was vested in his son, who, besides many proofs of dramatic genius, in deserved esteem with the publick, has deputed himself, as a manager, with judgement, liberality, and a spirit of industry, which is rarely to be found in men of his lively powers. To him, we are happy to add, the patent for the Haymarket theatre has since been allotted. Lord Salisbury, in referring this point to his Majesty's determination, mentioned Mr. Colman, as a person recommended by talents, conduct, and his relation to the deceased manager, as most eligible to the situation; and his Majesty was graciously pleased to sanction the nomination. — The late Mr. Colman was one of the chief writers in "The Connoisseur," and has produced a variety of miscellaneous poems and papers, which he collected in three volumes a year or two before what may be termed his intellectual demise. As a scholar, he holds a very respectable rank, as may be seen in his translations of Horace's "Art of Poetry," and of the comedies of Terence. The readers of almost every periodical publication of note, and more especially of "The St. James's Chronicle," have been indebted to him for much information and amusement. His manners were as pleasing as his talents were respectable. The following is a list of the several works for which the British drama is indebted to Mr. Colman, with the dates of the times when they respectively appeared: 1. Polly Honeycomb, 1760; 2. The Jealous Wife, 1761; 3. The Musical Lady, 1762; 4. Philaster, altered, 1763; 5. The Duce is in Him, 1763; 6. A Midsummer Night's Dream, altered, 1763; 7. A Fairy Tale, 1764; 8. The clandestine Marriage, 1765; 9. The English Merchant, 1767; 10. King Lear, altered, 1768; 11. The Oxonian in Town, 1769; 12. Man and Wife, 1769; 13. The Portrait, 1770; 14. The Fairy Prince, 1771; 15. Conus, altered, 1772; 16. Achilles in Petticoats, altered, 1774; 17. The Man of Business, 1774; 18. Epicene, or, the Silent Woman, altered, 1766; 19. The Spleen, or, Mllington Spa, 1776; 20. Occasional Prelude, 1776; 21. New Booms, 1776; 22. The Spanish Barber, 1777; 23. The Female Chevalier, altered, 1778; 24. Boudica, altered, 1778; 25. The suicide, 1778; 26. The separate Maintenance, 1779; 27. The Manager in Distress, a Prelude, 1780.

15. At Hull, Lieut. Story, lately on the impress service at that port.

16. Mr. Richards, maltster, of Nottingham.

17. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Windus, wife of John W. esq. of Chancery-lane.

18. At Hayes, near Bromley, aged 95, Mr. Andrew Bath, gentleman farmer.

At Bath, Mrs. Newcome, relict of the late Dr. N. dean of Rochester.

19. At Cumbernauld-house, in Dumbartonshire, John Lord Elphinstone, lord lieutenant of that county, lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh castle, and one of the sixteen peers of Scotland in this and the two last parliaments. He is succeeded by his son John, lieutenant colonel of the 60th regiment of foot, now at Quebec. He was the eleventh Lord Elphinstone.

While on a shooting-party at Knighton, in Radnorshire, Thomas Barbord, esq. one of the partners in the house of Glover and Co. bankers in Worcester.

20. Mr. John Clark, of Leicester.

At Windsor, Lieut. Charles Thackeray, of the royal navy.

In his 71st year, Mr. Charles Broughton, surgeon, King's Arms yard, Coleman str.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Rob. Style, jun. of Riding-court farm, Datchet, near Windsor.

At Cambridge, after a long and painful illness, in her 10th year, Miss Merrill, the only child of Mr. John M. bookseller.

At Congleton, in Cheshire, Mr. Copeland, upwards of 30 years door keeper to the House of Lords.

22. Mrs. Hodgkinson, wife of Mr. H. of Arundel street, Strand, and sister of Mr. Gibson, of York; whose death will be severely felt by numbers whose distresses her generosity ever laboured to alleviate.

At Tunbridge-wells, Miss E. B. French, daughter of Nathaniel Bogle F. esq. merchant.

23. Aged 73, Mrs. Susannah Doggel, of North-street, Westminster.

24. The Lady of Mr. Pinkney, ambassador from the United States of America to the British Court.

25. At Grenier's hotel, the Count de Merci Argenteau. He arrived in London a few days ago, on an important mission to our Cabinet from the Emperor. He had felt himself indisposed on his journey; but, among other singularities of character, had formed a particular regimen for himself in all cases of illness; placed no confidence in physicians, and would suffer none to be called in till the 23d instant, when he was past hopes of recovery. He had been ambassador from the Court of Vienna to France for near 20 years; and was the constant adviser of the late French Queen, either in person, or by means of those whom he placed about her. He was the intimate friend of the Baron de Breteuil, who had also great influence with the Queen on account of his attachment to the Austrian system. His advice is supposed to have had great weight in engaging the Cabinet of Vienna

Vienna in the war with France; and, notwithstanding the ill success of his politics in that point, he would probably have succeeded Prince Kaunitz as prime minister. Some of the French emigrants do not speak very highly of him. They impute to him the plan of conquest adopted by the Emperor, to which, they say, all the misfortunes of the war are to be ascribed. They also charge him with having bought property belonging to the French Clergy, particularly the abbey of St. Valori. Certain it is, however, that he has lately rendered eminent services to the Grand Alliance. Without instructions from the Court of Vienna, he took upon himself to send orders to the Prince of Cobourg, in the Emperor's name, not to repass the Rhine with his army, as he intended, but to stop on the Meuse. The proclamation issued by the Prince of Cobourg to the Germans between the Meuse and the Rhine was the work of the Count de Merici. It was drawn up, under his inspection, by M. Bellin, who was secretary to Mirabeau till the day of his death.

26. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, in his 57th year, after a long and painful illness, Col. Thomas Chambers, late of Jamaica.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

HERBERT SAWYER, esq. Sir Richard King, bart. Jonathan Faulknor, esq. and Philip Affleck, esq. vice admirals of the White, to be vice-admirals of the Red.—Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. Samuel Cornith, esq. John Brisbane, esq. Charles Wolfeley, esq. Samuel Cranston Goodhall, esq. Hon. Keith Stewart, and his Royal Highness William-Henry Duke of Clarence, vice-admirals of the blue; Richard Onslow, esq. and Robert Kingmill, esq. rear-admirals of the Red, to be vice-admirals of the White.—Sir George Collier, knt. George Bowyer, esq. Sir Hyde Parker, knt. Rowland Cotton, esq. Benjamin Caldwell, esq. Hon. William Cornwallis, William Allen, esq. John Macbride, esq. and George Vaudeput, esq. rear-admirals of the Red; Charles Buckner, esq. John Gell, esq. William Dickson, esq. and Alan Gardner, esq. rear-admirals of the White, to be vice admirals of the Blue.—John Lewis Gidom, esq. George Gayton, esq. George Murray, esq. Robert Linzee, esq. Sir James Wallace, knt. William Peter Williams, esq. and Thomas Pasley, esq. rear-admirals of the White; John Symons, esq. and Sir Thomas Rich, bart. rear-admirals of the Blue, to be rear-admirals of the Red.—Charles Thompson, esq. James Cumming, esq. John Ford, esq. John Colpoys, esq. Skeffington Lutwidge, esq. Archibald Dickson, esq. George Montagu, esq. Thomas Dumarety, esq. and the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. rear-admirals of the Blue, to be rear-admirals of the White.—Captains James Pigott, esq. Hon. William Waldgrave, Thomas Mackenzie, esq. Thomas

Pringle, esq. Hon. William Clement Finch, Sir Roger Curtis, knt. Henry Harvey, esq. Robert Man, esq. and William Parker, esq. appointed rear-admirals of the Blue.

William Young, esq. James Gambier, esq. and Lord Hugh Seymour, appointed colonels of his Majesty's marine forces, *vice* Waldgrave, Pringle, and Curtis.

Right Rev. William Bennet, bishop of Corke and Ross, translated to the bishoprick of Cloyne, *vice* Woodward, dec.; and the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Stopford, dean of Ferns, elected bishop of Corke and Ross.

Right Hon. General Cunningham, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland, or the commander in chief of the said forces for the time being, together with the Right Hon. James Cuffe, the Hon. Ponsonby Moore, Robert Langrishe, esq. the Hon. George Jocelyn, the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, Frederick Lynch, esq. and the Hon. William Cockayne, in the room of William Handcock, esq. deceased, and Lieut.-col. John-Francis Craddock, quarter-master-general of his Majesty's forces in Ireland, appointed commissioners and overseers of the barracks in that kingdom.

Haviland Le Meturier, esq. appointed deputy commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces serving on the Continent under the command of the Duke of York.

Wm. Kay, gent. appointed assist-nt-commissary of stores, &c. to the said forces.

General the Earl of Carhampton, appointed lieutenant-general upon the staff of Ireland, *vice* Lieut.-gen. Mocher, resigned.

William Earl Fitzwilliam, lord president of the council, *vice* Earl Camden, dec.

His Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Right Hon. William Windham, secretary at war, *vice* Sir George Yonge, resigned.

His Grace the Duke of Gordon, appointed keeper of the seal appointed by the treaty of Union to be made use of in Scotland.

Earl Spencer, keeper of the privy seal, *vice* Marquis of Stafford, resigned.

Evan Nepean, Stephen Cotterell, and Jas. Bland Burges, esqs. appointed commissioners for the custody of the privy seal in the absence of Earl Spencer, gone on an embassy to the Court of Vienna.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, and his Grace the Duke of Portland, elected knights of the Garter.

Charles Saxton, esq. of Circour, Berks, created a baronet.

Gen. George Marquis Townshend, appointed governor of Hull, *vice* Murray, dec.

Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. appointed governor of Gibraltar, *vice* Boyd, dec.

Capt. Frederick-William Butler, appointed quarter-master-general to the forces under the command of Earl Moira.

Thomas Ogle, appointed deputy purveyor to the hospitals for the said forces.

Robert

Robert Walters, appointed surgeon to the forces in the island of Guernsey.

Henry Strachey, esq. appointed master of his Majesty's household, *vice* Sir Fra. Drake.

Hugh Cloberry Christian, and Philip Patton, esqrs. captains in the royal navy, and Ambrose Serle, esq. appointed commissioners for conducting the transport service.

Mr. Dudley Adams, of Charing-cross, globe-maker in ordinary to his Majesty.

Capt. Henry Wilson, of the 1st regiment of life-guards, knighted.

William-Henry Cavendish, commonly called Marquis of Titchfield, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex.

John Earl of Upper Ossory of the kingdom of Ireland, created Baron Upper Ossory, of Ampthill, co. Bedford.

Edmund Lord Clive of the kingdom of Ireland, created Baron Clive, of Walcot, co. Salop.

Henry Lord Mulgrave of the kingdom of Ireland, created Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, co. York.

William-Henry Lyttelton, Lord Westcote of the kingdom of Ireland, created Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, co. Worcester.

Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, created Baron Mendip, of Mendip, co. Somerset; with remainders severally and successively to Henry Welbore Agar, Viscount Clifden, of the kingdom of Ireland, Hon. and Rev. John Ellis Agar, second son, and Hon. Charles Bagnal Agar, third son, of James late Viscount Clifden, dec.; Welbore Ellis Agar,

esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs; and Dr. Charles Agar, archbishop of Cashel, and their respective heirs.

Sir Henry Bridgeman, bart. created Baron Bradford, of Bradford, co. Salop.

Sir James Peachey, bart. created Baron Selsey, of Selsey, co. Sussex.

Sir Thomas Dundas, bart. created Baron Dundas, of Aske, co. York.

Afsheton Curzon, esq. of Pennhouse, co. Buckingham, created Baron Curzon, of Penn, in the said county.

Charles Anderson Pelham, esq. of Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, created Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, in the said county.

Major-general Charles Leigh, appointed captain general and governor in chief in and over the islands of Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, Anquilla, and all other the Caribbee Islands.

James Cranfield, esq. appointed governor and commander in chief in and over the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

Thomas Edie, appointed surgeon to the forces in the island of Guadalupe.

Benjamin Shield, appointed surgeon to the forces in the island of Martinico.

Daniel Buckle, Thomas Powrie, and Chas. Montagu, appointed surgeons to the forces in the island of St. Domingo.

Capt. Patrick Maxwell, of the 19th dragoons, and Capt. Lawrence Dundas, of the 17th dragoons, appointed majors of brigade to the forces encamped at Nettley.

* * * Ecclesiastical Preferments in our next.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Aug.* HAY-MARKET.
1. Thomas and Sally—The London Hermit—The Dead Alive.
 2. Inkle and Yarico—A Mogul Tale.
 4. Summer Amusement—The Prisoner at Large.
 5. I'll tell you What!—Auld Robin Gray.
 6. Rosina—Heigho for a Husband!—Ditto.
 7. Tit for Tat—The Dead Alive—The Prisoner at Large.
 8. Summer Amusement—The Liar.
 9. *How to be Happy*—The Author.
 11. Ditto—The Mayor of Garat.
 12. Inkle and Yarico—Agreeable Surprise.
 13. She Would and She Would Not—The Dead Alive.
 14. *How to be Happy*—The Flich of Bacon.
 15. Tit for Tat—Auld Robin Gray—The Agreeable Surprise.
 16. Rosina—The London Hermit—The Prisoner at Large.
 18. Heigho for a Husband!—M.G. in her

- Teens—*Rule, Britannia.*
19. The Liar—Rule, Britannia—The Agreeable Surprise.
 20. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Gamester—*Britain's Glory*; or, *A Trip to Portsmouth.*
 21. Piety in Pattens—The Mountaineers—The Mayor of Garrat.
 22. Half an Hour after Supper—The Surrender of Calais—The Purse.
 23. The Prisoner at Large—The Agreeable Surprise—The Farmer.
 25. Rule, Britannia—Peeping Tom—The Children in the Wood.
 26. Auld Robin Gray—The Son in-Law—The Village Lawyer.
 27. King Richard the Third—Comus.
 28. Britain's Glory—The Mountaineers—The Irishman in London.
 29. The Dead Alive—The Liar—My Grandmother. [in the Wood.]
 30. The Surrender of Calais—The Children

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 29, to August 26, 1794.

Christened.	Buried.			
Males 833	Males 897	} 1816	Between	2 and 5 190
Females 893	Females 926			5 and 10 70
Whereof have died under two years old 795				10 and 20 58
				20 and 30 98
				30 and 40 112
				40 and 50 138
				50 and 60 117
				60 and 70 101
				70 and 80 58
				80 and 90 37
				90 and 100 8
				100 and 110 1
				110 and 120 1
				120 and 130 1
				130 and 140 1
				140 and 150 1
				150 and 160 1
				160 and 170 1
				170 and 180 1
				180 and 190 1
				190 and 200 1
				200 and 210 1
				210 and 220 1
				220 and 230 1
				230 and 240 1
				240 and 250 1
				250 and 260 1
				260 and 270 1
				270 and 280 1
				280 and 290 1
				290 and 300 1
				300 and 310 1
				310 and 320 1
				320 and 330 1
				330 and 340 1
				340 and 350 1
				350 and 360 1
				360 and 370 1
				370 and 380 1
				380 and 390 1
				390 and 400 1
				400 and 410 1
				410 and 420 1
				420 and 430 1
				430 and 440 1
				440 and 450 1
				450 and 460 1
				460 and 470 1
				470 and 480 1
				480 and 490 1
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				950 and 960 1
				960 and 970 1
				970 and 980 1
				980 and 990 1
				990 and 1000 1

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

EACH

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1914.

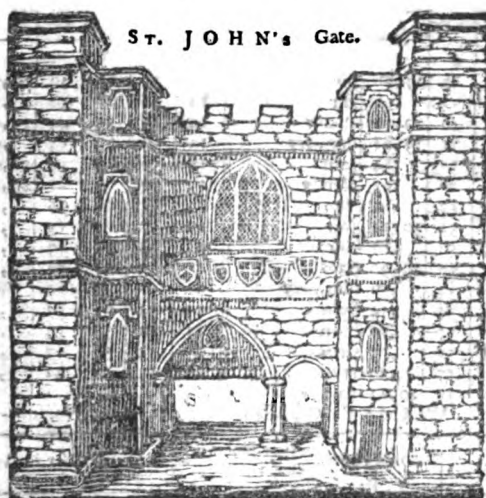
Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Contols.	Ditto	4 per Ct. Contol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short (1778-9)	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchd. Bils.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Ann. ditto.	Omn.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
1	Sunday	68 1/2	67 1/2	17 1/2	84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	15s. pr.										
2	168	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	200 1/2	14				1 1/2 dt.	13 pr.	69 1/2		20 1/2		
3	167 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	198 1/2	15				1 1/2 dt.	12	70 1/2				
4	166	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	15				1 1/2 dt.	10	69 1/2				
5	165 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	198 1/2	15				1 1/2 dt.	11	69 1/2				
6	165 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	14				1 1/2 dt.	11	69 1/2				
7	164 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	198 1/2	12				1 1/2 dt.	11	69 1/2	87 1/2	20 1/2		
8	164 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	198 1/2	11				1 1/2 dt.	11	69 1/2	84 1/2	20 1/2		
9	164 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	198 1/2	12				1 1/2 dt.	11	69 1/2	84 1/2	20 1/2		
10	Sunday	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	10				1 1/2 dt.	9	69 1/2				
11	164	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	10				1 1/2 dt.	9	69 1/2	84 1/2			
12	163 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	198 1/2	10				1 1/2 dt.	9	69 1/2	87 1/2	20 1/2		
13	163 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	16				1 1/2 dt.	15	69 1/2	87 1/2	20 1/2		
14	163 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	16				1 1/2 dt.	15	69 1/2	87 1/2	20 1/2		
15	163 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	16				1 1/2 dt.	15	69 1/2	87 1/2	20 1/2		
16	163 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	16				1 1/2 dt.	15	69 1/2	87 1/2	20 1/2		
17	Sunday	69 1/2	68 1/2		85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	16				1 1/2 dt.	15	69 1/2				
18	164 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2		85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	199 1/2	16				1 1/2 dt.	15	69 1/2				
19	164 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2		85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	198 1/2	15				1 1/2 dt.	14	69 1/2				
20	165 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2		85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	197 1/2	15				1 1/2 dt.	12	69 1/2				
21	164 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	198 1/2	14				1 1/2 dt.	9	69 1/2				
22	164 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	197 1/2	14				1 1/2 dt.	9	69 1/2				
23	164 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	198 1/2	14				1 1/2 dt.	10	69 1/2				
24	Sunday	67 1/2	66 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	197 1/2	14				1 1/2 dt.	10	69 1/2				
25	163 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2		84 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	197 1/2	14				1 1/2 dt.	10	68 1/2				

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SEPTEMBER, 1794.

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Illustrated with Perspective Views of DOVEDALE, in DERBYSHIRE, and of TORKINGTON PRIORY, in SUSSEX; an URN inclosing the Heart of ST. HENRY SIDNEY; and the Tomb of ELIÈNORE DE CLIFF.

By N. T. L. VAN U S · U R B A N, Genl

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1794.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1794.
Aug.	0	0	0			Sept.	0	0	0		
27	57	66	57	29,86	showery	12	55	62	49	30,30	cloudy
28	58	68	55	29,96	fair	13	50	60	50	29,13	cloudy
29	57	69	59	30,06	cloudy	14	52	59	49	29,98	showery
30	60	70	61	29,88	showery	15	50	60	55	29,92	fair
31	62	63	58	29,84	rain	16	56	69	59	30,00	windy
S. 1	57	64	56	29,92	cloudy	17	60	69	60	29,97	fair
2	57	66	54	29,82	fine	18	61	66	58	29,61	showery
3	55	64	52	30,12	fair	19	57	67	52	29,68	fair
4	51	63	56	29,17	fair	20	54	60	49	29,34	showery
5	58	59	56	29,90	rain	21	50	66	56	29,64	fair
6	55	61	53	29,56	showery	22	57	67	60	29,85	showery
7	54	63	54	29,54	rain	23	64	68	57	29,60	rain
8	55	57	57	29,72	rain	24	59	59	54	29,45	stormy
9	56	59	56	29,73	rain	25	53	58	47	29,66	stormy
10	56	60	57	29,29	rain	26	45	56	41	29,92	cloudy
11	52	60	54	30,11	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 18z, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in August, 1794.
1	E gentle	29,48	62	14 0.6	rain, heavy showers
2	W brisk	25	61	.8	overcast, clears up
3	W very brisk	49	58	2.0	cloudy, showers
4	NW brisk	60	56	1.6	white clouds, fair
5	W calm	67	53	.7	overcast, clears up
6	S calm	44	59	.0	small rain, frequent showers
7	SW calm	49	61	0.7	black clouds, frequent showers
8	N brisk	80	58	1.5	white clouds, fair
9	N moderate	30, 8	59	.8	clouds, bland and pleasant
10	W brisk	c	6E	.8	overcast, rain P.M.
11	NW calm	29,94	59	.0	overcast, rain at night
12	NW calm	30,10	59	.4	clouds, fine harvest day
13	S gentle	14	58	.7	blue sky, delightful day
14	W calm	5	61	.1	dark sky, fun and pleasant
15	NW calm	29,82	6E	.2	white clouds, fair
16	S brisk	64	60	.4	after a shower, overcast, slight showers
17	S moderate	67	63	.1	showers
18	S moderate	78	63	.4	clear expanse, rain at night
19	W calm	84	63	.6	white clouds, fair
20	W gentle	95	62	.7	white clouds, pleasant day
21	W gentle	30, 8	62	.6	dark sky, fine day
22	SW gentle	8	62	.6	white clouds, rain at night
23	W gentle	29,88	63	.6	overcast, clears up
24	S gentle	80	62	.3	blue sky, frequent showers
25	S brisk	57	60	.9	rain, showers
26	S moderate	66	60	.6	black clouds, showers
27	W brisk	50	59	.9	black clouds, showers
28	NW gentle	80	58	.9	white clouds, fair day
29	S calm	90	58	.6	dark sky, rain at night
30	S calm	64	59	.2	overcast, showers
31	E gentle	62	60	.8	white clouds, pleasant

1. Thunder and lightning: gathered Orleans plum.—3. A brisk gale, so as to damage the ripe corn by ~~blowing~~ blowing out the grain, and blowing off the ripe fruit. Mushrooms plenty.—7. Robin sings.—12 Harvest become general.—15. Butterflies sporting, and depositing their spawn. Busy hounding corn.—20. Thistle down flies; blackberries ripe.—26. Mowing second crops of clover.—Wasps continue troublesome as in the former month; gooseberries, plums, and pears, have been scooped and devoured by their great numbers. Harvest in great forwardness: crops good, and well housed. Grain in some places blighted; in general

Gentleman's Magazine :

For SEPTEMBER, 1794.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

 M *****

R. WYNDHAM, in the "Picture of the Isle of Wight," has not overlooked a *villakin* of Mr. Wilkes near Sandham fort.

He speaks of two of the rooms in the garden as "large, well-proportioned, and fitted up in an expensive and elegant style;" and adds,

"The aspect of one of the great rooms opens to the Ocean, and takes in the whole of Sandown bay; a grand and noble object formed by the chalky cliffs of Colver on the East, and on the West by the craggy rocks of the mountainous point of Dunnoke, six miles distant from each other."

The situation is worthy the pen of Mr. Wyndham. Old Ocean appears there in all his majesty; and the eye is carried over an immense expanse of waters to Cherbourg, which is nearly opposite, almost due South, and in less than eight hours has been frequently visited with a bold favourable wind.

The conclusion of the remarks on Sandham cottage is interesting:

"Sandham heath is, perhaps, more visited than any other part in the island, and some ladies have, most provokingly, preferred it to the romantic cottages of the Undercliff, and to the luxuriant richness of the neighbourhood of Ride. But here are some fine prints and some beautiful china; and, among the former, *des bijoux indiscrets*, & *des autres figures, qui parlent trop clairement*."

The *Tuscan* room, which is here included to, should, methinks, have found some indulgence, if not favour, from the classical taste of so profound an adept in the Fine Arts. The large folios of the *Museum Florentinum*, the *Pittura Etruscorum in Vasculis*, and

the *Dactyliotheca Smitiana*, furnished the greater part of the fine engravings in that apartment. Even the books of the chairs, which are of the fatten wood so much admired, are *Tuscan* vases published by Pufforius. I did not suspect so accomplished a gentleman of similar prudery. Should the *Venus de Medicis* appear in a hoop, after the model in one of Hogarth's burlesque prints to the "Analysis of Beauty?" Or, should a great-coat conceal the elegant form of the *Belvidere Apollo*, or the brawny muscles of the *Farnesian Hercules*? One of the signs of returning Summer in Horace must then be banished:

*Gratia cum nymphis geminisque sororibus
 Ducere nuda cohors. [andet

As to the ladies who, most provokingly, can permit such things; they have the sanction of all great collectors, and the first example of our age for true modesty, the dignity of delicacy, and every female virtue. The *Queen's Palace* has celebrated originals of most of the great Masters: *Venus attired by the Graces*, the raptures of *Cupid and Psyche*, and frequent sketches of our first parents, in the early paradisaical state of love and innocence, *imparadis'd in one another's arms*, whom an evil spirit only could eye astance, or with jealous leer malign.

If the ladies who, most provokingly, wander along the briny coast, are not caught in the way an old saying tells children that *sparrows* are, nothing they can see in the gardens of Sandham cottage will put them in any danger.

The mention of the *bijoux indiscrets* is supposed to allude to a lugubrious French work of that title, i. two o-

sa well-fed. After-grass and second crops of clover very decent. Verdure is restored upon the here-ofore scorched pastures. Autumnal shades begin to tint the foliage, buildings, &c. The thrush has frequently regaled us with his song.

Fall of rain this month, 4 inches 5-10ths. Evaporation, 4 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. Holt.

* With Mr. Wyndham's leave. What a glorious group!

lumes,

lumes, of a particular friend of Mr. Wilkes, the famous Diderot, published some years ago at Paris.

Since the publication of the "Picture of the Isle of Wight," Mr. Wilkes has erected, in the grove at Sandham cottage, a *Doric Pillar* to the memory of the celebrated Charles Churchill, with this inscription:

CAROLO CHURCHILL,
DIVINO POETÆ,
AMICO JUCUNDO,

CIVI OPTIME DE PATRIA MERITO.

It is in the middle of the grove, and backed with weeping willows, cypresses, yews, &c. Laurels seem to grow out of the column, as from Virgil's tomb at Naples, and come nearly down to the tablet on the *pillar*, which is fluted, and appears in some parts already injured by Time. On the fore-ground are large myrtles, bays, laburnums, &c. The *pillar* is broken, about nine feet high, and five feet diameter. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 8.

WHAT is here subjoined, may afford ease and comfort to many individuals, at this time harassed and disturbed in their minds with the late publications in the papers of the numerous persons bitten by mad dogs, and of the ensuing effects, as canine madness, hydrophobia, &c.

I am, Mr. Urban, a professional man; have been many years in extensive practice in a populous city, and a principal attendant in a large county hospital; and, of course, have had many persons bitten, or reputed to have been bitten, by mad dogs, applying for directions and remedy. In no one instance can I positively pronounce that a patient died from a canine bite alone. Not one instance has occurred that, as a cool and candid professional man, I could pronounce to have been attended with a canine hydrophobia as so alarmingly represented; nor can I remember an instance of any attack, upon a person bitten, at a remote time, fairly to be ascribed to such a cause. I could be more diffuse on this subject, but am doubtful whether it would not be transgressing upon your publication.

VERAX ET BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, July 30.

THE author of *Chrysal*, p. 591, was Charles Johnston, not Johnstone, a person educated in Trinity college, Dublin, and well known in London before, and in, the year 1750.

You mention the late Lord Mansfield (LXIII. 296.) as a knight of the thistle. Surely this requires a little rectifying; the present earl it is who is of that order; his uncle, the late lord, never was.

A few years ago, some of your correspondents enquired after James Annesley, who, in the year 1744, made a most violent, and (as it afterwards proved) a most ill-grounded, claim to the real estates of the late Earl of Anglesey, supported in it by some Northern adventurers. After his total discomfiture in this claim, he married a very amiable daughter of a *soi-disant* baronet in the Weald of Kent, who was gentleman porter at the Tower of London, and died many years ago, I believe, without issue, and rather in a state of indigence and obscurity; in which condition three or four of his beforementioned supporters also ended their days.

Yours, &c. JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 9.

FROM the President's Address it appears, with what energy and success the Board of Agriculture is proceeding, in carrying on the great undertaking. Their Survey of the kingdom is nearly completed, and the substance of the different papers transmitted to the Board, condensed into one General Report, is already preparing to be laid before the King and both Houses of Parliament. His Majesty, whose attention to agricultural pursuits is well known, has communicated, we understand, his approbation of these proceedings to the Board in the most gracious terms, expressing his wish to see the General Report completed; and informing the members of the Board, that he shall consider every person who comes forward with his assistance in that business, as contributing importantly to the good of his country. Such a mark of attention in the Sovereign of a great empire to the internal improvement of the country, in the midst of a war, every moment teeming with great events, Mr. Urban, I am sure, will announce to his reader, with pleasure; and under such auspices, the most beneficial consequences may be expected. RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

BELIEVING the following observations on Oats may be of service, especially to the inhabitants of hilly countries, I request it may have a place in your useful publication.

Oats are very hardy, and will thrive on almost every soil; and, spreading their

their roots both deep and laterally, will yield good crops not only on dry soils, on which they are generally sown, but also on strong soils, in which their strong roots, extending themselves, open the strong earth, and, rotting after the crop is taken off, help to open the same, and loosen it for other vegetables. Experiments have shewn, that Oats sown in the Autumn will stand the Winter.

The sowing them in the Autumn, especially in lofty situations, must be peculiarly useful, as they will thereby be more early ripe, whereby they will have the better chance of escaping the equinoctial winds, which often prove very detrimental, by shading great part of the grain. In lofty situations, the frost sometimes sets in so early that the grain is not quite filled and ripe; yet, if the corn is carefully dried, so that the seed is perfectly sound, experiments have shewn that such unripe seed, when sown, will yield as good crops as corn that is fully ripe. This may be attested by Mr. Duckett, on Ham farm, near Richmond, Surrey. This practice may be of peculiar advantage to farmers in the North, and in Wales, because they may hereby collect their ripe corn for meal, while the thin corn will be good seed-corn. The same observation may be extended to wheat. It is almost unnecessary to mention, that crops sown in the Autumn should be sown in drills. And here I wish to do the justice to Mr. Duckett he so well deserves, for introducing the custom of sowing in equidistant rows, instead of leaving the wide intervals recommended by Mr. Tull. If the rows are nine inches asunder, the intervals may be safely and conveniently hoed. If the ground is dry enough before Christmas to admit the operation, it will be very advisable to do it; but it will be absolutely necessary as soon as the earth is dry enough to admit the treading of men and horses. Dr. Cullen was the first who observed that all grain shot out three series of roots, as I have mentioned on a former occasion. The third series arises from the stem of the corn before it runs into the ear; and, if the earth is so hard that these roots cannot extend themselves in the mould, the plant dies away; of which observing farmers may have seen many instances, when they were, perhaps, ignorant whence it proceeded.

Oats possess a quality not generally, I believe, thought of. I was informed of the following fact by the intelligent architect who superintended the building of Fort George near Inverness, that there

were several of that country people employed as labourers; who, according to the custom of the country, were paid part of their wages in oat-meal. The soldiers, whose bread was made of wheat-flour, observing that the natives on their oat-meal were equally active and strong as themselves, desired that they might also receive part of their pay in oat-meal; which fully answered their expectation, and thereby saved the difference of the price. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 22.

THE following reflections were suggested by reading, yesterday, Mr. Wakefield's, "Spirit of Christianity compared with the Spirit of the Times."

Mr. W. begins his publication by expressing his love of studious retirement, and a private seclusion from the world. Now those who know either his character or his writings will not be very ready to bear their testimony to the truth of this assertion. They will, on the contrary, observe, that he has obtruded himself on public notice, and will appeal to his "Life" as a sufficient proof of his literary vanity. Other writers have waited till the glass has been nearly or entirely run out, before their Lives have been presented to the publick. The Life, however, of Gilbert Wakefield, aged 35, was of too great importance to be delayed. Mr. W. then asserts, that 250,000 lives have been lost in the field or the scaffold since the commencement of the war with France; and indirectly charges us with being the authors of these evils. But can any impartial man say that this war, or the effects of it, can justly be imputed to this country? Was it the interest, and therefore could it be the wish, of our Ministry to involve us in a war by which we might eventually be losers, and by which we could gain nothing? The mad decrees, however, of the Convention, and their unprovoked attack of neutral states, made it necessary for us to arm in self-defence; and I know of no law of God, or no injunction of Christ, which forbids us to repel force by force. Christianity was revealed in an age when wars were as frequent as they are now. If, therefore, they were unjustifiable in every instance, and under every possible supposition, we should probably have had express declarations from Christ to that effect. I acknowledge that war is the great scourge of the human race, and that many and great sacrifices should be made in order to avoid it; but we are not required to

give up our purses to the robber, nor submit our necks to the stroke of the assassin. When, therefore, our Constitution, our King, and our Religion, were attacked, it was the indispensable duty of those who preferred English liberty to French licentiousness to use the means which Providence had given, and to appeal to arms. Such are the motives which may induce and justify the Duke of Portland and the Bishops to support the war. But though it may be allowed that it was just and necessary at its commencement, yet many were of opinion, when Holland appeared to be safe, and the navigation of the Scheldt relinquished, that we had no justifiable reason for continuing it. But would our withdrawing ourselves from the Allies, and the consequent success of the French, secure to us an honourable and stable peace? We might indeed, in that case, be devoured the last: but, if an enemy has hostile dispositions, and such ever have been and are the designs of the French, prudence dictates the necessity of guarding against them. A tiger's claws must be cut. When the wished-for time shall arrive that the Minister can obtain an honourable and permanent peace, I am confident that he will comply with the wishes of the nation; and till then, as men, as Britons, and as *Christians*, we are bound by the laws of Nature, by the laws of our Country, and by the word of God, to repel a bloody and atheistical foe. After having advanced his palmary argument, Mr. W. then notices Dr. Pearce, Dr. Milner, and Dr. Rennell. How a lover of peace, with an evangelical frame of mind, could vent such abuse upon his old friends, I am at a loss to explain. Supposing they have erred, ought not the meek and gentle Mr. Wakefield to have shewn that forgiveness to them which they denied to Mr. Friend and Mr. Palmer? An oblique hint is worse than a direct charge, as it shews a degree of cowardice which we should not have expected in a reformer. Mr. W. wishes it to be believed that Dr. Milner is inattentive to his duties, and to his attendance at chapel. If I were sure that no one would read Mr. Wakefield's pamphlet, or this reply, but those who are acquainted with Dr. Milner's character, I should confidently appeal to that, and not condescend to answer such scandal. But it is necessary for me to declare, that Dr. Milner is possessed of distinguished abilities; that his preference bears an honourable testimony to

them; and that his health has suffered by an unwearied application to the duties of his situation in college. From this cause, and this only, he is now prevented from discharging them. In the expulsion of Mr. Palmer from his fellowship, I dare assert that he was entirely justified by the statutes of his college, of which Mr. W. ought to have obtained some information before he thus rashly decided upon Dr. Milner's conduct. Equally groundless are his observations on Dr. Pearce. The punishment of Mr. Friend was the act, not of an individual, but of the College and the University; and the statute against which he offended they were obliged, by their oaths, to enforce. I have never read Dr. Rennell's sermon upon the execution of the Queen of France, and can therefore only form my opinion from Mr. Wakefield's observations upon it. That black murder will long stain the annals of France; and I found, with equal surprize and pleasure, that Mr. W. expressed his indignation at that savage act. But Mr. W. objects to Dr. Rennell, that he menaces and inflames; and opposes to such language our Saviour's lamentation over Bethsaida and Jerusalem. Is this a fair and ingenuous representation? Did not our Saviour denounce punishment upon the scribes and pharisees? and did he not, on account of its wickedness, foretell that destruction of Jerusalem which was accomplished under Trajan? If the French commit enormities at which Human Nature shudders, are we to give the right hand of Fellowship to such assassins, and to draw no line of distinction between the followers of Christ and the worshippers of Moloch? If we should act in conformity with Mr. W's doctrine, all criminal tribunals must be suppressed; the jails must be emptied, and we must give the fraternal embrace to Roberespierres and Danton's, and only weep over their enormities. Such reasoning as this would pervert every law of society, and overthrow those bounds which are raised for the protection of human happiness. Mr. W. seems to expect, and, I fear, to wish, for a revolution in this country, similar to that which has taken place in a neighbouring kingdom; and, in the language of Prophecy, addresses a valediction to the Dignitaries of our Church: but I trust that neither of these events will ever gladden the eyes of Mr. W. The horrors of the French revolution would make us hug our chains, even if we were slaves: but we

have

have no such evil to complain of; under our own government we possess the most perfect equality which reasonable beings can desire. The law regards not the persons of men, but rich and poor are equally subject to its authority, and bound by its decrees. French equality is a phantom, which it is impossible to grasp: for, if an Agrarian law were passed, while men have different corporeal and different mental capacities, it could scarcely exist a day. Nor, unless the character of the British nation shall be changed, will Mr. W. see the downfall of the Church of England. The connexion between Church and State, though much detided, is not a visionary idea, but productive of solid and mutual benefit. Unless a distinction of orders exist in the Church, unless Merit is rewarded in proportion to its deserts, or, more strictly speaking, unless there be prizes which Genius may attain, the Church of England can never be adorned, or the great truths of Christianity defended, by men of superior ability and attainments; and upon the belief in the existence of a God, and the certainty of a future retribution, the very being and safety of the state depends. As I am capable of perceiving, and willing to allow, merit to an adversary, I must acknowledge that Mr. W.'s concluding observations upon the supposition of the events he predicts, do honour to his feelings; and such, I believe, would be the wishes of Mr. W. if the Church of England were placed in that dangerous situation. But how different are the views of those who supplant the prime instigators of revolutions! *Ampbura capti, in-situi, currente rotâ, cur urceus exit?* A quick succession appears upon, and disappears from, the stage, till some ambitious and unprincipled leader of the people forges for them chains far more galling and oppressive than those which they would not submit to under a mild and hereditary sovereign.—Having considered whatever deserves the name of argument in Mr. W.'s publication, I will request its readers to consider the tendency of his book, and then say whether he has any reason to complain of the severity of the British Government. They must be impressed with sentiments not very favourable to the author, and with a sense of the forbearance of Government towards him; and such lenity is dictated by policy as well as compassion. A reptile does not sting unless it is trodden upon.—May it also have its

due effect upon the mind of Mr. W. that he may not again disgrace himself by such an hasty and indecent publication, but turn his future attention to subjects in which he has distinguished himself as a Philologist and a Divine.
PHILELEUTHERUS ANGLICANUS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 18.

THE ingenious commentator on the Reliques of Ancient Poetry, p. 527, calls in question the authenticity of *some* of the tales in the Arabian Nights; an opinion which I should be glad to see either fully established or disproved. The inaccuracy of Voltaire, so often detected and exposed, would render his testimony in a matter of this kind very doubtful and unsatisfactory; but I have in vain sought for it in the *Siècle de Louis XIV.* In the list of the writers of that time, this is the only mention which I find of the translator: "Galant (Antoine) né en Picardie en 1646. Il apprit à Constantinople les langues Orientales, et traduisit une partie des Contes Arabes qu'on connoît sous le nom des Mille et une Nuits. Mort en 1715." All that is meant by his having translated a part is plainly no more than that he left part untranslated. In the Bodleian, there are many more of these fables in the original Arabick, which have not yet been introduced to the English reader, and which would probably form a valuable acquisition to the stock of innocent amusement in our language. The late Supplement of M.M. Chavis and Cazotte I have not read, but have been told that it is not genuine.

There is perhaps no kind of reading better adapted to awake the mental faculties of childhood, and create that ardor of admiration, which is often succeeded in riper years by superior energy of mind, and a thirst for more solid knowledge. It is an observation of Pisto, that children are fond of wonderful exhibitions and conjurers tricks; boys, of comedies*; young men and well-bred women, of tragedies; and old men of heroic and didactic poetry (De Leg. vol. VIII. 70. ed. Bifs.)

The same writer remarks, that wonder is the genuine feeling of the philosopher; and, indeed, that it is the very source of philosophy itself (Theat. vol. II. p. 76. ed. Bifs.). I am inclined to think that the sublime mythology, interwoven in the philosophy of this favorite disciple of Socrates, was used merely with a view to excite this wonder; though its truth is

* This was before the time of Menander, devoutly

devoutly believed and strenuously inculcated by a learned translator of some of his writings, in addition to the various eccentricities of this *eighteenth* century; an epoch which some people seem to mention with a peculiar air of emphasis and triumph. The Platonic system has been lately displayed in the verses of a gentleman at Cambridge with the spirit of Lucretius; to which it is as well suited as the philosophy of Empedocles and the morals of Epicurus. This subject, the excuse of Pindar for his splendid forgeries, is too obvious to escape our memory:

Ην θαυματα πολλα,
 και ου τι και βροτων φρενα
 Ταιρ τον αληθη λογον
 Διδαδαμνοι ψευδοσι ποιητικοις
 Εξαπαταντι μυτοι. Ol. I.

These lines would be an apt motto for the Arabian Tales, and were prefixed to a sonnet on the author of them by the late Mr. Ruffel, of New college, Oxford, whose few productions shew a mind tinctured with the true die of poetical imagination, as well as an uncommon extent of attainments for his age. I am happy to seize the opportunity of paying my tribute of respect to the memory of this young man, cut off from the enjoyments of life, and the hopes of fame, by so premature a fate.

The coincidence which your correspondent remarks between the story of Albon Haifan and that of Tinker Sly, though extraordinary, is not sufficient to impeach the authenticity of the former. Many of the tales bear a resemblance to the European romances, which it is well known were often derived from the fictions of the East, as those fictions also might sometimes be the offspring of Grecian fable. The Cyclops of Homer furnishes materials for one of the marvellous adventures of Sindbard. We meet with a monster of the same species in the *Orlando Innamorato* of Bojardo and Berni, B. I. C. VI. S. 27. In the notes to the Caliph Vathek, supposed to be written by Mr. Beckford. p. 299,

The wondrous horse of brass

On which the Tartar king did ride,
 and the Clavileno of Don Quixote are shewn to derive their pedigree from the enchanted horse in the Arabian nights, who was probably descended from Pegasus himself. The same work may be consulted on the respective merits of the French and English translations, and for a quotation from Col. Capper (Observations on the Passage to India through

Egypt, and across the Desert), in which it is said of the Tales in question, that "they are written by an Arabian, and are universally read and admired throughout Asia by persons of all ranks, both old and young;" and that "they are held in the same estimation all over Asia as the Adventures of Don Quixote in Spain." They are here mentioned as the work of one man, though I have heard, from an Oriental scholar of high celebrity, that they were probably a collection of stories invented by different people, and which were frequently read or recited for amusement at their parties; a method of entertaining themselves at least as edifying, and perhaps as delightful, as the scandal and politics of our daily papers. M—3.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 20.

YOUR accounts of the preparations made by the Chinese for the journey of the Emperor have not so much astonished me, having before often read of similar preparations made in Russia for the Empress. In these countries, where it is so much the interest of Ministers to insinuate themselves into Court-favour, we may attribute partly to their activity and alertness the continued readiness shewn for the reception of the Sovereign. It did not so much astonish me to read of roads levelled in China for the ease of the Emperor's journey, as to hear of beautiful villages erected in Russia for the sake of gratifying the eye of the Empress in passing. In particular, it is recorded of her being on a party of pleasure in the country, and expressing a wish to see a village of such a form and description within her dominions. In the course of a few days, she had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing one after her own model erected, by the care and attention of her prime minister, who had not only gratified his mistress in that particular, but had also made her a new road through the most beautiful part of her dominions, by which she might pleasantly be conveyed to Petersburg.

I cannot adduce any instance in Russia of a wall similar to that in Russia for the defence of the country. The removal of the immense rock, however, to Petersburg, on which the statue of Peter the great is now fixed (as recorded in your Magazine), is a matter of vast astonishment, filling the mind with sublime awe even in contemplating the works of mankind. INVESTIGATOR.

MI.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 24.*

THE priory of Torkington, in Suffex, is said, by Tanner, to have been founded, before King John's time, by Lady Hadwisa Corbet, who dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen, and placed therein five or six regular canons of the order of St. Austin. The 26th of Henry VIII. its revenues were rated 75l. 12s. 3d. Dugdale; 101l. 4s. 1d. Speed; and, the 29th of the same reign, the site was granted to Henry, Lord Maltravers; and, the 42d of Elizabeth, to John Spencer. The present owner is — Leeves, esq. It stands on the West bank of the river Arun, about one mile South-west of Arundel, in a pleasant situation. But little of its ruins are remaining; the principal part is seen in *Plate I.*; and serves as a barn, but, from circumstances, appears to have been originally a part of the church; for, in the year 1787, as some workmen were taking up dung in the yard opposite the barn-doors, they broke through the crown of a vault, and discovered a skeleton lying at full length. By it was standing a circular leaden box, which might contain near half a bushel. Within it was an empty earthen vessel; but no remains of any coffin or wrapping the body was deposited in were discovered. This sketch was taken from the South-east in the summer of 1793. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Leominster, Aug. 14.*

THE annexed drawing and inscription* is copied from an old leaden urn, about six inches deep, and five inches in diameter at top, which I procured a few days ago of Edward Coleman, esq. of this town. It came into his possession, with the house he now resides in, some years since; by what means it was brought there, or whence, is not known; but Thomas Harris, esq. was the owner of the house before Mr. Coleman, and it is supposed he had the urn from Dr. Coningsby, who was a great lover of Antiquities. By the date and inscription I am led to believe it contained the heart of Sir Henry Sidney, who was lord president of Ludlow castle in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died about that time. Some report that his body, heart, and bowels, were buried in three places, viz. Shrewsbury,

Wenlock, and Bridgenorth. I could wish some of your correspondents to clear up that point. His arms are placed under those of her Majesty over the great door leading into the interior part of the castle, with this inscription:

“*Homini bus ingratis loquiturini, lapides, anno regni reginæ Elizabethæ 23.* The 22 year co'plet of the presidency of Sir Henry Sidney, knight of the noble order of the garter, &c. 1581.”

The letters are of the exact form as in the drawing, and the inscription runs three times round the urn.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL NICHOLAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Aug. 13.*

AMONGST the many, of various and profound erudition, who honour your Miscellany with their perusal and communications, I may reasonably expect some intelligence concerning a writer, four of whose publications I have now before me, and who styles himself, in English, Christopher Angel, a Grecian born. By the first of the four, edited in Greek and English at Oxford, 1617, and intituled,

Πιστοις Χριστοφορ τῷ Αγγελῷ, Ἑλληνοι, τῷ πολλοῖν πλεονῶν καὶ μαριγωῖν γυναικασι ἀδικῶς παρὰ τῶν τυρανῶν δια τῆν ἡς Χριστοῦν πιστιν,

and by the attestations of several of the most eminent men in both Universities appended thereto, it appears that he was a Greek Christian, a native of the Peloponnesus; that he travelled through Greece in quest of religious truth and instruction; and that, when he came to Athens, the Turkish governor threw him into prison, and inflicted the severest cruelties upon him, because he would not abjure Christianity, and impeach the Athenian merchants, that then trafficked with Venice, of having sent him to betray Athens to the Spaniards; an impeachment solicited for the purpose of throwing odium on the Athenian Christians, and of enabling the Governor to avenge himself for certain complaints they had preferred against him to the Sublime Porte. These cruelties he survived; and, having been released from prison on the intercession of some, in his own language, *αρχαίων, men of rank and influence, he escaped by the first conveyance to England. He landed at Yarmouth in 1608; and from the Bishop and Clergy of Norfolk, whose purses had contributed handsomely to his*

* See plate I. fig. 2; where the urn is represented on a scale exactly two-thirds of the original size.

his relief, he received letters of recommendation to the heads of this University. After a year's residence here, he removed for the sake of his health to Oxford; where, in 1617, he published, as above, the story of his perfection at Athens, and of his kind reception in England, to which country and its inhabitants he has subjoined a short address of high-flown panegyrick. From Oxford the next year he seems to have oscillated back to Cambridge; for, in 1619, we find him publishing "An Encomion of the famous Kingdome of Great Britaine, and of the flourishing Sister-universities Cambridge and Oxford," with the Greek original and an English translation on opposite pages. The Greek in this, as in his other writings, though not perfectly chaste, is elegant and perspicuous; and the spirit of composition becoming the genius of Greece, except perhaps in certain hyperboles of panegyrick, which seem, however, to have sprung from the generous ardour of gratitude rather than from the base servility of adulation. His next work, the same year as the above, and from the University press, is a curious account of the rites and ceremonies of the Greek Church. The Latin title, for it is published in Greek with a Latin version of his own, is "Enchiridion de Institutis Græcorum."

His fourth work, published at London, 1624, has a still greater claim on our attention. The Latin title, "Labor Christophori Angeli, Græci, de Apostasiâ Ecclesiæ & de Homine Peccati, scilicet Antichristo, et de Numeris Danielis & Apocalypses quas nemo recte interpretatus est ex quo prædicti sunt a Prophetis," will give you the general idea of its contents. The great drift of it is, in the first instance, to establish a distinction betwixt *the apostacy* and *the man of sin* in 2 Thess. ii. 3; to prove that the apostacy, predicted as necessary to take place before the coming of Antichrist, was fulfilled in the surrender of temporal powers to Pope Boniface by the Emperor Phocas, and that Mahomet, who appeared within eleven years after, was the Antichrist; and, lastly, to demonstrate by some ingenious calculations, which are also applied to other subjects of prophecy, that the destruction of the last of the Mahomets, to all of whom he attaches the title of Antichrist, will happen in the year 1876.

Beyond the year 1624 my documents do not extend; and I could wish, through

the channel of your Literary Journal, some farther account of his life and writings, and especially of any notice which the Literati have taken of his work on the Prophecies, and in what terms of esteem and applause his character and publications have been mentioned since his death. GRÆCULUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 19.

I Congratulate you on the renewal of the Earl of Buchan's correspondence. The Lovers of Antiquities have in him a communicative friend, who will as readily attend to any inquiry, and will as readily do his utmost to satisfy the wishes of the Inquirers.

There are two papers in Scotland, of which I long to read some particular account; and, if they answer the description which has been given of them, they must be truly curious; and probably the world be glad to see a *fac-simile* of each.

One of these, which Maitland (History of Scotland, vol. I. p. 556) says is preserved in the national archives in the lower parliament house at Edinburgh, is the act of parliament, passed in the year 1373, soon after the accession of Robert II. the first of the house Stewart, to the throne of Scotland, recognizing John, Earl of Carrick, his eldest son by Elizabeth Mure, as the true and legitimate heir to the crown. To this instrument fifty-two seals of the chief men of the kingdom are affixed; and, I suppose, it has a to their manual signatures. This act settles the succession of Robert's sons both by Elizabeth Mure, of Abercorn, and by Euphemia, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ross.

The other paper, kept in the library belonging to the university of Edinburgh, is the original Bohemian Protest against the council of Constance, for burning of John Hus and Jerome of Prague, *anno* 1417; with one hundred and five seals of Bohemian and Moravian grandees annexed to it.

The Earl of Buchan will very likely inform you, Mr. Urban, of the condition of these ancient documents; which will confer an obligation on several of your constant readers, and particularly on your occasional correspondent, D. N.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

TO the accounts of newspapers in England you may add the following proclamation, made in the 36th year of King Henry VIII. for calling in and prohibiting

prohibiting of "certain bookes printed of newes of the prosperous successes of the King's Ma'ties arms in Scotland, to be brought in and burned within 24 houres after proclamation made, on pain of ymprisonment;" which carries them back to a remoter period than any there assigned.

This Proclamation states, that "the King's most excellent Majestie understanding that certain *light* persones, not regarding what they reported, wrote, or sett forth, had caused to be imprinted and divulged certain news of the prosperous successes of the King's Majestie's army in Scotland, wherein, although the effect of the victory was indeed true, yet the circumstances in divers points were in some part over slenderly, in some parte untruly and amisse reported; his Highnes; therefore, not content to have anie such matters of so greate importance sett forth to the *shaunder of his captains and ministers*, nor to be otherwise reported than the truth was, straightlie chargeth and commandeth all manner of persones into whose hands any of the said printed books should come, ymediately after they should hear of this Proclamation, to bring the same bookes to the lord maior of London, or to the Recorder, or some of the Aldermen of the same, to thinrent they might suppress and burn them, upon pain that every person keeping any of the said bookes 24 hours after the making of this Proclamation, should suffer ymprisonment of his bodye, and be farther punished at the King's Majestie's will and pleasure." P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 11.

THE best way of getting a satisfactory answer, it is thought, will be to give a short sketch of the proceedings of the Querist, who is personally concerned in the business. He was ordained a deacon in the diocese of Chester, and immediately after permitted by the bishop to leave that diocese, and remove into the adjoining one of Durham. Soon after, the Querist, while in Deacon's orders only, offered himself a candidate for a Scotch chapel; preached before the congregation, and was accepted by them; the managers of which chapel made out a title, offering a specific sum as a salary. This title they forwarded to the late bishop L. accompanied with a petition, that, if his lordship approved of it, he would be pleased to admit the Querist to be a candidate

for priest's orders. When the Querist waited upon his lordship, and asked if the title was valid, he allowed it was; said, he had no more connexion with the Episcopalians in Scotland than any other bishop in England or Ireland had: but in his usual honest and candid manner replied, that, when Church of England people in Scotland manifested their piety so much as to raise an handsome provision for a pastor (a better one generally, Mr. Urban, than falls to the lot of the inferior clergy in England), he thought it would be unbecoming in him, or in any bishop, to refuse to ordain the man whom they had chosen. He said moreover that the laws of Scotland would support the Querist in demanding payment of the stipulated salary, if any objection should be made to continue it. The Querist was ordained, and the bishops of both Chester and Durham signed his testimonial, permitting him to leave their respective dioceses, and go into Scotland.

Since the above happened, a very different opinion has been entertained of the validity of these titles. Bishop Horsley said expressly, in the debate on the Scotch episcopal bill, that they were "*invalid*," and that "no bishop, who knew what he was doing," would ordain any man upon such titles, "because," he justly rejoined, "he could have no authority over him." To his opinion most of their lordships agreed; and it is reported, that no more young men will be ordained to Scotch chapels. In consequence of the above speech by Bishop Horsley, it is well known that the managers of many of the Scotch chapels have already intimated to their respective pastors their opinion that their situation in Scotland is not permanent, but merely a temporary engagement; and they look upon themselves therefore as released from any obligation to pay the stipulated salary longer than they please; or, in other words, that their pastors are just like other servants, to be dismissed whenever they think proper.

Admitting the truth of this last opinion, the Querist wishes to know, whether he has any legal claim upon the executors of the late Bishop of E. for a maintenance, in case he be ejected from his chapel, or payment of his salary refused. Had he resided in England, and been ordained upon a *laite* title, he believes the canon-law is positive that he would have had such a claim.

Dr.

Dr. Sharpe, in his "Charges" upon the canons, says, that there have been many instances of such a claim being demanded and obtained. Does then the Querist's acceptance of a title from a Scotch chapel disqualify him from availing himself of this indulgence?

Or, the query may be put in other words, what risk does a bishop run in ordaining a man upon such a title? If he refuses (as the report is will be the case in future), and the proceeding be deemed illegal, and out of his province; then the English liturgy must in a few years be totally annihilated in Scotland, and the legislature by their different arts upon this subject must have been only imposing upon the members of that communion, in encouraging them to build and endow chapels. For, be assured, Mr. Urban, the English Episcopalians will never consent to embrace the unscriptural usages of the Scotch Episcopalians, and must therefore be in a situation very singular indeed, perfectly unique in ecclesiastical history, being unable to get a pastor of their own persuasion to baptize their children, and do other ministerial duties, even though they be willing to allow him a handsomer salary than three-fourths of the English clergy themselves enjoy upon the Establishment. And though they belong not to any particular diocese, a bishop, who wishes well to the liturgy of the Church of England, must feel very unpleasantly in being obliged to refuse, upon their recommendation, ordination to a man presented to him on such liberal terms.

As this matter concerns many clergymen in Scotland as well as the Querist, and is now much spoken of among that denomination of Christians; Mr. Urban will be doing a singular favour, if he would collect the opinions of his law readers upon this subject, and insert a few of them in his Magazine. If any material article has been omitted in the above statement, a short note in the Index Indicatorius shall be immediately answered.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 16.

YOUR correspondent Amicior, p. 594, may try to compose himself as to any apprehended dispute with me. I mean nothing less than to enter into any controversy with him. But I cannot so easily speak peace to him on another point. He feels himself mortified as well as irritated that Mr. Archdeacon

Travis has completely vindicated the memory of R. Stephens, and, in so doing, has placed an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the opponents of the verse 1 John v. 7. The pungency of those feelings will increase with time; for that vindication will bear the test of the most rigid examination.

Amicior wishes, however, to get rid of this odious vindication, by alleging, that the author of it (if I understand him aright) has misunderstood or misinterpreted the marginal notes of R. Stephens in two verses, *viz.* ix. 2, and xix. 28, of St. Matthew. If this objection should be admitted, it would not profit the cause which he espouses. But it will not be admitted. The former of these instances is a mere error of the press in a single figure. For Matt. ix. 2, read Matt. ix. 5, and this part of the objection is wholly done away. How very near to drowning, Mr. Urban, must he be who catches at a twig like this!

The other marginal note, Matt. xix. 28, is here copied that your readers may judge for themselves.—Text:

Οὐ υμεις οι ακολουθησαυτες μοι εν τη ωλιγηνησια, ελαι.

Marginal note:

5 Προ του εν τη ωλιγηνησια, διαβαλυ οχουσι το γ. δ. ι. ζ. ιβ.

It is evident in what manner the Archdeacon interprets this note. And it seems equally clear that he has not misunderstood it. If it should be replied that, in the *first* of the three citations which he has made of this verse of St. Matthew, the words εν τη ωλιγηνησια ought to have stood before the word ελαι, or the word ελαι to have been omitted, the remark would be idle and fastidious. The phrase διαβαλυ οχουσι is the governing clause in the collation; and it has been carefully marked in all the three references to this verse.

In the precipitation, as it seems, of a perturbed mind, Amicior calls for the Archdeacon's whole collation. Whatever may be the wishes of the Learned World in general on the subject, it was hardly to be expected that Amicior would stand foremost in the requisition. The discordances, *one hundred and thirty* and upwards, which he has specially stated (p. 242), being more than sufficient to bend all opposition to the ground, it seems not to be an over-wise act in Amicior to call for the remainder of the *nineteen hundred* discordances, to oppress him still more severely.

I pro-

I proceed now, Mr. Urban, to comply with the request made in your *Index Indicatorius*, p. 552, but not in the manner which *Amicior* seems to fear and deprecate; for, I intend my *bravate* to deserve its name, by confining it within the bounds of the present sheet.

Arguments of Mr. Professor Porson.	Borrowed from	Answers by Mr. Archdeacon Travis.
The Greek MSS. of R. Stephens are now in the royal library at Paris. P. 72—77.	Le Long Wetstein Griesbach	(Letters to Mr. Gibbon, 3d edit.) <i>The contrary shewn to be the truth.</i> P. 206—263*.
They were collated by Henry Stephens alone. P. 56.	Wetstein Griesbach	<i>They were not collated by Henry Stephens alone.</i> P. 252—257.
R. Stephens's third edition varies from all his MSS, particularly in Matt. ii. 11. P. 58.	Wetstein	<i>This variation admitted, and justified.</i> P. 187 & 188, note k.
R. Stephens has omitted to note in his margin all the various readings of the Complutenian edition. P. 61.	Emlyn	<i>Such a notation was unnecessary.</i> P. 187, note i.
R. Stephens has committed typographical mistakes. P. 68, 78—82.	Griesbach	<i>In other instances be may, but not in this verse.</i> P. 192.
R. Stephens's Greek MSS. were not seen by Beza. P. 56, 83—87.	Wetstein	<i>They were seen by Beza.</i> P. 194, 150—160.
His MSS. could not be lost at Paris. P. 72.	Wetstein Griesbach	<i>They were lost in Germany.</i> P. 259.
The Complutenian editors followed the Vulgate in this verse. P. 41—53.	Simon Wetstein	<i>They did not follow the Vulgate.</i> P. 286—305.
The Dublin MS. is the Codex Britannicus. P. 117.	Griesbach	The Dublin MS. is <i>not</i> the Codex Britannicus. <i>A fac-simile of that MS.</i> P. 277.
The Berlin MS. is a copy of the Complutenian edition. P. 120—127.	La Croze Wetstein Griesbach	Is not a copy of that edition. <i>M. Pappelbaum's arguments consulted. A fac-simile of that MS.</i> P. 286—305.
The Synopsis is not the work of Athanasius. P. 209—213.	Griesbach	<i>It is the work of Athanasius.</i> P. 148—157.
The words of the Dialogue are taken from the 8th verse. P. 217.	Griesbach	<i>They are not taken from the 8th, but from the 7th verse.</i> P. 144—147.
The words of Euthymius are not taken from Scripture. P. 219—226.	Matthæi	<i>They are taken from Scripture.</i> P. 157—172.
The words of Tertullian do not refer to the 7th verse. P. 240—246.	Wetstein	<i>They do refer to the 7th verse.</i> P. 75—98.
Gregory Nazianzen quoted a passage (1 Cor. viii. 6) as Scripture, which is not Scripture. P. 269—273.	Matthæi	<i>He quoted the original reading of the passage; which has been since abridged by the errors of the copyists.</i> P. 160—172.
So did Eucherius: which shews that they may have misquoted 1 John v. 7. P. 246—268.		<i>So did Eucherius; which turns the objection against its objector.</i> P. 164.
Facundus has applied the 8th verse alone to the Trinity, passing over the 7th: which proves that he had it not in his Bible. P. 246—251, and 394.	Emlyn	<i>His mode of quoting the 8th proves that he had the 7th verse in his Bible.</i> P. 107—118.
The Prologue to the Canonical Epistles is not the work of Jerome. P. 289—306.	Simon Emlyn Matthæi	The Prologue is Jerome's work. P. 129—179.
Eucherius plainly shews that he is one of the many who embraced the mystical interpretation of the 8th verse. P. 309.	Wetstein Griesbach	<i>The very reverse is the truth.</i> P. 116.

* The answers here printed in Italics are new in this edition.

Arguments of Mr. Professor Porson.

No writer could possibly adopt this mystical interpretation of the 8th verse, if the 7th were extant in his copy. P. 311.

Brasicanus interpolated this passage in his printed copy. P. 308.

Borrowed from

Matthæi

E. n. l. y. n

Wetstein

Griesbach

Answers by Mr. Archdeacon Travis. (Letters to Mr. Gibbon, 3d edit.)

As a general proposition disproved. P. 111—114, 419.

In respect to Eucherius, rendered futile. P. 116.

It was not an interpolation by Brasicanus. The MSS. of Eucherius, now in the Palatine library at Vienna, contain this passage. P. 418.

I could have added much, Mr. Urban; to this brieve; but it would have been an unnecessary labour. The references already made shew the general tenor and design of the work to which they apply. It will endure; and will buoy up, on its strong wing, the acrimonious, but flimsy, labours of Mr. Professor Porson.

Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO MR. URBAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug. 18.*

I SEND you a letter to Dr. Doddridge; which, if you please, you may insert in your Magazine.

Yours, &c. THOMAS STEDMAN.

To the Rev. Dr. DODDRIDGE, Northampton.

“Rev. Sir, *London, Dec. 24, 1747.*

“I am one of a great number of my acquaintance, who have read your account of Colonel Gardiner’s life with great pleasure; and I think few can read it without profit. It is no small happiness to me, to know that it is fallen into the hands of many people of considerable distinction at Court, where such sort of instruction is much wanted, and may be most useful, especially among the unthinking military young men who abound about St. James’s in the interval of a campaign; many of whom, being bred to literature, and accustomed too much to read trifling books, have been led to peruse your very serious one; which they would hardly have looked into, had not so known a person of their own profession been the subject of it. I can venture to assure you, upon my own knowledge, that some giddy idle military men, not only young ones, but advanced in years, and in high rank, have been raised by it to very serious reflexions, which they do not conceal with the same care as they do the silly jokes which they used formerly to throw out so freely on the subject of Colonel Gardiner’s conversion.

“Your book has likewise been read with very great approbation by many ladies of rank and distinction, some in employment at Court, others who, from their quality and fortunes, visit the best companies; and by these it has been recommended to, and almost forced upon, the reading of others of their own rank, who spend too much of their leisure in the amusements of this vain town, who have not scrupled to own that the time, which they should otherwise have employed in their usual manner, at cards, plays, and operas, was spent more to their satisfaction and advantage; and I hope, and

have good reason to believe, that some of these last may have received the same benefit from the perusal of your book, which the lady you mention did from her dispute with Colonel Gardiner at Paris concerning religion*.

“Forgive me if, after this general account of the success of your laudable endeavours for the service of Religion and Virtue, I should mention to you that there lives in Pall-Mall a maiden lady, of exemplary piety and true devotion, one Mrs. Ann Cooke, lineally descended from the illustrious Sir Anthony Cooke, preceptor to that pious prince King Edward the Sixth, who has recommended your book to all her acquaintance, which are very numerous, her house being frequented by persons of the first distinction, both courtiers and others, to whom it is her constant saying, that in it they will find the direct road to happiness. She never speaks of you but with the highest esteem and regard, wishes she might have the happiness of conversing with you; and, if your affairs should lead you to town, and your leisure permit it, I am very sure that a visit from you to her would be highly acceptable. Your calling at her door, next to Mr. Doddington’s in Pall-Mall, and sending in your name, would obtain for you a ready admittance and a hearty welcome.

“Allow me to add that, if you should chide her for your patron to any sermon you may publish, it would be no dishonour to you, nor disagreeable to her: but this you may think of after you have had the pleasure of her conversation.

“As to myself, I ought to make an apology for writing this letter; as I am an utter stranger to your person, though an admirer of your merit. For this reason too I shall conceal my name at present, though I live in hopes that you will allow me the pleasure of being known to you hereafter; for which purpose I beg you will be so kind as to let me know that this letter has been received.

* See the Colonel’s Life.

by

by you, by a line directed to ' Charles Lawson, Esq. to be left at the Rainbow Coffee-house, in Lancaster court, in the Strand, London.'

" I most sincerely wish you many happy years; and pray God to bless your future, as he has your past, endeavours for his service, in promoting the interests of true Religion and Virtue."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 1.*

YOUR inferring the following note, from the copious Pedigree of Lord Digby, in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, will possibly produce a communication that may be of service to more County Historians than one.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

" Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, 1766, a very curious pedigree of this family, from the time of Henry I, to 9 Charles I. 1634, in a large folio book on vellum, finely illuminated. The series of descents were followed by the arms and crests properly blazoned, and these by curious drawings of the several monuments of the family, and the portraits and arms in the windows of Tilton and other churches; last of all were the muniments, deeds, and charters, copied in the handwriting of the originals, with draughts of the seals. This elegant MS. is intitled, ' Digbiorum, ab antiquo loco qui dicebatur Digby in agro Lincolnensi, denominatorum antiquissimæ equestris familie genealogia & profapia, e qua, regnante Henrico 1^o Anglorum rege, floruit vir strenuus Everardus de Tilton in comitatu Leicestræ, & de Digby in comitatu predicto, e quo illustis Kenelmus Digby de Tilton predicto eques auratus, hujus familie claritate sanguinis consummatissimus, originem traxit. Omnia ex publicis regni archivis & privatis ejusdem familie archetypis, ecclesiæ, monumentis historicis, monasteriorum, & rotulis annorum vetustissimis, aliisque reverendæ antiquitatis & indubitæ veritatis rebus maximo labore & fide oculatâ depromuntur, & ad perpetuam rei memoriam hoc ordine describi curantur. Anno incarnationis Dominiæ MDCXXXIII.'"

" This seems to be the noble MS. which Sir Kenelm Digby caused to be collected at the expence of 1000l. out of public histories, private memorials, and records in the Tower, relating to the Digby family in all its branches, as his son John intimated Wood. The writer of his life in the Biographia Britannica could not find it. It is said to be at present in the hands of Mr. Williams, in Wales."

Mr. URBAN, *Goucester, Aug. 16.*

I HAVE for several years past, at Tilton, been afflicted with a slow fever, and other nervous distempers, and about a year since was induced, by the

advice of my friends, and a prevailing custom in this neighbourhood, to wear a flannel shirt next my skin. Instead of reaping any benefit therefrom, I find myself more relaxed, and my complaints rather aggravated than relieved. I should be glad, therefore, to be informed by any of your numerous correspondents, whether the wearing a flannel shirt, as above, is likely to relieve such complaints; and if not, whether any, and what, precautions will be necessary to be observed if I should discontinue the use of it.

Yours, &c. VALETUDINARIAN.

LETTERS OF DOCTORS HILDESLEY, HALES, LELAND, AND MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

(Concluded from p. 691.)

LETTER IV.

Dr. LELAND to *Bishop HILDESLEY.*

My Lord, *Dublin, June 27. 1764.*

I HAVE received your most obliging letter of May 11, together with the three guineas you so generously sent me. The expressions of your esteem and regard are very acceptable to me, as they come from a person of your Lordship's real worth and excellent character; though I must confess it humbles me to reflect how much I fall short of what your Lordship and others of my friends are apt to conceive of me. I hope, however, I can truly say my intentions were upright; and, if I have been in any degree instrumental to serve the interests of Religion, to GOD be all the glory.

I am informed that a club of Deists have been busily employed in drawing up an answer to some part of my "View of the Deistical Writers." It was designed to be published this last spring; but they have thought proper to deter it. Whatever becomes of any attempts of mine, I am satisfied that our holy religion, as delivered in the Scriptures, is established on solid and immovable foundations, which all the malice and subtily of its adversaries shall never be able to subvert. But it is a thing I can hardly account for that any persons, who would be thought to have a regard for the interests of virtue, and the good of mankind, should labour, with an indefatigable zeal and industry, as far as in them lies, to banish Christianity out of the world, and to set men loose from the sacred obligations it lays them under.

I wish your Lordship all manner of success

success in the execution of the excellent design you have formed of getting the Holy Scriptures, or some portions of them, rendered into the vulgar tongue of that people whom Providence has put under your pastoral care. This is the most likely means of leading them into the right knowledge and practice of religion.

That the God of all grace may bless your pious and benevolent intentions and endeavours for the edification of His Church, and render you eminently useful in that part of his vineyard in which he has placed you, is the sincere and earnest prayer of, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and obliged humble servant,
JOHN LELAND.

L E T T E R V.

From Bp. HILDESLEY to Dr. SCOTT,
his Physician.

Dear Sir, *Bishop's Court, Mar. 27, 1772.*

I am now come to ask your advice concerning the present state of my health; though, at the same time, I am doubtful of the propriety of enquiring what is to be done with or for an old man of 73. However, you will permit me to tell my story. You must know then that, about three weeks since, I was seized with a debility of body; I say of *body*, because I had no particular defect in any limb or joint more than a general weakness, so as to be unable to carry myself upright; inasmuch as twice to fall from my chair, and once from my bed, but without any paralytical symptoms, or the least disorder in my head.

This was my state for about a fortnight, when I began to mend, so as to be left to walk out by myself, which I could not do for some days.

I hope as the summer rises I shall rise with it; but I really began to think I was upon my last legs. I sleep well, and eat a tolerable meal; I take, &c. &c.; and, notwithstanding this alarming circumstance of bodily infirmity, I have some thoughts, God willing, of visiting my Sherburn demesnes about Midsummer,—if nothing extraordinary happens to hinder me.

Some of my friends in England urge me to go to Bath; I suppose on account of my colicky disorder: but I imagine those waters will not suit me. Tunbridge and Scarborough I have found benefit from; Harrowgate I have more fancy too; but those cold springs, at my

time, some are utterly against; and I am less disposed to them myself, as my old scorbutic complaint is in great measure gone. Scarborough I have but one objection to; and that is, the intolerably steep hill to walk up from the spring. Which of all the abovementioned I should be glad of your direction about.

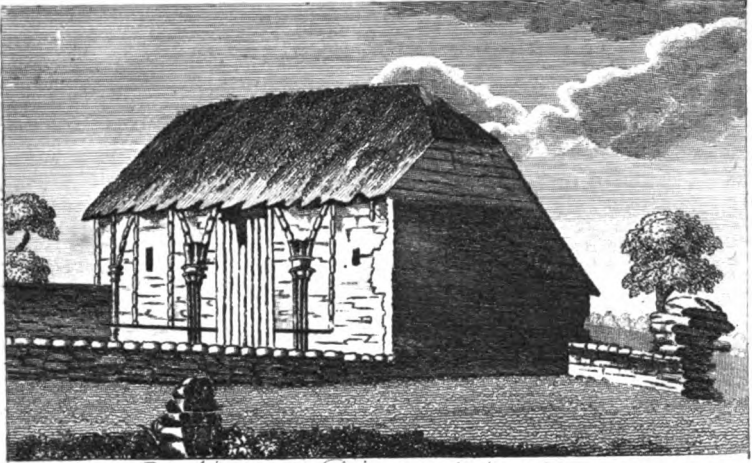
That I might not disappoint you of the satisfaction of your gratuitous act of voluntary friendship, communicated through Mr. Wilks, I intend the guinea I put into Mr. Dury's hands as a compensation for what I now send for; and which I hope you will accept from, dear Sir, your obliged friend, and thankful humble servant,
M. SODOR AND MARR.

A Narrative of the Bishop's last Illness, and Death.

It is remarkable that, for a fortnight before he died, he was apparently in better health and spirits than he had been for some months before. This is what they here call a lightening before death; for, on the very day before he was taken ill, Sunday, the 29th of November, 1772, he performed the whole duty of the day in his chapel, seemingly with much ease and pleasure to himself as well as to the great satisfaction of all his hearers; went through his domestic duties of devotion in the same manner; and, as usual, spoke for an hour in the evening to his servants and the family on religious duties and subjects; which was his constant custom.

The next day, Nov. 30, being a holiday (St. Andrew's), he read the service of the day in his chapel equally well and clear as the day before; but, it being a wet stormy day, instead of his usual morning's walk, he took several turns the length of his hall and parlour for above an hour, talking to his sister of various matters, and about his intended journey to Sherburn and London next summer: and, on her observing to him, that he would require a judicious servant to attend him, on account of his but indifferent state of health at times, he said, "any servant would do for him; and that he should have been well enough, had he not been pined with too much laudanum in his former illness at Ballamore."

As he walked to and fro he sometimes took up a Spectator that his sister had been reading, and cast his eye over



Torkington Priory, Sussex.



Fig. 2.

p. 793.

HER ♥ LI ♥ THE ♥ HARTE ♥ OF ♥
SYR ♥ HENRYE ♥ SYDNY ♥ LP ♥
ANNO ♥ DOMNI ♥ IS 86 ♥ ♣ ♥

it for a few minutes, and so continued his walk; then took it up again, till he had read it through.*

He this day had a neighbouring clergyman to dine with him. Dined with a tolerably good appetite; sat conversing with him till between three and four o'clock; rose from his chair without much effort; saw his guest to the hall; and returned to the parlour, but with a tottering hasty kind of gait, which sometimes took him since his former illness. On this his sister begged him to sit down, but he did not; asked if Mr. Corbet was gone, for that there were two letters which might be sent by him, and took them out of his case. Mr. Corbet was called, and came in with his Lordship's sister, and found him in the chair. He took no notice of them, but seemed intent on reading, or looking for something; on which the gentleman went away without the letters. In less than two minutes his sister returned, and found he had fallen off his chair, but had fast hold of a moulding under the window-seat, which he had pulled off in attempting to rise. On his sister's approach he turned round, and, looking up in her face, said with a smile, "Hetty, I cannot rise." How she got him up and seated him in his chair she knows not, for they were alone, and she much frightened. He had still the two letters in his hand, which his sister took, and sent them after Mr. Corbet to the stables; still imagining this would go off like something of the same kind that had alarmed them about a fortnight before. On one of the servants coming in with a petition relative to a suit in the Bishop's court, his sister found that he had lost his speech, and the use of one hand, indeed of one side, entirely. But, thinking this might rouse his attention, she put the petition into his hand, which he read through; and it plainly appeared that he understood it, as he repeatedly afterwards mentioned, though with much difficulty, the petitioner's place of abode. He then had the sheet turned, and seemed still to read where nothing was written; made some sign, by pointing, as if he wanted an almanack, which his sister

opened to him in *December*; and he ran his finger forward upon it till about the *seventh or eighth* day.

A letter coming in from Ramsay was read to him; but he took no notice of it, and seemed quite insensible of any thing; and in this condition he was carried to his bed, when Mr. Wilks arrived about five the same evening, and Dr. Scott, being sent for from Douglas, got to Bishop's Court the same night. Before the Doctor came, the Bishop had got some warm claret and currant jelly, and would have his sister take a cup of the same. In the mean time, his stupor and insensibility increasing, all that could be done in the medicinal way proved ineffectual. He seemed to make some attempts to speak at times, but hardly any thing intelligible. And thus he continued till the Sunday night following, December 6, and expired quietly about one in the morning of the 7th, much and greatly lamented by his whole diocese, who have lost in him a most affectionate and faithful pastor, ever attentive to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people committed to his care.

His zeal and piety in getting the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, together with the Book of Common Prayer, printed and published in the *Manks* tongue for the use of his diocese, is, above all others, the strongest and most lasting proof that can be given of his ardent love and concern for the good of his spiritual charge. And these he carried with him to the grave, and even *into* the grave, as he had by his will directed, that the funeral office and sermon should be all in *Manks*, which was performed accordingly.

Dr. Hildesley left a donative of corn to the amount of some four, some five pounds apiece to every parish and town in the isle; three hundred pounds to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge towards a future edition of the *Manks* Bible, &c. together with some handsome legacies to his relations and particular friends; who, exclusive of this tender evidence of his esteem, will have reason to remember him with that gratitude and respect which were most justly due to so revered and respectable a character. Ω

* It is a striking circumstance, that the passage read was in Saturday's paper for July 26, in vol. VI. written by Addison; and most peculiarly applicable to the Prelate's character and present state.

Mr. URBAN, *Clapham, Aug. 15.*
IN answer to the letter addressed to you in your Magazine for June, p.

500, respecting Mr. Blair, the author of "The Grave," I wish to refer your correspondent to a letter of Mr. Blair's, in the volume of letters to and from Dr. Doddridge, which contains a curious account of the publication of that poem. I have been informed, that there are other letters of Mr. Blair's to Dr. Doddridge in the possession of Mr. Stedman (the editor of that entertaining and instructive collection), which, no doubt, that gentleman will readily communicate to gratify the public curiosity. I am, Sir, your constant reader, and occasional correspondent.

AN ADMIRER OF MR. BLAIR.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, Sept. 3.*
THE query relative to Dr. Watts, proposed by your correspondent C. in your last magazine, p. 696. goes upon two suppositions; that the Doctor intended to translate every Psalm, and that the sixty-fourth is the only one omitted. Neither of these is the case. The Psalms not translated by Dr. Watts are twelve in number. These are the 28th, 43d, 52d, 54th, 59th, 64th, 70th, 79th, 88th, 108th, 137th, and 140th. The reasons of the greater part of them being passed over evidently are, that they contain such complaints of the personal calamities of the Psalmist, such descriptions of his particular enemies, and such denunciations of wrath against them, as could not well be applied to Christian worship. The sixty-fourth Psalm partakes in some degree of this character. The forty-third Psalm was probably omitted because of its manifest conformity to the preceding Psalm. This conformity is so great, that Bishop Lowth, in his *Prælectiones*, conjectured the forty-third Psalm to have been originally a part only of the forty-second; and the truth of the conjecture has been ascertained by various manuscripts, as appears from Dr. Kennicott's collations. It is not easy to say why the 108th Psalm was not translated, as it contains materials for a very fine composition. From what has been offered, it will, perhaps, be deemed of little consequence to search into the early editions of Dr. Watts's Psalms.

If your correspondent C. be, as I suppose, an ingenious and worthy friend of mine, I have an apology to make to him; which is, that the above circumstances did not occur to me when he mentioned the difficulty in private conversation.

A K.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

IN a work I published some time ago upon Vision, I attempted, among other things, to prove, that the reasons commonly given, why objects at rest appear to be in motion, notwithstanding our bodies are also at rest, during the giddiness we experience from turning ourselves several times quickly round, are all of them without good foundation; and afterwards offered a different explanation of the same fact, which seemed to me both true and sufficient. I find, however, that what I then said upon this subject has not been admitted as just by every one; for, Dr. Darwin, of Derby, the celebrated author of the "Botanic Garden", has, in the Additions to his late publication, intitled "Zoonomia", strenuously defended the opinion of his son, Dr. Darwin, of Shrewsbury, it being one of those I had attacked; and has with equal vigour endeavoured to shew, that my explanation of the abovementioned phenomenon is liable to insuperable objections. The most proper place for any reply I may have to make to that author would certainly be in a new edition of my work upon Vision; but, as I do not expect that another will soon be printed, and as my silence in the mean time might be construed into a confession of defeat, I beg you will afford room in your valuable miscellany for some of the arguments I have to urge in support of what I formerly advanced.

The opinion of Dr. Darwin the younger was given by himself briefly, but, to my apprehension, obscurely, in the following words:

"When any one turns rapidly on one foot till he becomes dizzy, and falls upon the ground, the spectra* of the ambient objects continue to present themselves in rotation, or appear to librate, and he seems to behold them for some time still in motion." *Philos. Trans.* vol. LXXVI. p. 315.

It is to be remarked that this opinion, so far from being accompanied by any proof or illustration, is itself given in

* As the term "ocular spectrum" was, I believe, first used by Dr. Darwin, I shall here give his definition of it: "When any one has long and attentively looked at a bright object, as the setting-sun, on closing his eyes, or removing them, an image, which resembles in form the object he has been attending to, continues some time to be sensible. This appearance in the eye we shall call the *ocular spectrum* of that object." *Philos. Trans.* vol. LXXVI. p. 313.

proof of another opinion, as if its own truth was so evident as to command universal assent. What I said respecting it was this :

"I do not indeed pretend to understand his opinion fully ; but this much seems clear, that, if such an apparent motion of surrounding objects depends, in any way, upon their *spectra*, or the illusive representations of those objects, occasioned by their former impressions upon the retinas, no similar motion would be observed were we to turn ourselves round with our eyes shut, and not to open them till we became giddy ; for, in this case, as the surrounding objects could not send their pictures to the retinas, there would, consequently, be no *spectra* to present themselves afterwards in rotation. But whoever will make the experiment will find, that objects about him appear to be equally in motion, when he has become giddy by turning himself round, whether this has been done with his eyes open or shut." Essay upon Single Vision, &c. p. 93.

When I made this objection to Dr. Darwin's opinion, I conceived it unanswerable. His father however thinks otherwise, and attempts to elude its force by saying :

"It is certain, when any person revolves in a light room with his eyes closed, that he nevertheless perceives differences of light both in quantity and colour through his eye-lids as he turns round ; and readily gains *spectra* of those differences. And these *spectra* are not very different, except in vivacity, from those which he acquires when he revolves with unclosed eyes."

But, not to contest the justness of these observations, when *spectra* of the same kind differ in vivacity, do not the fainter disappear more quickly than the stronger ? and ought not, therefore, upon his own principles, the apparent rotation to continue longer when we have revolved with our eyes open, than if we had revolved with them closed, even though both experiments had been made in a light room ? I answer, that to my perception the rotation continues equally long in both cases. But what would the event be if we were to turn ourselves in a dark room ? To this Dr. Darwin says nothing. I can assert, however, from experience, that if any person will turn himself in a dark room till he becomes giddy, having previously remained in it a sufficient time to allow the *spectra* of objects he had formerly seen to disappear, he will observe, upon the admission of light, that the surrounding bodies seem to move in the same manner as if the room had been enlight-

ened during the whole course of the experiment.

Though I think I may safely regard what I have just now said to be a complete confirmation of my former remarks upon Dr. Darwin's opinion ; yet, to shew that it is not from one source only that I derive my conviction of its being erroneous, I proceed to exhibit several other arguments against it.

1. When a person ceases to turn, after he has become giddy, objects at first appear to move through considerable segments of circles. The segments thenceforth gradually become less ; and, at length, the objects seem to rest. Now no reason is afforded by Dr. Darwin's theory, why the apparent motion should not be as great just before it ceases as when it was first observed. The *spectra* indeed may become fainter and fainter ; but, as the last turn we give our bodies, with the view to make ourselves giddy, is similar to the first, the *spectra* gained during the whole time of turning ought to present themselves in the same manner, and with equal velocity, as long as they are perceived.

2. Dr. Darwin, the elder, has, in his Answer to my observations upon his son's opinion, expressed it in language different from that employed by the latter, and even by himself when he speaks of it in the body of his work. According to this interpretation of it, which I must suppose correct, and given with his son's consent, "the apparent progression of the ocular *spectra* of light or colours is the cause of the apparent retrogression of objects, after a person has revolved till he is become vertiginous," and an illustration of this view of the point in question is afterwards given, taken from the moon, which "sometimes appears to move retrograde when swift-gliding clouds are passing forwards so much nearer to the eye of the beholder." Now, as in the latter instance the moon does not appear to move, unless there are clouds perceived between it and the eye ; so, in the former, objects ought never to seem revolving unless the *spectra* of light or colours be at the same time observed. In proof of the contrary, however, I can affirm, that when I make the experiment in a room illuminated by the sun's light reflected from the atmosphere, or by that of a candle, I never perceive *spectra* of light or colours, except I have previously taken pains to obtain them. Should it be said that they exist whether they be perceived

perceived or not; I answer, that, if they are not perceived, they do not exist with respect to us, and can have no share in explaining the apparent retrogression of objects; just as, in a cloudless night, considerable motion is often possessed by the particles of the atmosphere between our eye and the moon; but, as such motion is not visible, no contrary motion is thence ascribed to that body.

5. If from any deception of sight we attribute motion to an object at rest, we necessarily suppose all other objects which are in its neighbourhood, or are placed in the same direction from us, to move the same way, and with the same velocity, provided these be also at rest: for, no deception ever does or can increase or diminish the angle which any two objects subtend at the eye. When the moon, for instance, seems to move, the neighbouring stars seem to go along with it. To occasion, therefore, any two visible objects to separate, so that one may proceed, or appear to proceed, in one direction, and the other in an opposite direction, it is indispensably requisite, whatever the other circumstances may be in which our sight is deceived, that one of the objects at least should possess *real* motion, the body of the observer being supposed at rest. Thus, in the example so often mentioned, the moon is never seen to move retrograde, unless there be real and contrary motion in the intervening clouds. Dr. Darwin's theory, however, contradicts this universal fact; for in it an *apparent* progression of *spectra* is said to produce an *apparent* retrogression of objects.

4. But it will be alleged, perhaps, that Dr. Darwin calls the progression of *spectra* in giddiness *apparent* because nothing *real* can properly be ascribed to mere hallucinations of sight, though he admits that they cover at one moment of time, during the apparent retrogression of objects, a different object, or a different part of the same object, from that which they covered at the preceding moment. If it is to be a fair representation of his sentiments, I will ask, by what means are the relative positions of the *spectra* and objects thus changed? To me there seem only two ways in which this can possibly happen. One is, that, while the affected parts of the retina, which occasion the *spectra*, remain the same, the position of the eye shall be altered; in which case the *spectra* will be seen to move correspondently to that organ. But this, I sup-

pose, Dr. Darwin will not admit to be the cause of the phenomenon, as by doing it he would virtually acknowledge the truth of my explanation of the apparent motion of objects in giddiness; which he had formerly denied. The other way, in which a change of the relative positions of the objects and *spectra* may be thought to take place, is this: since, in turning ourselves, every object we behold sends its picture successively to different parts of the retina, and since the *spectra* of objects, not very strongly illuminated, cease after a short time; it may be supposed, that, when we have desisted from turning, as soon as the *spectrum* which depends upon the part of the retina where the picture first fell is about to vanish, the *spectrum* of the same object depending upon the adjoining part of the retina may present itself, and that thus an appearance may be exhibited, as if the *spectrum* had actually moved from one external place to another. But, again, as the *spectra* of objects reappear soon after they have ceased, it may be further imagined that, when every part of the retina upon which the picture of the object had fallen has produced its *spectrum*, and when the *spectrum* of the last affected part is about to cease, the *spectrum* of the first affected part may reappear and be again followed by those of the other parts of the retina, agreeably to the order in which they had received the picture of the object; and that in this manner the same *spectra* may be repeatedly seen to travel over the surrounding objects. This I judge to be the opinion of the younger Dr. Darwin from the few expressions he employs upon the subject. To refute it, however, I need only say, that I have never observed a *spectrum* which did not continue longer than a second; whereas many *spectra* are here made successively to appear and disappear in less than that time.

There are some of the additional arguments I have to urge against the opinion of Dr. Darwin respecting the seeming motion of objects during the giddiness we experience after turning ourselves several times quickly round. To every one perhaps they will not be either intelligible or satisfactory. But surely there is no person who will not comprehend and admit, that the abovementioned phenomenon cannot in any way depend upon ocular *spectra*, if it occurs as readily in situations where none can be supposed to exist as when their presence

is the most manifest; which is a point I think now placed beyond cavil.

As what I have already written will occupy more space than falls to the share of any one correspondent, I shall withhold till the ensuing month what I have to offer in defence of my own opinion.

WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 4.*

YOUR correspondents J. B. and S. E. LXIII. 531, are both mistaken in their conjectures relative to the chequers painted on the door-posts of alehouses.

I think it was the great Earl Warrenne—if not, some descendant or heir near him, not beyond the time of Rufus—had an exclusive power of granting licences to sell beer. That his agent might collect the tax more readily, the door-posts were painted in chequers, the arms of Warren then, and to this day.

Yours, &c. CANDIDE.

Mr. URBAN, *Southwell, Nov's, Sept. 5.*

IT appears too evident that superiority and eminence of character and reputation will invariably be productive of much sarcasm, ill-nature, and envy; and that, where merit is evidently conspicuous, the tongue of slander cannot be silent. But why should we attempt to defend so illustrious a prodigy as the late John Hunter against the aspersions of an author who labours to establish his own character on the ruins of a superior one? I believe it is pretty well known in the Anatomical and Surgical World, that Mr. Foot has, for a long series of years, declared himself the avowed opponent of John Hunter; and, as such, we cannot be surprized that much impartiality does not pervade the whole account of his life; but, as there are many parts of this publication which seem to be the offspring of a narrow and envious mind, I think it is the duty of every liberal-minded man to notice them. Mr. Foot, in some part of the *Life*, boldly asserts, that the various publications which the world has received, under the supposition of their being the production of John Hunter's pen, were not of his writing; but, in another part, I shall permit Mr. Foot to speak for himself, and use his own words: "John Hunter has published on many subjects; and, if the eye of criticism were to peruse the whole of them for this particular purpose, I do not

know but the opinion would be, that the explanation, the language, and the style of his writing, were at least ample to the expression of his ideas; and that, if there be any obscurities and any errors, as there most certainly are in very great abundance, these do not arise so much out of defect of language and style in his writing as from a native obscurity; they are most commonly, if not always, the consequence of a confusion in his mind." I shall beg leave to ask Mr. Foot, whether he has not, in the *multiplicity of his connected ideas*, rather contradicted his own words? He first asserts, that John Hunter never wrote any thing; and afterwards says, that his defect of language and style in his writing is the consequence of a confusion in his mind. I must ask Mr. Foot what defect of style and language could possibly occur if John Hunter never wrote? Immediately after the last passage follows this contradictory remark: "The truth is, that he (John Hunter) only furnished the images, and that the writing part was always performed by another; he prepared the skeleton, and another covered it with composition; he found the materials, and another made them up into dresses for the publick. He was incapable of putting six lines together grammatically into English; and, at his Lectures, he was often so far incapable of making out the sense of his own notes, as to pass over the subject they were meant to explain." Again, he says, "it was owing to the want of education that his notions of things were so very imperfect, and his conceptions so very contracted. Instances, arising from this original defect, are to be found throughout his writings; and, if they had been confined to them alone, they might have passed without observation; but they operated strongly in his conduct towards others; and not only the Profession, but those who to low it, have experienced in a very unpleasant degree his vulgarity, from want of the polish of education, as will be made hereafter apparent." I believe not one of John Hunter's most enthusiastic admirers will stand forth as his champions in defence of his education, or in support of elegance of style in his different productions; but I cannot discover (and shall be particularly obliged to Mr. Foot to point out) in what one instance his notions of things (anatomical or surgical) were so very imperfect, and his

conceptions

conceptions so very contracted. I must confess, his style of writing possesses not the advantage of the polished dress of elegant language; but he ever carries with him *that force of argument*, and *soundness of judgement*, which were always the leading marks of his professional character. This style of language is, in my idea, preferable to that gay and gaudy flow of elegant words, which may for the moment please and attract attention, but which leave not a wreck behind of any thing useful or beneficial to science. I much regret that *that candour and liberality of sentiment*, which ought uniformly to distinguish the conduct of men who undertake to scrutinize the characters of their neighbours, are too much estranged to this production of Mr. Foot; and am no less astonished that this gentleman, than whom no one is more anxious to be supposed the competitor of John Hunter, would take upon himself the trouble of being the biographer of this great man, whom he always pretended to hold in such contempt. I, therefore, could not expect much tenderness or impartiality from the criticism of Mr. Foot; but I must confess I have found much less of those two ingredients than I had imagined. Mr. Foot observes, that John Hunter, in the former part of his life, scarcely paid any attention to the practice and science of surgery, his attention being so greatly absorbed in the pursuit of his anatomical researches. He says, "John Hunter's education seems to have been upon an inverted ratio to that of all other surgeons. He, to become a surgeon, served a long apprenticeship to anatomical pursuits, and only five months to surgical; while others, to become surgeons, serve their apprenticeships with surgeons, and for a year or two pursue their anatomical studies, and that at a period of life too when their minds are in preparation, and their ages favour the reception of that important acquisition to practice. His short stay at the hospital could not allow John Hunter to impress upon his mind the general outlines of surgery, and, for want of which, his taste for ever after appeared vitiated; and his being totally unacquainted with the *Materia Medica* rendered all his prescription bold and informal." I think it will be unnecessary to say more, in defence of his surgical abilities, than that they were looked up to by the most eminent surgeons of the age as the stand-

ard of ultimate appeal. Mr. Foot seems to forget that, during John Hunter's anatomical studies, the science and practice of surgery were by no means neglected, but probably pursued with more alacrity than by any surgeon of the age. I doubt not but that Mr. Foot, *even Mr. Foot himself*, has, at some time or other, received the opinion and advice of Mr. Hunter whenever any great difficulty has occurred to him in the treatment of any surgical case. John Hunter certainly attained to a most exalted point the knowledge of that science, which is the most complete and necessary groundwork for the education of an operative surgeon, *viz.* the science of anatomy. It is well known among operative surgeons, that John Hunter first proposed and performed the operation for the Popliteal Aneurism; a discovery for which the world is infinitely obliged to him, notwithstanding this operation has been rendered unnecessary by a proposal for the cure of this dreadful complaint by my very ingenious and worthy friend the Author of the Medical Spectator, who, in the seventh Number of his valuable work, gives a full account of his mode of cure; and which, in a case that fell under my care, proved highly successful*. I fancy I need only to mention John Hunter's first true illustration of inflammation, the venereal disease, &c. &c. to convince the generality of readers, that Mr. Foot's account of the *ignorance* of John Hunter is not wholly to be depended upon. The World of Anatomy and Surgery has experienced an irreparable loss from the death of this truly great man, whose memory ought to be cherished with everlasting monuments of gratitude and praise. John Hunter, for many years previous to his death, had been subject to apoplectic fits, which complaint was not a little aggravated by a most passionate temper. I have many more observations to make on Foot's Life of John Hunter, which shall be the subject of a future letter.

Yours, &c. BENJ. HUTCHINSON,
Member of the Corporation of Surgeons.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 2

P 686. Dr. Burn, II. 327, makes P. Dr. John Aikinby, the translator of the New Testament, 1604, the same

* See the second Medical Spectator Extraordinary, on the cure of the Popliteal Aneurism.

with the fellow of Queen's college, principal of St. Edmund's hall, 1600, and rector of Ilip next year, where he died 1609, aged 43, and was buried in the chancel at Ilip (Gutch's History of the Colleges, &c. p. 665), where an inscription was set upon the East window by his widow; whereon there being nothing more than the above particulars, Wood (Ath. Ox. II. 355) purposely omits it. William A. does not occur among the graduates of either university, but in 1684 we find him as M.D. in the Council of the Royal Society.

L. L. p. 688, must be blind to the circumstances of the times if he can see the least conformity between the present league against France and that of Cambridge.

Bishop Alexander Kinnimund, second of the name, rebuilt the cathedral of Aberdeen 1357. The high altar was brought from the East end, left unfinished at the death of Bishop Elphinston, 1518, into Bishop Dunbar's aisle, or the South transept; but the Clergy, who undertook to complete Bishop Elphinston's plan, delayed it so long that the Reformation put a final stop to it.

Another Presbyter of the Church of England, p. 696, is certainly justified in giving the alarm as he does. But is not the doctrine of TRANSUBSTANTIATION an insurmountable bar to the union he warns against?

A P. M. of the Lodge of Antiquity, p. 697—700, might have kept his information to himself; for he tells us nothing of *Masons* that is not the duty of Christians at large; and a man need not enroll himself of another fraternity, whether of three or twenty-three classes, to learn and practise his duty.

Fig. 4, pl. III. is probably the old altar stone of St. William's, or Merton chapel, in Rochester cathedral. The six crosses inscribed on it point out this application.

P. 706. NO OCULIST had no other view than information in his question about the eyes of certain animals remaining unclosed after death; a circumstance which, he was told, was peculiar to rabbits and hares, and had not been observed of cows, horses, sheep, and other animals, which fall under daily observation; but, if the ingenious correspondent of the Medical Spectator says the circumstance is more general, he shall conclude it arises merely from the want of hands to close the eyes in *artificial morris*.

P. 708. Is there not reason to suspect the authenticity of the account of the Chinese embassy? And are there not circumstances, and names of places (e. g. *Gobul*), not strictly Chinese? May we not rank it with the PEKIN GAZETTE which followed it? But the noble ambassador is at hand, and will set us all right.

P. 720. Mr. Toulmin's apology for re-publiishing Neal's History is too evasive to conceal the true motive.

P. 772. Was not Henry Hartley, esq. son of the well-known Dr. H.? P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 2.

THE Kentish Gazette of Aug. 8 has this article of Antiquarian news:

"The workmen on Monday began to throw down the ancient round tower attached to the South-east corner of the steeple of St. George's church at Canterbury*. It contained a flight of stone steps to its top, crowned with a spire and handsome weathercock, useful and ornamental to the city; but, in consequence of the new pavement in 1788, an arched passage was opened through its bottom for foot passengers, which was supposed to have weakened the body so much that it was judged necessary to be removed."






Is there not reason to conclude that there might be want of skill in the surveyor employed to turn the arch? for, was not the experiment made with success under the tower of the much more lofty steeple of the church of St. Magnus, near London Bridge? Or, is there not a tradition that Sir Christ. Wren, who built the latter, some time after the church was rebuilt, foreseeing that a passage might be wanted under it, provided for it by turning arches, which he filled up till the time for opening them arrived. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 3.

ALBRIGHTON, in Shropshire, seven miles from Wolverhampton, is a pleasant village in a flat situation surrounded with a beautiful and rich country. The church consists of a nave, West tower, North aisle rebuilt, and chancel. On the North side of the latter is an alabaster altar tomb with a man in plated armour, collar of SS, and cross pendent, mail gorget plaited, straight hair, ruffles, rings on the 1st, 3d, and 4th finger of the left hand, and 1st and 4th of the right, belt adorned with quaterfoils, mail skirt, flourished

* A drawing of it is engraving. EDIT.

Knee-

knee-pieces, lion at feet looking up to the left, sword and dagger; under his head a tasseled cushion, helmet, and mantlet. His lady is in a head-dress studded in front, puffed, long close beads, collar of     , ruffles, and the cuffs formed of four cords, rings on 1st and 4th finger of the right-hand, and 1st, 3d, and 4th of the left, stomacher and gown tied in knots to the knees, then open, and straps flying loose, petticoat close at feet. On the ledge this inscription:

*Dic iacet Joh'es de Grafton, miles. et
D'na Francisca uxor et filia Joh'is Gyl-
fard de Chyllingto' milit' qui
q'd Joh'is fil' & heres mascul' Joh'is
Alti Gilberti Talbot milit' & D'ne Ma-
garete heredis Will'o Crotwiche mil-
it' obiit v'o die Junii, an'o D'ni
m'd'lv', quor' a't'ad' p'picietur de
ame'. J. C.*

At the head: Az. three stirrups O.

Crest, a beast or bird's head on a torse.

1. Az. a lion rampant O.
2. In a bordure engrailed a lion rampant O.
3. Bendy of ten O. and G.
4. Barry of eight Az. and G.; on the G. 3, 2, 3 ducks, or martlets.
5. A saltire G. in centre of it a martlet.
6. A fleur-de-lis A. between three Moors heads.
7. G. three piles A.
8. G. a bead between six martlets A.
- G. a fret A.
9. G. two lions standing A.
11. G. a lion rampant O.
12. G. two chevrons A. in a canton dexter a cross patée fitchée.
13. Az. a lion G. or A.

In front, the same quarterings impaling the stirrups between a man in armour and one in a gown, and two women in gauze head-dress and opening gowns, as their mother.

This Sir John Talbot was son and heir of Sir John, and grandson of Sir Gilbert Talbot, K. G. of Grafton, co. Worcester, whose pedigree may be seen in Dr. Nath's Worcester Collections, I. 158.

On each side the East window scrolls of the institution of the Sacrament in Black letter.

On the altar rail, in capitals:

"John Hilton and Thomas Howell, churchwardens, 1685."

On the South side an altar tomb with a rude red slab, and in relief a fair cross and inscription INRI over it, and four

blank shields at the corners. In the same wall are three level stalls, and East of them a piscina and a locker over it. In the East window a shield of the instruments of the Passion. In another, a bald bishop or abbot, with a crozier, kneeling to Christ blessing. Another figure sitting above. In the East window angels with censers, a soul rising, &c.

The vestry is on the North side.

In the chancel, slabs,

"In perpetual memory
of the rev. and learned FRANCIS WERT,
Doctor of Divinity,
born in the parish of St. Christopher, London,
senior fellow of St. John Baptist college,
Oxford,
vicar of this parish 21 years.
He died the 25th of January, 1747,
aged 55."

Arms gone.

"Hic terra reconditur
tot tantisque notissimus ille
cultissimus dominus
D. GUL. SCOTT, th. bacc.
Prædi de Cosford natus hæret,
quem quondam sociis suis doctissimus annora

læsitavit col. Sid. Cant.
et in quo pastore suo
per 17 annos gloriata est
hæc parochia.

Cætera famam melius
quam lapidem consulas.
In caelum abituram exhalavit animam
30 non. Feb. anno xr. Cl. M. occ.
ætatis suæ 50.

Ecclesiaz suæ bonisque omnibus
desiderium quam maxime stebite.
Uxorem tali dignam sortitus est
Eliz. Fisher, r'di admodum D. G. F.
rectoris de Hickling, in agro Nottingha-
mensis,
ex qua suscepit filius sex, totidemque filias."

"Hic iacet corpus ANNÆ, viduæ & relictæ
Tho. Shadwell, gen. una filiar. Lanceloti
Lee, de Cotton. arm. quæ ob. vicesimo
primo die Jan. A. D. 1699."

Arms: Per pale, a chevron Erm. be-
tween three annulets impaling a fess
chequé between ten billets.

Benefactions.

Mr. Bromley 100l. the yearly rent to
be divided to the poor at the trustees'
election.

Mr. John Chapman 15s. 4d. yearly
to the poor on Christmas-day.

Mr. William Scot, late of Cosford,
40l. the interest yearly to the poor.

The duke of Shrewsbury, 1703 and
and 1704, 40l. disposed of among the
poor agreeably to his order.

Anne Marigold, widow, in her life a
silver shalce.

Mc.

Mr. Thomas Davenhill, interest of 20l. to the poor yearly.

The vicarage is in the alternate gift of the Haberdashers Company and Christ's Hospital. The present vicar is Burfield.

In the church-yard, an altar tomb for Anne, daughter of Thomas Green of Wolverhampton, who died 1762, aged 24.

"Beneath this stone now rests inshrin'd,
Alas! what unclous'd the purest mind;
A virtuous soul so free from every stain,
So try'd by fortune, and unmov'd by pain;
Without a groan with agonies she strove;
Heav'n, wond'ring, snatch'd her to the joys
above."

"THOMAS GREEN, died 1783, aged 52."

As to the manor, "Norman held *Albrightone* in Elnocstriu hundred. Algar and Godhil held it before, but the king was then in possession of it. 2 Edw. I. Hugh de Boliaghale gave lands here to the abbot and convent of Lillehuil. John Tregoz died seized of it 28 Edward I. leaving John la Warre, son and heir of Roger la Warre, by Clarice, his eldest daughter, and Sybil, the wife of William de Grandison, his other daughter, his heirs. John la Warre had it assigned for his purparty as heir to his grandfather John Tregoz. 31 Edw. I. he had a grant of a market on Tuesday, and fair on the eve, day, and day after the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, and to hold two courts of view of frankpledge. 20 Edw. II. this John la Warre, chev. son and heir to Roger la W. held this manor in chief by one knight's fee; and, dying without issue 22 Richard II. was succeeded by his brother Mag. Thomas de la W. rector of the church of Manchester, who died without issue 4 Henry VI. Hugh Heles, or Holes, knt. 5 Henry IV. levied a fine of this manor, and died seized of it 3 Henry V. 10 Henry V. Thomas Hewster and Simon Hedrington had the custody of it during the minority of Margaret Hale (Hole), daughter and heir of Thomas Hale, deceased. 37 Henry VI. John Troutbeck, esq.* died seized of it. 22 Elizabeth the queen gave leave to John Talbot, esq. to sell Albrighton to Robert Caldwell, gent. and his heirs. 6 Edward III. it was found that a chantry was erected in the church of St. Mary of Albrighton, to which one messuage and 60 acres of

lands and two shillings rent were annexed. The benefactor was Roger Careless. 38 Henry VIII. John Waverton did homage for the rectory. 21 Elizabeth the queen decreed to Thomas Colton, gent. the tithes of corn and hay here for 21 years, paying 10l. 19s. 9d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per annum. 38 Elizabeth, Jane Bromley, widow, was seized of this rectory, which, 9 James I. Sir Edward Bromley, knt. alienated to James Weston, esq. The church a vicarage, value 5l." (Mytton MSS.) R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Colchester, Aug. 28.*

INDIGNATION makes me write hence, having just seen a beautiful Mosaic pavement in the yard of one Bragg, a baker, in Bear-lane, in this town, which was discovered about two years ago, and is going fast to ruin, as dirt of all kinds is thrown upon it, which is with violence scrubbed off, when any one wishes to see the pavement, with brooms. Do you know any thing of this pavement? It is really much more beautiful than that engraved in Morant's history of Colchester. What remains of it is part of a circle surrounded in part by a square; the circle is very imperfect as well as the square; but in one of the corners of the square is a fine urn, and on one side of the square is a beautiful border. The tesserae of the whole are very thin, not more than one-eighth part of an inch thick; the colours are charming. In Sparrow's Plan of Colchester, Bear-lane is called St. Martin's-lane. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 25.*

THERE appeared, in January, 1792, "Proposals for defraying, by Subscription, the Expences attending the making Experiments for ascertaining whether the Earth be a solid Body, as at present supposed, or only a Shell."

"Amidst the numerous discoveries and improvements which have been made in the present and last century, and the attention which has been paid to almost every branch of knowledge, it is rather remarkable that it has never been enquired, or any process thought upon, to determine whether the globe of the Earth be a solid body, or only a shell of a certain thickness, particularly as there are several things of obvious importance involved in a certain knowledge of this matter.

"Indeed, were there no utility result-

* See the intermarriage of Troutbeck and Talbot on the monument.

ing from it, to ascertain the fact would give it consequence, and render it worthy the notice of all true lovers of science, whose object is truth.

“The writer of this has had an opportunity already to make sundry experiments, which have given him abundant reason to think that, contrary to the generally-received opinion, the Earth is not a solid body; but it appears, upon accurate calculations, resulting from the experiments made by him, that the thickness of matter composing the shell is not above 50 miles.

“The writer begs leave to propose, to such ingenious persons as have a ability, to subscribe towards defraying the charges of his making farther experiments, in order more fully to substantiate this curious fact, and to print the result, with plates proper to illustrate it.

“Every subscriber of half a guinea to be entitled to one book, and so in the same proportion, according to the amount of the subscription-money.

“The experiments to be made in various parts of Great Britain.”

I wish to know what was the result of this curious speculation.

Yours, &c. **INQUISITIVE.**

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 8.*

IN p. 617, D. H. has been pleased to exercise his ingenuity upon the subject of *sufflues*, or horsemen's rests.

Philo-Gothicus gives him credit for his invention; but, at the same time, would be glad to know whether D. H. ever saw any armour to which any thing like the bearing in question was affixed?

Philo-Gothicus also would be glad to know, whether D. H. can inform him where any armour is to be seen, which has any other defence, or ornament, on the right side, than the vant plate, or plate on which the spear rested when prepared for tilting? On the left side he is persuaded D. H. will agree with him there could be nothing of this sort, otherwise the horse could not be guided against the enemy.

However, laying aside this dispute, Philo-Gothicus heartily recommends to D. H. Dagdale's Baronage, or any other Peerage of England, that he may there inform himself that Robert Fitz Hammon, or Robert the Consul, were of the same family as the Granvilles, the latter being descended from the brother of that Fitz Hayn, or Hammon, who came into this kingdom from Normandy at the time of the Conquest.

PHILO-GOTHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 3.*

IN West Teignmouth church, Mr. Polwhele says, p. 147, that the king's arms and *ten commandments* were removed, about three years since, on account of *their rotten state*, and *new commandments substituted* in their stead.

East Teignmouth and West Teignmouth, p. 148, are consolidated; and, as West Teignmouth is the largest parish, it has *two thirds of the service*.

He seldom mentions where the tower of a church is placed; but at Bishop's Teignton, p. 150, it is at the East end of the church; a very singular situation.

Picturesque occurs very frequently. The orthography, if right, is uncommon.

In Dawlish church, p. 152, are a few panes of painted glass; but it is not said whether they contain arms or figures.

The above observations occur on opening Mr. Polwhele's *Devon*. 'Tis pity he has not given a copy of the *new commandments* substituted in place of the *rotten old ones*. The churchwardens of this parish seem to have gone a step farther than the authors of any of the new forms of public prayer have gone.

It would be curious to know how two-thirds of the service are performed at one church, and the other third at the other.

Some works leave off in the middle; Mr. Polwhele begins there. It seems perfectly novel to send vol. II. into the world before vol. I. has made its appearance. In the Preface to this volume, he speaks of what *has been done in the first*; and he addresses himself a little cavalierly to those who do not comprehend *the design of the whole work*. Now, Mr. Urban, I am unfortunately one of this description; I am a subscriber, but not a conjoiner; and, having never been able to get vol. I. nor having seen an explanation of the design of the whole work, I certainly do not comprehend it. Permit me to suggest, that the want of an Index of persons and places is a great defect. Perhaps it will be cured in vol. III.

Yours, &c. **Q. X.**

Mr. URBAN, *Hartford, Sept. 9.*

IF it is not troubling you too much, I should be thankful to receive, thro' your excellent Literary Channel, some observations respecting the extraordinary phenomenon of the sudden stoppage and intermissions of rivers without the influence of droughts. Dr. Plot, in his "Natural History of Staffordshire"

P. 70.

p. 70, cites the following remarkable instances:

"The great river Trent, that rises in this county, became dry of a sudden; as it was observed to be at Nottingham (and, no doubt, was so at other places), anno 1110, temp. Henry I. from the morning till three in the afternoon, as Knighton informs us. Four years after, on the 6th of October, 1114, as Simeon Dunelmensis and John Bromton acquaint us, the river Medway, in Kent, for several miles together so failed of water, that for two whole days the smallest vessels could not pass upon it. The same authors also tell us, that the river Thames suffered the same lack of water at that time; but Matthew Paris says expressly it was on the 4th of April half a year before, when he relates that it was so dry for two days, that the sea itself also failed of reaching the shore for 12 miles forward; the other authors adding, that children could wade over between the bridge and the Tower, and that it was not more than knee-deep under the bridge itself."

Another remarkable instance of the sudden deficiency of the river Trent I have met with in more modern times. In the excellent Parish Register of Alrewas, in which various historical events and other curious circumstances are recorded for upwards of fifty years, by John Faulkener, vicar, is the following entry:

"An'o D'ni 1581, an'oq; reg. re. Elizabethæ 23.—This 21 day of December, an'o 1581, was the water of Trent dried up, and suddenly fallen to ebbe, that I. J. F. went over into the halle meddow in a low peare of shoues about 1111 of the cloke in the after noone, and so it was never in the remembrance of any man then living at that time in the drowghest yeare that any man had known; and the same water in the morning before was bancke full, which was very straunge."

These wonders in Nature Dr. Plot attributes to the great master pipes, or subterraneous passages, which supply the springs or sources of rivers, being casually stopped by the fall of earth, so that they could not run again till they had forced their passage; "which (adds he) perhaps may be the true natural cause of the sudden standing-still of the rivers *Elva*, *Motala*, and *Gulspang*, in Sweden, sometimes for two or three days; which Blazius, Herbinus, and Loccenius, tell us, happened in the years 1566, 1632, 1638, 1639, 1665. For, we cannot well suppose such mighty things should happen from any stoppage of the small *duffes* of rains and dews,

which are many, and lie dispersed at great distances, and cannot in any likelihood be stopped thus together; whereas, upon the obstruction of any of the great canals, that lie deep, and come immediately from the sea, it is easy to apprehend how the capillary tubes proceeding from them may be all stopped together."

I feel myself much indebted to Medveeldientis, p. 711, for the compliment paid to my undertaking, and shall be happy to receive his promised Assistance in the Northern parts of Staffordshire.

R. G. likewise merits my best acknowledgements for his excellent church-notes in the South-west part of the county, p. 712, &c. It gave me much satisfaction to see the curious stone pulpit and font in the fine old church at Wolverhampton, and the antient round pillar or monument in that church-yard, noticed by so able a pen. Of the two former I lately took drawings for my History, and esteem them most beautiful relics of Gothic sculpture. This ingenious correspondent, I trust, will not think it impertinent, if, in order to render your Magazine more perfect, I offer the following corrections and additions.

P. 713, l. 17. This coat was the *Somerles*, barons of Dudley, who were superior lords of this manor temp. Edward III; the antient coat of Wyrley, here alluded to, being Sa. two lions passant Arg. crowned Or.

P. 714, l. 11, for *Hampsons* hall read *Hampstead* hall, the seat of *George Birch*, esq. who has pulled down the antient house of the Wyrleys, and erected a modern mansion. From the chapel in the old hall I have divers coats of arms, &c. taken by Sir Will. Dugdale, 1663, with other inscriptions and arms in the church, now defaced.

ib. col. 2, l. 6. This monument is certainly for the *Levesons*; and, though now scarcely legible from dust and situation, yet round the margin is the following inscription in black-letter in bas-relief:

"Here lyeth the bodies of JOHN LEVE-
SON, esq. and JOYCE, his wyfe, which de-
ceased the 8th of Aprill, in the year of our
Lord God 1575, being merchant of the ita-
ple, and sheife, and justice of the peace of
this county."

This, together with numerous other inscriptions, arms, &c. are now extant; and an excellent history of this extensive parish I have, nicely preserved, in the MSS. of the ingenious and indefatigable

tigable Mr. John Huntbach, a relation and pupil of Sir William Dugdale.

P. 715, l. 47, for *Pinsford v. Penford*; also, l. 49, for *Dunfer v. Dunfal*, which is not in *Tottenhall* but *Wolverhampton* parish, and was antiently a member of the king's manor at *Wolverhampton*, called *Stow heath*. As my account of this place and its different owners, from the antient family of the *Hamptons*, temp. Hen. II. to the present worthy possessor, *John Wightwick*, esq. would occupy too many of these pages, I shall here briefly observe that, though now only inhabited by a farmer, it is a curious old moated house, built at different times. In front is a lofty square porter's lodge, of brick and stone, variously ornamented. Over the entrance, between the two lower Elizabethan windows, is painted a female figure, representing, I suppose, Truth, by the following motto underneath:

VIGET VIRET VINCIT VERITAS.

Between the two upper windows a shield with a horse's head cabossed on a wreath Ar. and Sa. underneath which is inscribed,

VITA PERIIT
MORTIS GLORIA
NON MORITUR

Under one of the windows, on the East side, is another shield charged with arms of *Wightwick*, impaling ——. On the South side are the faint remains of a large emblematical painting, said to have represented the seven deadly sins. The whole groupe of building, with the surrounding scene, afforded me a very appropriate drawing for a County History, which I hope, in due time, will be found worthy of an engraving by the owner.

S. SHAW, JUN.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 8.

OBSERVING what has been said, p. 618, of *Newton-hall*, and the *Bouchier* family; I will, from the best of authority, speak to facts; that *Newton-hall* is in *Great Dunmow* parish and not in *Little Dunmow*, where there is no such manor, and of course where the *Bourchiers*, earls of *Essex*, never did reside. The painted glass spoken of was originally in a window of a chapel belonging to *Newton-hall*, which building is now remaining, though converted by the *Dyer* family, *Sir John Dyer*, or their predecessors, to a different use, and the window removed to the hall of the dwelling, where it remained when the present possessor purchased the pre-

misses. It being then much broken by the decay of the lead, it was taken down, and the arms of the *Bourchiers* sent to the church at *Dunmow*, where they are placed in two windows opposite the gallery, the antient seat of the *Bourchiers*, earls of *Essex*, and their descendant, and the possessor of the manor and house of *Newton-hall*. B. A.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, Aug. 10.

WHEN so many trifling books of travels are daily ejected by the press, and eagerly read; it is matter of much surprize to me, that *Le Voyage de Montaigne*, a work of intrinsic merit, should still remain untranslated into English. It cannot, perhaps, like the fashionable production of some modern travellers, boast smart witticisms on holy relics, long descriptions of pictures which have been a thousand times described, or egotistical adventures, which are only interesting to the writer; but it can boast a simple and correct view of the customs and manners of *Italy*, *Switzerland*, and *Germany*, in the period immediately preceding the "golden days" of *Leo X.* It exhibits masterly sketches of the persons and characters of some of the most remarkable personages of the time. Nor is it totally silent with regard to the state of *Literature* and the elegant and useful *Arts*. It is true, it was evidently not written with a view to publication; but we have, in consequence of that circumstance, more of the author; and who would wish to lose sight, even for a moment, of the lively and eccentric *Montaigne*? There is a good deal, however, which should be retrenched in a translation; I mean, all that relates to the author's bodily ailments. It is not necessary to tell the world what should only have been told his physician.

I am confident, should *Le Voyage de Montaigne* become more generally known, the publick will regret with me, that such a literary treasure should have remained so long concealed.

The discovery of this curious work reminds me of an observation made, long since, by a writer of great and deserved celebrity:

"An history of the manner in which the manuscripts of antient authors were found would be an entertaining work to persons of literary curiosity."

Such an history would, indeed, be so highly gratifying to the lovers of *Literature*, that I am astonished it has never been

been undertaken. But I am not without hopes that the learned and ingenious gentleman, from whom the observation fell, may one day be induced to carry his idea into execution. Whoever has read the "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope" must be convinced, that no man is better qualified for such an undertaking than Dr. Warton.

Yours, &c. **AMBULATOR.**

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 16.*

YOUR "Old and Constant Reader," p. 685, has indeed given strong reason to suspect that Mr. D'Israeli has forgot that one of the Commands addressed to his ancestors was, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." But how comes it about that the words "E. Morton" are signed at the foot of two papers copied in this narrative*? What is still more extraordinary, a similar misrepresentation occurs in more than one of the last month's publications, where the same story is told almost *verbatim*.

I did not know, before your correspondent C. informed the publick of it, p. 696, that Dr. Kippis and his friends were preparing a collection of Psalms and Hymns proper, *in their esteem*, for Dissenting congregations, or, I suppose, for any other use that the publick will chuse to put them to. I should be sorry to be chargeable with the "folly and shame of answering a matter before I hear it," or of judging of a performance which I have never seen: but I will only say, that there are certain persons in the world whose industry is great, and extends to the minutest matters. Two or three years ago I applied to Johnson, in St. Paul's Churchyard, for a couple of these little books of *Divine Songs by Dr. Watts*,

* A mistake certainly of the transcribers, Dr. Charles Morton being the person intended.

Mr. Maty, who was one of the assistant Librarians at the time, speaking of Mrs. Macaulay's History in contrast with Mr. Hume's, says,

"It is a history glowing with the love of liberty, spurring to virtue, animating to action; it is in this respect ancient history; whereas the other, from the coolness and temper, and little emotion with which in general the author speaks of great crimes, appears more favourable to the spirit of indolence and indifference. But there is another characteristic of Mrs. Macaulay's History still more respectable than her love of liberty, and that is, *her love of truth*." EDIT.

† On this head see p. 794. EDIT.

which we have all learned by heart in our younger years. After I had brought them home, a friend, who remembered better than myself the studies of infancy, took them up, and observed, upon reading some of the Hymns, that they were not the same as they used to be. Some time after, we obtained another copy in the original dress, printed for Rivington, Longman, Dilly, &c.; and, upon comparing them together, we found that Johnson's copy was completely travestied, every scrap of Trinitarianism, every intimation of the eternity of hell-torments, &c. carefully rooted out, and its place supplied by something, undoubtedly more *liberal* and more *rational*. After Dr. Watts's original Preface stands an "Advertisement to this Edition," in which the Editors kindly profess to have "revised these Songs, and to have been strictly attentive to render them unexceptionable, by excluding unscriptural phrases and disputable opinions:" and, in pursuance of this, the third Song (Praise to God for our Redemption), the Gloria Patri, and the Cradle Hymn, are reformed, the Halleluiah omitted, and a Catechism subjoined, in which, to the question, "Who was Jesus Christ?" all the answer that is made is, "Jesus Christ was a person whom God sent to teach men their duty, and to persuade and encourage them to practise it." As to the omission of the 64th in Dr. Watts's Imitation of the Psalms, if your correspondent had examined any of the copies with a little more attention, he would have found not only the 64th, but also the 28th, 43d, 52d, 54th, 59th, 70th, 79th, 88th, 108th, 137th, and 140th, omitted in them all. There are but few people now left who can "remember the earliest publications of this work;" but, if they could, they would be able to give no more information upon the subject than the latest of the large editions, if correct and authentic; for, I have now lying before me the first edition, printed in 1719, which contains nothing more, as I apprehend, than the Preface, Advertisement, and Notes, which are still inserted in all the large editions; and, by attending to these, your correspondent will probably find either general reasons for the omission of all, or, in some cases, a special reason given for the omission of a particular Psalm. For my own part, I freely confess, that I know of no other translation or imitation of the Psalms so well "applied to the Christian state and worship"

worship" (to use the words of the title-page), and therefore I wish that they were more generally adopted. In point of poetical merit, undoubtedly, they cannot be named in competition with Mr. Merrick's elegant paraphrase; but, as he himself observes, this "has not been calculated for the uses of public worship." How far Mr. Tattersall has succeeded in "adapting it to the purposes of public devotion" remains to be considered. There certainly are, in the Preface to his edition of Mr. Merrick's Paraphrase, several judicious observations, which are well worthy of attention.

P. 767, a. The family of P'Anton claim a baronetage, but their claim is an equivocal one; perhaps the patent never had the great seal affixed to it: at all events, their title has never, that I have seen, been inserted in the general list; and its date, I believe, is scarcely attainable. There was some years ago a person who called himself Sir Thomas P'Anton, who had the place of gentleman gaoler, or some such office, in the Tower of London. E.

Mr. URBAN, Aug 19.

YOUR correspondent R. B. p. 601, has given a receipt for destroying the dirty-brown Grub, so noxious to gardens and to fields. I am sorry to find, by experience, that the method he prescribes will not answer the end proposed.

It would be a very useful discovery, Mr. Urban, if any of your ingenious correspondents could find out a method to destroy this mischievous animal.

I am fond of amusing my leisure-hours in my garden. About a month ago I planted a patch of Savoy cabbage, in number about an hundred and an half, and at this time I have not one-third of them standing, the others being eaten off just within the ground by those pestiferous Grubs. I have another patch of brocoli planted since, and they have just begun eating those off. I have placed R. B's turis several nights, but never could find one under them, although I have had a plant eaten off close by at the same time.

I took the trouble to search every plant about two inches within the ground; I found great numbers of them; some plants had four or five Grubs round them; yet, when I had so done, the work of destruction among my plants went on as before. Being just the colour of the mould, and ha-

ving a great facility in rolling themselves up, they easily escape the strictest scrutiny.

As I do not find a description of this animal in any Natural History I have; indulge me, Mr. Urban, while I give the outline of this busy insect, which I have found in the first brocoli plant I examined. Its body, about an inch long, is composed; as is usual in the caterpillar kind, of twelve rings, not round, but oval; of a dirty-brown on the back, but light and rather transparent under the belly, where are eight feet, the fore ones cased with a kind of shell, the hinder of a soft transparent substance; the head is covered with a brown shell, and the mouth furnished with two strong teeth, one on the upper the other on the lower side. This Grub is totally destitute of hair, and along the sides are black and transparent spots: the latter have been, in caterpillars, called breathing holes; but in the brown Grub there are no apertures. These are the outlines of this little troublesome insect, whose depredations are felt severely, whether it infests the field or garden; few vegetables come amiss to its voracious jaws.

I hope some of your correspondents will find out a method to kill this invader. I thought R. B's method a very likely one; but, having repeatedly tried it, was obliged to give it up.

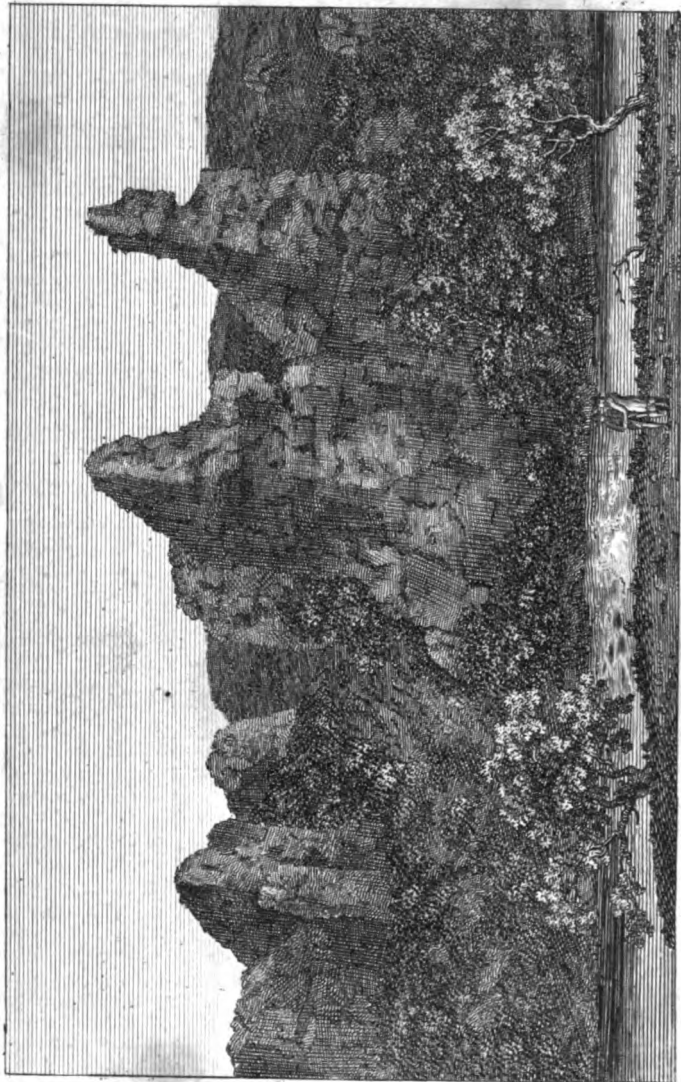
Yours, &c. BOURTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 7.

IN your Review of New Publications, p. 447, I observe "Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds." That most worthy character and elegant Genius indeed deserves every tribute to be paid to his uncommon merit. Among the testimonies paid to it, the author mentions a selection from such writers as have testified their respect and friendship for him; but he does not speak of the very beautiful and much-admired Ode by Mr. Warton (the late Laureate), addressed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, on his exquisitely painted window (the admiration of every traveller) at New College, Oxford; which poem, not only from Mr. Warton's having been long honoured with the particular friendship of Sir Joshua, as well as for the very elegant poem itself, might with the greatest propriety have been mentioned; and especially as the author particularly notices the *beautiful window* which occasioned *that* poem. Which

DOVE - DALE.

Gent. Mag. Sep. 1794. Pl. II. p. 807.



Which ingenious performance occasioned these elegant lines :

“ Peruse each Attic line,

Inscrib'd to his own Reynolds' beauteous art;
See, the dim-painted glass breathes brighter
See how the Sister-Arts are join'd [tints!
In fast, yet strong assemblage !”

As, perhaps, Mr. Warton's celebrated Poem* escaped at the moment the remembrance of the author of “ Testimonies to the Genius, &c. of Sir J. Reynolds,” he will pardon, I trust, my taking the liberty of hinting, that, if his work should pass through more editions (as from its merit and subject it most probably will do), the inserting of that beautiful Poem would be still adding another elegant tribute, with those of Dr. Goldsmith and others, to the memory of so good a Man and great a Genius as Sir Joshua Reynolds. X. Z.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 10.

THE engraving, plate II. is a view, near the entrance of Dovedale, from Ashbourn, in Derbyshire. The ground begins to rise at the above place. Thorpe cloud and its majestic brethren are conspicuous for many miles round, but is seen to most advantage from the Wirksworth road to Ashbourn. The singular shape of the *Cloud*, detached from all the surrounding hills, aided by the barrenness of the whole, composes a gloomy landscape. It is, perhaps, rather worthy of remark, why Nature has thus, in many spots, denied its bounty, and separated, almost by a line, luxuriant verdure from bleak desolation. The contrast in this neighbourhood is particularly marked. Nothing can exceed the richness of the grounds round Ashbourn. Every eminence produces variety. Yet I cannot help thinking much of the beauty of the place is lost, in some instances, by the wretched taste of whitening churches and houses for objects. A modern house perfectly white may be borne with ; but a venerable mouldering tower, loaded with age, and bowing before the tempest, to be exhibited as an *object*—of what, but contempt—not in itself, but for its wretched “whitened wall!” What would be the sensations of the pious founders of those tottering fabricks, could they behold them thus disfigured ! Surely he that introduced this silly practice knew nothing of the principles of light, shade, and distance. The

more distant an object, it becomes apparently smaller and faint from the body of air and vapour between. To whiten this object, makes it advance from its place, and gives it a consequence that is improper ; for, in the harmony of a landscape consists much of its beauty. I am not quite certain whether I am right in the orthography of *Thorpe-cloud*, as I write it merely from the remembrance of the words as they were pronounced ; if I am not, some of your correspondents will oblige me by setting the matter right, and giving the origin of the name. The hill has much the appearance of a volcano, a perfect cone, separated from the chain by the Dove, which makes an elbow at the base of it. Can this immense pile of rock and earth have been severed by the inconsiderable stream beneath it ; or has it been torn by subterraneous convulsions ? A very good road has been carried for some distance up the dale by a gentleman whose name has slipped my memory. Very few places that I have seen present so dreary an aspect as the commencement of Dovedale. This, perhaps, was heightened by my being alone ; for, my only visit to this place was in the year 1790, when totally unacquainted with the country and its inhabitants. To my shame, I have frequently been at Ashbourn since, but never at Dovedale. It was, unfortunately for me, a wet uncomfortable season ; and, after many attempts, I reached the spot represented in the print. The very singular shape of the cone and those pointed rocks induced me to draw them ; no doubt, had I advanced, I should have been amply gratified by a more variegated scene. My propensity to climb the tremendous sides of the hills was totally damped by hearing the horrid catastrophe of the Dean and Lady : a false step is irrecoverable on those steep. J. P. MALCOLM.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 15.

THERE does not seem to be any class of men fallen under a more general stigma, and with greater supineness, than the *practical* gentlemen of the Law ; the clamour against them is not merely confined to the general herd of the uninformed, but the contagion seems to have spread to those who bear the elevated situations of representatives of their country ; as a proof of which, recur to the manner the mention of a certain bill was received in the House during the last Session of Parliament. Cottonensis,

* In the last edition of his Poems.

Cottonienfis, p. 619, has started the idea of a publication by the Committee for relief of prisoners, with an intent, I presume, to point out the nefarious of the profession; but, perhaps, were that carried into execution, it might be attended with a counter-publication, denying the purport of it, and defending the present silent throng. I am the more inclined to this opinion, having been witness to one or two lamentable tales, where (*without being a reformer*) the common, and *absolutely proper*, course of law was all the unfortunate defendant had to deal with. Having mentioned the Committee, I intrude, farther, to state a fraud frequently practised on them, which they may be unacquainted with; that is, of the attorney receiving the sum given, and, after deducting it from the gross amount of the debt and costs, takes for the balance a subsequent acknowledgement, thereby doing away the purport of the Committee's receipt, which expresses "in full of all demands," and renders the debtor liable as a new debt; which may eventually deprive him of the very liberty of which Benevolence has just given him possession. I should have premised my being unacquainted with the regulations of the Society. If there be any rule not to relieve a prisoner a second time, when in at the same plaintiff's suit, the effect of the fraud is entirely done away.

Previous to Miss Williams's being *critically* as well as *morally* damn'd, let me advance a single observation, which appears in her favour, drawing my inference, Mr. Urban, from the tenor of your Publication, Truth. Miss W. has been, and may still almost be, deemed professedly in the habit of writing letters on the passing situation of France; and therefore, as an Historian, to represent faithfully, which is their task, it may be said (borrowing an expression from the beautiful Udolphian novel) she went to see what she could bear.

B. A., p. 500, is requested to accept my thanks; and I hope his letter will be attended to, with the farther information required.

AN IGNORANT COCKNEY.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 8.

IN tracing my relationship the other day to our pious Founder, from one of whose co-heirs (Archemar or Archimer) I am the fourteenth in lineal

descent*, I was led into a train of amusing and almost perplexing thoughts, some of which I will subject to your chronological friends. The said Archimer then was my great great great great great great great great great great great grandfather, 'rest his soul! And blessings on every soul (I protest, Mr. Urban, I was going to say *All-Souls*—but that won't do) who can pay grateful homage to a deceased benefactor in the person of his descendant! But, as this is not the immediate subject of my address, I refer you to the unanswerable letter of your correspondent A. B. p. 691, if you wish to pursue it.

The first thought which occurred to me, Mr. Urban, was, how many honest veterans, contemporaries with Master Archimer, were related to me in *the same degree*? You will not, I suppose, insist on our friend Boswell's position †, that the father of my mother has no connexion whatever with my blood—and will allow me, *bona fide*, to have had two grandfathers, four great grandfathers, and so on in a duplicate ratio. Granting me this simple position, which I believe to be absolutely incontrovertible, a novice in arithmetick will assent to the conclusion I draw from it, that (unless the intermarriage of relations accidentally reduced the number) no less than eight thousand one hundred and ninety-two contemporary male ancestors, in the times of old Archimer, stood in the exact degree of relationship in which he did to your humble servant. If there is any error in this, I should wish to be set right. If there is any fallacy, I should be happy if some of your ingenious correspondents would point it out. I have considered this matter well, and it is beyond my power of investigation.

But, to carry the argument, if tenable at all, a little farther—The usual allotment of ancestors for a century is (*seculis communibus*) 3 1-100th, or thereabouts. Therefore, between the Christian era and the time of my birth, A. D. 1771, a lineal succession of 51 77-100ths good people led the way to my introduction into the world, as an "animal *bipes implume*." At the Chris-

* See a MS. in the Herald's Office marked Taurus, fol. 510.

† Your readers would thank me for referring them to the entertaining note in Boswell's Life of Johnson, 2d edit. vol. II. p. 292, did not nine-tenths of them know it as well as either of us,



Drawn & Etched by J. Fisher: 1789.

tian æra then I had of contemporary *male* ancestors no fewer than 8,399,692, 342,737,772 persons; or, to help your compiler first, and your readers afterwards, eight thousand three hundred and ninety-nine billions, six hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and forty-two millions, seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two souls.

Mr. Urban, where did all these good people live? What planet did they ever flock? How many of them were allotted to every acre of the habitable world?

Seriously, I find myself involved in perplexities through the whole of this disquisition, from which I have neither nerves nor algebra enough to extricate me; and my confusion is heightened when I attempt to find the decreasing *ratio* by which the *maximum* (be it what it may) is to be reduced to its *minimum* in the person of that first parent, in whom the whole system must ultimately center. A WYKEHAMIST.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 5.

IF you think the accompanying sketch (*plate III.*) will be any embellishment to your Magazine, I beg your acceptance of it. It was etched by me some years ago, and is, I believe, a pretty correct copy of an ancient French inscription round the verge of a coffin-shaped stone lying in the pavement of the North aisle of Cliff church, in Kent. The words read as follows:

ELIEWORE : DE : CLIVE : OIST : ICI :
DEU : DE : SA : ALME : SIT : MERCI :
AMEN : PAR : CHARITE :

and I submit it to your Antiquarian correspondents, whether, from the arrangement, any thing poetical was intended.

It differs from the generality of similar inscriptions in the form of the letter *U*, commonly made *v*, and in the exceeding rudeness of the characters, which appear to have been simply and very irregularly chiselled out, not having the least traces of insid brass, so common to the ancient French inscriptions. From these circumstances, I venture to conclude it to be a pretty early specimen of them.

No particular notice, as far as I have read, has been taken of Elenore de Clive by any of the county writers farther than the copy of the above inscription in Mr. Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*,

GENT. MAG. September, 1794.

p. 745; perhaps, therefore, some Kentish Antiquary may be led to enquire who this lady was, that stood so nearly allied to the parish of Cliff, and to favour your readers with the result of his researches. T. F.

Mr. URBAN. Sept. 9.

ACORRESPONDENT, p. 718, wishes to know who is the successor to the barony of Dacre, of the South. It is the late lord's sister Gertrude; but her ladyship is the widow, and not the wife, of Mr. Band. That gentleman died about a year ago. You should observe, Mr. Urban, that the Gillesland branch of the Dacres family have always spelt their name with an *s*, which, I believe, is the original way of spelling it. Yours, &c. O. P.

Mr. URBAN, Wells, Somerset, Aug. 15.

"Non ego paucis offendar maculis." HOR.

IWILL not be so pedantic as to affirm, that it is impossible for a man to be an useful medical practitioner unless he perfectly well understands the rules of grammar; yet, surely, he who undertakes to prescribe in Latin ought to know, that "syntaxis est debita partium orationis inter se compositio, connectioque, juxta regram. Grammatices rationem." and that the due construction of the Latin tongue requires that the adjective shall agree with its substantive in gender, number, and case; and farther, that, when two substantives of different significations come together, the latter shall be put in the genitive case.

Your medical correspondent from Chip-Nor-on, Oxfordshire, p. 595, in recommending an improved mode of treatment (which, by-the-by, did not save his patient) in an hydrophobia, makes a false concord in a Latin prescription. He writes *spiritus Jalis marinae*, instead of the genitive case masculine *marini*. Towards the latter end of his letter, he writes *unguentum hydrargyrius* instead of the genitive case *hydrargyri*.

In directing how the mixture of bark, &c. is to be taken, his words are,

"Sumat. cochlij larga tertia quaque hora."

In the first place, there is a slip at *Sumat.* there is no comma at *larga*, which seems to belong to *tertia quaque hora*, and may be fairly translated, three spoonfull every large third hour.

If this writer is incorrect in his Latin,

ho

he appears to be so likewise in his English, where he writes *snus* abscesses instead of the proper adjective *snous*, which, joined to its substantive abscess, signifies an abscess narrow in its beginning but broader farther in. The word *snus* is a substantive implying the same thing.

In speaking of his patient, he says, that "he pursued his usual avocations until Wednesday, the 11th instant." Would not this poor man have been better employed in following his vocations than have fallen into the idle habit of being called away continually from them; especially as it seems more likely that he met with the fatal accident during one of his usual avocations than that it happened to him whilst he was employed in his vocations?

This gentleman says he *scarified* the parts, &c. with the *scarificator*; and I have, Mr. Urban, *penned* these remarks with the *pen* (to adopt his awkward tautology): both circumstances may be literally and strictly true, but surely strangely worded.

Horace says, *ne sit vox missa revertii*. I therefore sincerely wish, for the credit of the medical science, that your correspondent had employed some intelligent friend to put his subject-matter into better language for him, as well in Latin as in English, before he sent it to the Gentleman's Magazine.

Some years ago, a surgeon (of Oxfordshire too, if I well recollect) gave to a treatise the following title:

"De Inutilitate plerumque amputandi, præsertim Luxationibus, et Fracturis compositis Johanne N."

This was translated by some wag as under, and not unfairly construed:

"Of the Inexpediency of cutting off a Limb too often, especially as Fractures and Luxations are composed by John N."

Yours, &c. J. CRANE, M.D.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Aug. 19.*

WHEN I presented the publick with the Analysis of Mons. Le Franc's celebrated work on Free-masonry, I conceived that I should rouse the Fraternity to undertake its own defence; and I was in hopes, which I still entertain, that from such discussions more extensive and accurate information would be gained to the cause of Literature concerning the origin, progress, end, and effects, on religion and politics, of this mysterious institution

than we are yet possessed of. I was far, however, from expecting to meet with any brother so *rash* as to charge me with making "wicked conclusions and imputations" against his favorite art; when, in fact, I made no conclusions and imputations whatsoever, but barely stated the substance of a printed book, and called for information on the same.

It is surprizing that men, who are qualified to wield the pen, should not, when they sit down to use it, accurately examine the precise thesis that is before them. I hope, at least, in future, that, if any of the brethren should think proper to call me to an account for what I published at the beginning of your Magazine for June, it will be upon one of the following heads, *viz.* that there is no such book as that which I have undertaken to analyze, or that I have wilfully misrepresented the contents of the said book, or that I did wrong in making known in this kingdom a subject which has been so much discussed abroad. These are evidently the only charges to which it can be required of me to give an answer; for, as to Free-masonry itself, on all the above-mentioned heads, I have professed my utter ignorance of it.

Your correspondent from Malling invites me to initiate myself in the said mysteries, in order to convince myself of their excellency. To this proposal, however, I have an insuperable objection. I never can reconcile it to my conscience to swear that I will keep a secret, the tenderness and extent of which I am not acquainted with beforehand. Thus, for example; if I were to find, upon enquiry, that there was the smallest ground for Mons. Le Franc's imputations on Freemasonry, I should think it my duty to expose the same, and to warn others against imitating my example. If, on the other hand, I were to discover that it was, what your correspondent terms it, "the purest and most immaculate institution that the world ever produced"; or that it was even as pure and immaculate as that old-fashioned institution called Christianity, I should never be at rest until I had proclaimed the same from the house-tops, and called upon all mankind to participate of any advantage. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 3.*
MR. COLLINSON, in his History of Somersetshire, III. 471, has this extraordinary account:

"In

"In 1765, a woman, of the name of Kington, in the parish of *Ditchet*, four miles East from Shepton Mallet, was delivered of a stout boy without arms or shoulders. He was baptized by the name of William; and, strange as his birth was, he is still living, a most extraordinary phenomenon of nature, possessing, without the usual appendages of arms, all the strength, power, and dexterity, of the ablest and most regularly-made men, and exercising every function of life. He feeds, dresses, and undresses himself, combs his own hair, shaves his beard with the razor in his toes, lights his fire, writes out his own bills and accounts, and does almost every other domestic business. Being a farmer by occupation, he performs the usual business of the field, fodders his cattle, makes his ricks, cuts his hay, catches his horse and saddles and bridles him, with his feet and toes. He can lift ten pecks of beans with his teeth, with his feet throws a large sledge hammer farther than other men can with their arms, and he has fought a stout battle and come off victorious. Add to this, that he is lately married to a young woman of a reputable family. The above facts are truly authentic, and notorious to this place and neighbourhood."

Monf. Pages, in his Voyage round the World, l. 200, observes of the Bissayan Indians, that the flexibility of their nerves and muscles may perhaps scarcely be credited; but the fact is, that they handle small objects with their feet with equal ease and dexterity as we do with our hands; and can exert a force in pinching with their toes not less than that of an European when he pinches with his fingers. The French words are,

"Leurs fibres sont généralement plus souples que les nôtres, & ils se servent de leurs pieds, à peu de différence près, comme nous pouvions faire de nos mains pour rassembler diverses choses, ou pour s'y accrocher. Ils pincent avec les doigts du pied aussi fortement que nous saurions faire avec les doigts des mains." l. 137, edit. Lausanne.

Having this last author before me, I shall trouble you with a few extracts from the translation of him in English, 1791, where he thus describes the Spanish galleon, l. 158:

"One must have had the mortification to be a passenger in a Spanish galleon, to have an idea of the horrid confusion which now presented itself; and yet I was assured her present condition was very thing that is quiet and orderly compared with her crowded and tumultuous plight in her last voyage from Manilla. Though a vessel of only 500 tons, she carried, beside the ship's company, convicts, monks, women, merchants, offi-

cers civil and military, with a large detachment of clerks. The emoluments of an officer in the service of the galleons are very considerable, exclusive of the advantages of trade; and his place, saleable at the end of each voyage, is often veiled in a person who has not the smallest pretension to the character of a sailor. The pilots alone are intrusted with the sailing of the ship, and have the rank of major in the king's service. I found it was a regulation on-board, that every one should labour on his own water and stores. The crew were not even provided with a common kettle, while certain individuals had each one for his own particular use. As a common sailor on board the galleon may have a couple of servants to attend him, our domesticks were more numerous than their masters, and, being without all order and discipline, gave occasion to intolerable uproar. Not having had it in my power to purchase provisions for my passage at Acapulco, some days after our departure I made an agreement, in consequence of which I messed with one of the pilots."

"The woods of Leuconia produce the *pomplemoua*, a kind of orange near five inches in diameter." l. 195.

This is what our sailors commonly call the *pum-pouja*.

"The Bissians speak in soft tones of voice, and I was told their language in general is smooth and modulated. Like the Savoyards in North Spain, however, they frequently utter guttural sounds by pressing the tongue against the palate. [Vowels in their origin seem to be the simple cries of animal nature; and for this reason the language of a solitary savage consists in the mere emission of inarticulate sounds, a faculty in common to man with the greatest part of other animals. Consonants are conventional, and, like the stops of a musical instrument, mark the distinction or articulation of sound, and are of subsequent and curious invention. Their number increases with the progress and improvements of society; and that language, in which notes and vocal sounds come to be most happily combined, will be deemed the most agreeable vehicle of our ideas.] I conceive this to be the reason why the languages of all barbarous tribes contain many more mute sounds than of any even partially-civilized nation with whom I am acquainted. I fairly own, however, that my knowledge of the Bissayan language is but imperfect, having spent too little time in their islands to be able to speak it with great fluency."

The words in hooks are not to be found in the Lausanne edition of the original, p. 149.

"Some time since, the Manillans sent duties and presents to Japan with overtures of friendship, and an overture of encroaching into

into such a treaty of commerce as might be deemed beneficial both parts. The Japanese received the deputies with much respect, accepted their presents, and made them offers in return of much higher value, but refused to declare to negotiate on any terms whatever of friendship, alliance, or a political alliance between the two countries. Much about the same period, and for a similar purpose, the council of Manila dispatched an embassy to Peking, where, being received in the *Character of Indians*, they obtained a free trade over the whole maritime bounds of the empire; a trade which is feebly conducted by the Spaniards, but which, as it is a voyage of little more than 100 leagues from Luconia to the Chinese coast, is capable of being greatly extended." P. 231.

"In different [certain] parts of the island is found a race of men who, in their features and complexion, have a striking resemblance to the Negro. They are *constantly discovered* wandering through the woods, of very diminutive stature, and of *uncommonly* mild and gentle disposition. No account is given of their origin, nor by what means this *darkish* race came to be settled in the island." P. 233. "On trouve, dans certaines parties de l'isle, une espece d'hommes presque negres quant à la couleur & aux traits: ils sont errans dans les bois, de petite stature, & d'un caractere doux. On ignore leur ancienneté, ou quel evenement les a placés dans ce pais." P. 161.

Pages' Voyage, II. 91. "On the head of the *male*," *v. man.*

P. 185. "The *asi's back*: un sol en dos d'ane;" a sloping ground not of that name.

P. 232. *With as little ceremony as he would kill a woodcock*: not in the French.

It. "By their *consuetudinary* law: il est d'usage;" it is their custom.

P. 246. "Races of *simple men*: divers peuples simples."

It. To *throw* the scale in his favour. The horrors of a journey from Bassora to Damascus over the deserts, with the alarm of enemies, which obliged him and a few more to part from the caravan, and brought him, almost dead with fatigue, and deprived of the greater part of his baggage, to Damascus, are strongly painted. P. 58—88. From a deserted castle he took a view of the surrounding country. "A stillness like the silence of night, the faint remains of a breeze still glowing with the fervour of the meridian sun, but now sinking with his orb, around an unbounded waste, covered with a dark-grey sand resembling the ashes of a furnace, and according with the raging heat of those

regions, the vast canopy of the heavens across whose pale atmosphere no other object is seen but the reddish disk of the sun dipped in the horizon in the moment of his departure, are a few of these interesting circumstances which conspired on this occasion to impress my mind with an unpleasing melancholy." P. 116.

The "Academy of Sciences," p. 181, is in the original only "the Academy," and more probably that of Belles Lettres and Inscriptions.

From Baruth he goes to the *Dog's river*, *Kelp* of Pococke, I. 90, the ancient *Lycus*, and the famous road like a terrace on the West and North side of the mountains. The inscription on the bridge over the Kelp is in an Eastern character according to Pococke. Pages' *Hintoura* may be Pococke's *Ainboura* near Balbec, and his *Jelton* the Bishop's *Aelion*, and his *Quelrouan* the latter's *Castravan*, inhabited solely by Maronite Christians. Beyond this we get into a tract now first described; at least I do not find *Majra* and *Claal* in Dr. Pococke, who barely mentions "the Castravan mountains as inhabited solely by Maronite Christians, the other parts of the mountains being possessed by the Druses and Christians promiscuously." He has not, therefore, described the square tower with a Greek inscription over the gate, and this inscription in an angle on the outside:

ΓΕ ΝΤΕΙΗΤΘΑΜ ΠΑΒ ΒΟΜΟΥ ΕΙΙ-
ΜΕΑΗ

ΤΟΥ ΕΚΤΑΝΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ
ΚΟΑΘ ΜΗΘΗ.

which the academy at Paris thus translated:

"In the 355th year, Tholomus presiding for the sixth time over the temple of the Most High God, this building was erected."

"The period alluded to by this inscription is the æra of the Seleuceæ, i. e. 312 years before the birth of Christ. West from the tower are ruins of greater magnitude*. The first object of my attention here was a stone, which, in its size and shape, seemed to have been employed as the base of an altar. Beside it lay another, in the centre of whose plane appeared a raised quadrangular space, surrounded by a groove. This stone, with equal probability,

* "From this tower descending toward the opening to the West of the plain before described." Original,

might

might have served as the table of the altar. I next observed the remains of a very wide gate, which externally had two galleries fronting each other. At the end of either gallery: a large open hall adorned with pillars, whose capitals, ornamented with flowers and foliage in excellent sculpture, are strong indications of the great extent and magnificence of this very ancient building. Within the gate, and in the middle of a large area, my conductor shewed me a well of extraordinary depth. At the opposite end of the temple is a gallery which occupies the whole breadth of the building, and is supported by a row of massy pillars similar to those already mentioned. Beyond this gallery are the ruins of a wall, and the area of a very large room, at the bottom of which lay other ruins. This very ancient and venerable temple is now almost in ruins, the pillars of a great proportion of the walls lie scattered in large fragments on the ground. Its site is among high perpendicular rocks, which in some places served it for ramparts. According to the natives, it was a temple consecrated to the mother of the gods under the reign of one of the Ptolemies, but which they cannot pretend to say; a tradition, however, which has probably been perverted in the account, wherein it differs from the interpretation given of the inscription by the learned Academy, especially as the only variety between them consists in the word *mother* instead of *father*; and these in the Arabic may be very easily confused*. The district in which these ruins are to be found is called, in the language of the country, *Esfogra*. This august edifice having the same advantage of view with the adjacent place, was erected in a most delightful situation," 180—184. Is it possible that these can be the great temple of BALBEC, which certainly extends West from the tower, or rather towers, erected over its entrance, the very wide gate here described? But what then are the galleries *externally* from it, fronting each other? The large *arsa* within the gate may be the *hexagonal* court, and the gallery the *quadrangular* court, leading to the temple, or the nine pil-

lars of the greater temple, and the room beyond that may be the most entire temple to the South of the other, as in Mr. Wood's plan; for our traveller gives no relative situations of these ruins to each other. In the misnomers so common to the French we shall not wonder if *Esfogra* be put for *E-sale*, the tract between *Carraw* and *Balbic*. The greatest difficulty seems to arise from the Greek inscription, which, ill copied as it is, escaped our countrymen, who found only two *Latin* ones among the ruins*. It is a great stretch of conjecture to make ΘΑΜΡΑΒΒΟΜΟΥ into ΘΑΜΟΥ; ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΟΥ ΕΚΤΑΝΤΟΥ may be ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΟΥ ΕΚΤΑΝΤΟΣ, and ΜΕΠΕΤΟΥ, ΜΕΓΙΝΤΟΥ. The writer admits the first sentences of *αποδομηθη* to be doubtful; and what are we to make of ΓΕ ΝΤΕΠΙΤ and ΡΑΒ?

Bishop Pococke's account of the Maronite district, pp. 102, 103. n. is very different from M. Page's.

The country of the Druses lies partly in the tract surrounded by the mountains Libanus and Anti-Libanus, forming a kind of horseshoe, an extensive fertile territory between them and the sea watered by several rivers. A long valley, antiently called *Cæisyrta*, divides these mountains; but these are not the bounds of the kingdom of the Druses. It is bounded by Gilbe and Arabia on the South, Cilicia on the North, Upper Syria on the East, the sea and the island of Cyprus on the West, and is so protected by mountains as to be almost inaccessible on the land side. Beirut, the only port on the coast, is defended by a strong castle. Silk is the principal article of their commerce. Their government is by an Emir, independent of the Porte, and hereditary. Their religion has for its object an *E. v. p. 120*, whom they name *Bam Villob Bibba: enq Magiana*, q. d. *the Wise, our Judge and Master*, who is said to have appeared 2000 years after Mahomet, and to have left them a book which they keep a profound secret. They are divided into *tubama*, or *ukkal* †, q. d. *wise*, or spiritual, and *jubbak*, q. d. ignorant. Sr. Pierre, who published a short history of this people, 1723, derives them from a

* "The antiquity of this tradition may have changed it, and occasioned the difference from the explanation given by the Academy, consisting only in the word *father* for *mother*, which terms are easily confounded in the Arabic."

* Dr. Pococke, among his "Inscriptions Antiquæ," gives a Greek one, which seems to have been under a colossal statue from the word *αδωνειν*.

† *alil*. Pococke, I, 93, 94.

first mentioned by Elmacin by the name *Darasi*, or *Daraxes*, to whom certain French soldiers under De Dreux retreated after the Croisades, and introduced Christianity among them. They were reduced to the obedience of the Sultan, 858; but were soon after emancipated from that yoke by their Emir Facherdine, who, after various turns of success, suffered himself to be surprized and put to death by Amurath IV. A succession of his descendants have filled the throne to the present time.

The *Maronites* derive their name from the Abbé *Maron*, who, on the schism of the Eastern church, called them into these parts, famed for his residence and sanctity. In the reign of the Emperor Constantine they possessed themselves of the country between Mount Maurus and Jerusalem, and now spread over the mountains of Libanus into Syria and Cyprus: but the best part occupy the mountain of Kefrouan, belonging to the *Druses*, and have a governor of their own under the Emir. They acknowledge for head the patriarch of Antioch and his archbishops, dependent on the Pope, who maintains at Rome a college for the education of priests of that nation. They can bring into the field at least 40,000 regular troops*.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 14.

DR. JOHN AGLIONBY (see p. 686) is mentioned in *Athen. Oxon.* vol. I. No. 425, to have been a native of Cumberland, and his epitaph is in *Le Nave Monument. Anglic.* vol. I. No. 41. Though he is said to have had a very considerable hand in the translation of the Bible, 1604, his name does not occur in either of the Oxford classes specified in *Lewis's History*. p. 310—12; but he might be one of the overseers appointed by the University pursuant to the king's directions, p. 319. The epitaph notices the burial of a son John, Aug. 22, 1610, aged 12 years.

On comparing the narrative of the late fruitless endeavour to obtain commercial indulgences in China, p. 708—12, with Bell's account of the Russian embassy to Peking in 1720, I find that, as to the ceremonial of the first public audience of the Emperor, Lord Macartney was not obliged to submit to a form equally humiliating with that in

which Mons. Ismayloff acquiesced. The principal point contended for by him was, that he might be excused from bowing thrice three times in the Emperor's presence. But, after many messages, it was adjusted, "that the ambassador should comply with the established customs of the Court of China; and that, when the Emperor sent a minister to Russia, he should have instructions to conform himself in every respect to the ceremonies in use at that court." Bell's *Travels*, vol. I. p. 5. In consequence, after the delivery of the credential letter, when the master of the ceremonies brought back the ambassador to his suite, who were standing without the hall, "he ordered all the company to kneel and make obeisance nine times to the Emperor. At every third time we stood up and kneeled again. Great pains were taken to avoid this piece of homage, but without success. The master of the ceremonies stood by, and delivered his orders in the Tartar language by pronouncing the words *morgu* and *boji*; the first meaning to bow, and the other to stand; two words which I cannot forget," p. 8. However, if credit be given to an article which was, in several of our news-papers, styled *Pekin Gazette*, "Lord Macartney (after the credentials were read) addressed the Emperor by prostrating himself nine times with his head to the floor, according to the Chinese custom."

The following singularity in this people may divert those readers who are not already apprized of it. "I cannot (writes Mr. Bell, vol. I. p. 331) omit an inconsiderable circumstance that happened at Saratzyn, the boundary between the Russian and Chinese territories, as it strongly represents the caution and prudence of the Chinese. Our conductor, seeing some women walking in the fields, asked the ambassador who they were, and whether they were going? He was told they belonged to the revenue, and were going along with it to China. He replied, they had women enough in Peking already; and, as there never had been an European woman in China, he could not be answerable for introducing the first without a special order from the Emperor. But, if his Excellency would wait for an answer, he would dispatch a courier to Court for that purpose. The return of this messenger could not be sooner than six weeks; it was, therefore, thought more

* See also *Foocke*, I. 93.

expedient to send back the women to Selingfsky with the waggons that brought our baggage to this place."

Of the propositions tendered by Lord Macartney to this sulky court, and which were all rejected, did ever a one stipulate for the residence of British women in the factory that was to be established, or were the settlers to profess celibacy? The use of chintzes, china, and tea, should be discontinued by females of all ranks in every part of Europe till this monarch of Tartar race shall have taken off the embargo on them.

In your Magazine, p. 619, col. 1, is this remark:

"I fear Miss Seward's strictures on Johnson's veracity did not proceed from an exuberance of milk of human kindness."

Neither this gentleman, nor any other of Master Urban's correspondents, seems to have been aware, at least has not intimated, what was probably a ruling cause of Miss Seward's being so highly provoked against both Johnson and Boswell. For, may it not with reason be attributed to the Doctor's having, in language grossly contemptuous, exposed to his friend the failings and infirmities of the lady's father, and to the Biographer's having unwarrantably spread and perpetuated them? The passage alluded to is in vol. II. p. 535:

"Dr. Johnson described him (the Rev. Mr. Seward, of Lichfield) thus:

"Sir, his ambition is to be a fine talker; so he goes to Buxton, and such places, where he may find companies to listen to him. And, Sir, he is a valetudinarian, one of those who are always mending themselves. I do not know a more disagreeable character than a valetudinarian, who thinks he may do any thing for his ease, and indulges himself in the grossest freedoms: Sir, he brings himself to the state of a hog in a sty."

Must not the fine feelings of a dutiful and truly affectionate daughter have been tremblingly alive on the perusal of this display of the character of her father in a book that was generally read, and a prevailing topic of conversation? As to Mr. Boswell, if a judgement may be formed from his own report of himself, and from the admonitions given by his friend, filial attention and respect was rarely shewn to the old Lord of Auchinclock, A. V.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 11.

THE Telegraph was originally the invention of William Amontons, a very ingenious philosopher, born in

Normandy in the year 1663. Amontons was in the third form of the Latin school at Paris; when, after a considerable illness, he contracted such a deafness as obliged him to renounce all communications with mankind. In this situation he applied himself closely to the study of geometry, made some very accurate observations on the nature of barometers and thermometers; and, in the year 1687, presented a new hygroscope to the Royal Academy of Sciences, which met with general approbation. This philosopher also first pointed out a method to acquaint people at a great distance, and in a very little time, with whatever one pleased. This method was as follows: let persons be placed in several stations, at such distances from each other, that, by the help of a telescope, a man in one station may see a signal made by the next before him; he immediately repeats this signal, which is again repeated through all the intermediate stations. This, with considerable improvements, has been adopted by the French, and denominated a Telegraph; and, from the utility of the invention, we doubt not but it will be soon introduced in this country. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.*

The following account of this curious instrument is copied from Barrere's report in the sitting of the French Convention of August 15, 1794.

"The new-invented telegraphic language of signals is a contrivance of art to transmit thoughts, in a peculiar language, from one distance to another, by means of machines, which are placed at different distances of between four and five leagues from one another, so that the expression reaches a very distant place in the space of a few minutes. Last year an experiment of this invention was tried in the presence of several commissioners of the Convention. From the favourable report which the latter made of the efficacy of the contrivance, the Committee of Public Welfare tried every effort to establish, by this means, a correspondence between Paris and the frontier places, beginning with Lille. Almost a whole twelve-month has been spent in collecting the necessary instruments for the machines, and to teach the people employed how to use them. At present, the telegraphic language of signals is prepared in such a manner, that a correspondence may be conducted with Lille upon every subject, and that every thing, nay even proper names, may be expressed; an answer may be received, and the correspondence thus be renewed several times a day. The machines are the invention of Citizen

Citizen Chappe, and were constructed before his own eyes; he directs their establishment at Paris. They have the advantage of resisting the movements of the atmosphere and the inclemencies of the seasons. The only thing which can interrupt their effect is, if the weather is so very bad and turbid that the objects and signals cannot be distinguished. By this invention the remoteness of distances almost disappear; and all the communications of correspondence are effected with the rapidity of the twinkling of an eye. The operations of Government can be very much facilitated by this contrivance, and the unity of the Republick can be the more consolidated by the speedy communication with all its parts. The greatest advantage which can be derived from this correspondence is, that, if one chuses, its object shall only be known to certain individuals, or to one individual alone, or two opposite distances; so that the Committee of Public Welfare may now correspond with the Representative of the People at Lisle without any other persons getting acquainted with the object of the correspondence. It follows hence that, were Lisle even besieged, we should know every thing at Paris that would happen in that place, and could send thither the Decrees of the Convention without the enemy's being able to discover or to prevent it!

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS.

SUMMER, 1794.

CODRINGTON, in his selection of proverbs, informs us, that, "a good Winter bringeth a good Summer;" an assertion that has been verified this year. The Winter was like Spring, the Spring like Summer, the Summer like a Summer, that is, it was warm and dry till September, and then the rains and wind natural to that month set in. Yet, notwithstanding the season was so fine upon the whole, it recalled to one's recollection the remarkable Summer of 1783. Meteorologists remember, that in that year occurred in Italy a volcanic eruption; and here, furious thunderstorms; also, an uncommon blight or haze. This year another eruption of Vesuvius has happened; and we have had many thunderstorms and much haziness. Although very severe lightning accompanied these storms, and occurred in many calm evenings, Fairy-rings are not many in number, neither did the old ones become apparent till July the 20th, and then but very indistinctly.

It was in the fullest sense of Codrington's expression that the Summer was a good one; for, the mildness of the preceding seasons caused "every thing to

bring forth after its kind" in unusual plenty; and the congeniality of the Summer season forwarded the kind maturity of all. The number of lambs and calves that were produced was very extraordinary, and the feathered race multiplied in proportion; the partridges reared two broods, and green-wrens and moor-hens particularly abounded. If two antient odd conceits have any truth in them, the diminution that war is making in the human race will this year be made up. Cæsar Ripa says, in his *Iconologia*, that a wagtail has the power of exciting amorous thoughts; and, therefore, he has attached one to his personification of Comeliness. The other conceit is an English one: our rusticks asserting, that "when there are many nuts there will be many bastards." Now, this Summer a man could not stir a step without seeing a water-wagtail, and the nut-trees bowed with the weight of clusters. Of these sayings, the English one has a reasonable foundation; for, the parties formed by the youthful villagers to go a-nutting are likely enough to promote the consequence imagined; and hazle-coppes afford secure privacy. Most sorts of trees and shrubs, whether wild or cultured, were this year loaded with their respective fruits, keys, &c. &c.; but the common ash is a striking exception, not an ash-tree being to be seen; yet, on the maples are as many keys as leaves. The apples have hit in places; some trees are breaking under the weight of them, others have a moderate crop, and others none. As it was in the Spring, so it was in the Summer, every thing was about a month forwarder than usual. Paradise-apples were ripe on July the 23d, and the Belvidere Michaelmas-daisy was in bloom on the same day. All the wheat was housed before the 3d of August, and the fields cleared of all sorts of corn about the middle of that month. The uncommon prolification of the year extended to the insect kingdom. The bees swarmed and caressed kindly, and a variety of butterflies charmed our eyes. Other insects abounded that we had rather have been without. Nineteen shillings I paid myself for wasps nests destroyed on mine own premises. During the forepart of August, the conversation of every company turned on remedies for alleviating the pain caused by wasp-stings. It was on all hands agreed that *warm oil* (*cold oil makes bad worke*), and wetted stone-blue,

blue are the best; but stone-blue cannot be applied within the mouth because it is poisonous. Earwigs were almost as numerous as the wasps, and they devoured the roses. The best way of enticing them out of the ear is to hold a slice of apple on the orifice. Harvest-bugs were exquisitely troublesome; snails were in all the crannies; and grubs in all the potatoes and field-peas. Though the season was dry, the forest-trees shot boldly; and, though it was forward, a tendency towards defoliation did not appear quite so soon as it did last year.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 20.
THE heavy charge" respecting Mrs. Macaulay, p. 685, is given with a religious attachment to TRUTH. Mr. Graham attacks *my* candour; the publick shall judge of *his* own.

The memorandum in the MS. he has given thus:

"12 Nov. 1764, sent down to Mrs. Macaulay."

With what intention was the *former* part omitted? This is a correct transcript:

"Upon examination of this book, Nov. 12, 1764, these four last leaves were torn out. C. MORTON."

"Mem. Nov. 12. sent down to Mrs. M'aulay."

Had the testimony of Dr. Morton been as decisive as it is respectable, I should now have to retract my assertion. But the letter is mysterious; for, it is only said, that he "RATHER thinks the leaves were wanting when the MS. was sent to Mrs. M."

As no memorandums are made in MSS. which are sent for the use of any person, I ask, why then is *her* name at all specified in this MS.? It has been said, that the stamp of the British Museum being on the last page proves that the MS. had been originally received in this state. This decides nothing; for, if any one had torn these leaves, the stamp would have been *removed* on the last remaining one.

When I discovered this singular note, I likewise received information from a quarter of undoubted authority. I was told that the Female Historian had acted thus more than once, and, when accused, insolently *confessed* it, and was, therefore, refused farther access to the Museum. These facts are also well

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known to several gentlemen who attend the reading room. At present, my remoteness from the metropolis hinders me from citing names without permission which would sanction this intelligence.

The circumstantial evidence of the memorandum, united with these facts, confirmed my belief when I published the anecdote; and, now it is published, I still believe it. But, as my only view is the disinterested cause of Truth, if Mrs. Macaulay can *yet* be exculpated, I shall be the first to erase what I have been the first to write.

The respect due to the publick, not to the Rev. W. Graham, has claimed this notice. He has employed a virulence of style which the good sense of *some* has softened into decency; and I wish that a *modern* *Levi* may be taught some moderation from one whom he calls "a son of Levi." J. D'ISRAELI.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.
I SAW lately an advertisement of a new edition of the Bishop of Dro-more's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry." I wish a hint to be conveyed to him through your Magazine. In his translation of some Spanish verses, he has rendered *Rio Verde* by *gentle rivur*. Now, *Rio Verde* is a proper name as much as Thames or Severn; and, moreover, so far from being gentle, it is a furious mountain torrent.

Yours, &c. DAMASIPPUS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.
EVERY one who receives the same sort of solemn pleasure as I do from spending now and then a leisure hour in Westminster-abbey, that splendid repository of the illustrious dead, must lament that so many of the inscriptions are defaced by Time, and not a few of the sculptures mutilated either by accident or the sacrilegious hand of folly. Has a plan for restoring them ever been suggested? The Dean and Chapter are certainly not liable to this expence, and relatives or descendants seldom think of repairing these memorials of their departed friends. Suffer me then to propose, through the medium of your widely-circulating Magazine, a subscription for that purpose.

To renew at least the decayed inscriptions, would rescue from oblivion many a worthy name, would supply the curious with many authentic dates and documents,

ements, and would afford the daily visitors of those venerable ailes—so many more incentives to tread the glorious path, or emulate the milder virtues, of their fathers.

And for this, surely, no very large sum would be necessary. Were a few gentlemen to take up the matter, and to procure an estimate of the expence; it is scarcely to be doubted that a generous and liberal contribution would soon enable them to complete this useful, I had almost said pious, work.

Yours, &c. PHILOTAPHON.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

TO reconcile the immense difference in length and breadth between Busching's and Mr. Boswell's account of the dimensions of Corfica, P. H. in p. 728, supposes that the "error" may arise from *miles* instead of *leagues*. But 32 leagues will not amount to 150 miles, nor 12 leagues to 53, the length and breadth assigned to that island respectively by those two authors. But, if it be recollected that the German geographer speaks of *German miles*, and that a German mile is *nearly* equal to *five* of ours, the difference will vanish: as $32 \times 5 = 160$, and $12 \times 5 = 60$.

When was there a general return made to Parliament by all the parishes of their particular charities? and how are copies of any such to be obtained, as has been done for Dorset and Leicestershire*, p. 648?

I am very curious to know how the stone, mentioned in p. 667, at July 18, was "forced to a great height in the air" by the undermining of a lime-pit, and request your correspondent to explain it.

Is it not ridiculous that a Christian clergyman should address an Ode to a truly Christian king wholly made up of prayers to heathen Gods—Hygeia, Neptune, Phœbus, and the Muses? The excellence of the poetry cannot atone for the absurdity, to say no worse, of the plan; nor could I read the Ode in p. 745 without the liveliest indignation on that account.

It has been clearly proved before the magistrates that George Howe, p. 763, killed himself in a fit of insanity, and

* Ans. The returns were made in 1786. They have never yet been printed; but copies of any particular parish, or county, may be obtained, at the House of Commons, by any respectable person who is willing to be at the expence of a transcript. EDIT.

that he was under *no compulsion* at Mrs. Hanau's on the 15th of August.

It is recorded, p. 774, that the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Stopford was *elected* bishop of Cork and Ross. In Ireland the ceremony of an election does not take place, as the king, instead of issuing a *congé d'Elire*, appoints to a bishoprick by *patent* under the great seal.

Yours, &c. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 15.

IN perusing lately one of your *Magazines*, which contained a justly commended advice of a Grecian chief to his son, I could not avoid remarking its resemblance to the precept of *another* hero on the like occasion. The coincidence not only of sentiments, but likewise expression, in characters and among manners so dissimilar, will perhaps excuse this notice of them.

David, king of Israel, after informing his son in very expressive terms of his approaching dissolution, proceeds:

"Be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man."

Αὐτὸ ἀρτίστιον καὶ ὑπεροχὸν ἡμῶν ἐστὶν ἄλλων.

In a paper of the Rambler (the Criticism on Epistolary Writings), the author says,

"The observations with which Walsh has introduced his pages of inanity, are such as give him *little claim* to the rank assigned him by Dryden among the criticks. 'Letters,' says he, 'are intended as resemblances of conversation; and the chief excellences of conversation are good-humour and good breeding.' This remark, equally valuable for its novelty and propriety, he dilates and enforces with an appearance of complete acquiescence in his own discovery."

But we are told, in the conclusion of Walsh's Life, that

"To his Poems and Letters is prefixed a *very judicious Preface* on epistolary composition and amorous poetry."

How are these inconsistent criticisms to be reconciled? By the first we may believe Johnson would have been willing to abide. In the latter, was he prompted, when discussing the claims of acknowledged merit, by any thing like a wish of exalting mediocrity? D. F.

FRIEND URBAN,

IN thy farrago for the eighth month, amongst other detestable matter, thou didst put forth, by way of puzzle-pate for thy readers, a certain antient enigmatical distich in words as followeth:

"Tolle

“Tolle caput, currit; ventrem conjunge, volabit; [has.”

Addo pedem, comedas; et sine ventre, bi-
And, verily, the disguise, under which the meaning thereof cunningly lurketh, did, for some time, not a little confound my faculty of penetration; even until, by the gnawing of consideration, I had shortened every nail; an exercise which, as thou very well knowest, contributeth mightily to the solving of literary difficulties. *Tandem tamen vici.* Thou wilt, therefore, receive herewith an explanation; which, as the spirit of poetry did then move me, appears in metrical apparel. But I deem it needful first to give thee to understand that, in the

above lines, it hath pleased the ingenious proposer (whoever he was, whether *monk*, as thy correspondent supposes, or *monkey*, is not material) to play a little with the word *muscatum*, by him erroneously taken for *muscatum* (or rather *musceus*), which signifieth a *sparrowhawk*, but which seldom occurreth, inasmuch as it savoureth not a little of barbarism.

Lo! here followeth the solution:

Mus, fugiens hostem, timido pede currit in antrum;

Sole sub ardenti *muscu* molesta volat.

Muscatum comedas, placeat si forte palato

Iste cibus: *muscum* da mihi pingue, bibam.

A Weightienâ Nundinali, 23 mens. nov.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF COMMONS.

March 27.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill for the encouragement and disciplining such troops and companies as should voluntarily enrol themselves in towns, or on the coasts, for the general defence of the country at large. He said, the bill in fact was only a transcript of one for the same purpose in the year 1482, except with a small difference, which he would state. By the former bill, they were not liable to be called upon except in a case of actual invasion; by the present, they might be called out on great and imminent danger of one; this he conceived necessary, that the inland counties might have time to march and meet the danger if required. This bill also permitted the enrolment of such as voluntarily chose to assist the lord-lieutenant or sheriff in quelling any insurrection in their own or adjoining county. The bill was then read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

March 28.

Lord *Lauderdale*, after arguing for some time on the illegality of levying troops by subscription, moved, “that it is dangerous and unconstitutional to levy money for public use by private subscription, contribution, or benevolence, without the consent of Parliament.”

Lord *Hawkebury* opposed the motion, and moved the previous question.

The Lord Chancellor gave his opinion

in favour of the legality of the measure now under discussion, and gave his vote for the previous question.

Several of their Lordships spoke; after which the House divided, for Lord *Lauderdale's* motion 6, proxy 1; against it 82, proxies 22.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Ryder* presented a bill for indemnifying certain governors in the West Indies for permitting commodities to be therein imported in foreign bottoms; which was read the first time.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means; and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (who observed; that the bargain he had concluded on the present occasion was more to the advantage of the publick than that of last year), came to a resolution to grant his Majesty the sum of 740,666l. 13s. 4d. to be raised by way of lottery for the present year; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Sheridan* prefaced a motion on the subject of *voluntary contributions* with a speech of very considerable length, in which he contended, that the measure referred to by Ministers, in causing his Majesty to apply to his subjects on any pretext whatever for money, otherwise than through that House, was not only directly against the spirit of the Constitution, but against the very letter of the statute law. In substantiating these allegations, he was necessarily obliged to go into a very minute, legal, and historical detail of the different precedents

cedents and the practices which had formerly obtained—that bore a similitude to the present question. He dwelt particularly on the case of Mr. Oliver St. John, who, in the year 1615, in the reign of James I. remonstrated in the most constitutional and argumentative language against such a practice, which at that period was enforced, and for which Mr. St. John was sentenced by that odious court, the Star-chamber, to a very heavy fine, and imprisonment during the king's pleasure. The particular statute which, he asserted, was directly in the face of such a practice, was of the 13th Charles II. which legalized such subscriptions at that particular period, in limited sums, for a specific purpose: and, when that was answered, the statute declared them to be illegal afterwards. He concluded with a motion to the following effect: “that, in the opinion of the House, it is a dangerous and unconstitutional measure for Government to solicit money from the people for any public purposes, &c. otherwise than through that House.

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

The Attorney General entered at large into the question of legality, which he apprehended to be involved in the present motion. He had always thought the discussion of abstract questions improper, and that idea had guided him in his vote on the question of the Hessian troops being landed in this country; and, therefore, to discuss it was improper. When the present subject was brought forward on a former night, he confessed that what he heard surprized him. He did not decide in his own mind, however, until he had examined the subject; but, having done so, he owned his surprize was increased instead of being diminished, that gentlemen should now hold doctrines so opposite to what had passed in the year 1782; and he desired the ingenuity of man to shew that the present measure was different from the measures taken by Ministers in 1782, in the light in which gentlemen on the other side endeavoured to place it; and he would undertake to shew, that the opinions of Lords Camden, Ashburton, and others (to whom he paid very handsome compliments), on the case of 1778, did not in the least degree apply to the case now in question. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Lewis seconded the Attorney-general's motion. He conceived it le-

gal to give, but not to receive, subscriptions, until Parliament had authorized them.

Mr. Fox supported the original motion. Mr. Wyndham spoke against it.

At two o'clock in the morning the question was clamourously called for; when there appeared for the previous question 204, against it 34.

H. OF LORDS.

March 31.

Heard Mr. Grant in a Scotch appeal.

In the Commons, the same day, a bill was ordered, to continue the Slave-carrying bill.

A new writ was ordered for Cambridge, in the room of Lord Euston, appointed Ranger of the Parks.

H. OF LORDS.

April 1.

The House in a Committee went through the alien and the whale-fishery bills, and received from the Commons the new militia bill.

In the Commons, the same day, upon the motion for the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee upon the bill for regulating the volunteer associations for the defence of this country, Mr. Francis wished to know, whether this bill was to operate as a preclusion of the abstract question, which has been so much agitated of late, respecting benevolences?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, there was nothing contained in the bill which applied to the subject whatever. At the same time he had no hesitation to repeat his former assertion on the legality of such subscriptions, as applicable to the establishment of forces to be approved of by Parliament.

Mr. Serjeant Adair declared he would propose a clause in the bill to legalize such subscriptions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, considering such a clause as superfluous, expressed his determination to oppose it.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee, Mr. Hobart in the chair; when

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted several clauses, which were discussed at considerable length. The report was received, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday, and the bill to be printed in the interim, which was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

April 2.

The whale-fishery and the callico bills were read the third time, and passed.

Heard counsel on the adjourned appeal, *Aglionby versus Maxwell*.

In the Commons, the same day, the prize ships and the Norfolk Island judicature bills were presented the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

April 3.

Lord *Hawkebury* introduced a bill for the revival of the shipping navigation act, which was read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Major *Mailand* said, he supposed the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have no objection to the motion he was about to have the honour of submitting to the House; that the official accounts published in the Gazette, respecting the last campaign, might be printed for the use of the members of that House. Thus collected in one view, gentlemen would find it less difficult to compare and draw their conclusions from them. It was his intention to follow up this motion with another; namely, a return of all the guns, ammunition, and stores, which the British troops left behind them on their retreat from Dunkirk, and their evacuation of Toulon. Every man in France was already in possession of this information, and it could not therefore lead to any mischief to withhold it from the House. The Major then moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before that House, copies or extracts of the return of the guns and military stores left by the British troops on their retreat from Dunkirk, and on the evacuation of Toulon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer conceived the motion unnecessary, and combated it on that ground.

Sir *James Murray* said, that when the resolution of retreating from Dunkirk was adopted, it was so hastily pursued, that it was impossible to give a better account of the loss than he had done in the Gazette alluded to. He took it from the commander of the artillery, and he believed it would not be found to vary much from the real loss, on comparison with a more accurate statement.

Mr. *Grey* said, in all former wars it

had been usual to present monthly accounts to the House of the killed and wounded.—The question was negatived without a division.

H. OF LORDS.

April 4.

The royal assent was given by commission to 13 public and 3 private bills.

The order of the day, for the Lords to be summoned, being read;

Earl *Stanhope* rose, and, after having touched on a variety of recent occurrences, and animadverted with great vehemence on the horrid and atrocious proposition of exciting insurrections in France, his Lordship concluded by reading a long resolution, the substance of which was, any interference by the Ministers of this country in the internal affairs of France would meet with the disapprobation of that House. His reason for bringing his motion forward in the shape of a resolution was, that it might remain on the journals of the House.

Lord *Grenville*, in the strongest terms, expressed his disapprobation of the motion.

After a few words from the Lord Chancellor, the resolution was negatived without a division.

Lord *Grenville* then moved, that it might be expunged from the journals, which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. *Beaufoy* in the chair.

Mr. *Dundas*, in a most able speech, called the attention of the House to the situation of the affairs of the East India Company. He said, that, as he did not see those Gentlemen present who usually attended when he opened his budget, to make their observations upon it, he supposed they were perfectly satisfied with the accounts which he had laid before the House. He then proceeded, in the most accurate manner, to state the various particulars of the revenues and expences of the various presidencies in India. In the course of his speech he paid some very elegant compliments to the conduct of Marquis *Corwallis* in India, both as a statesman and soldier; the whole of which was such as reflected equal lustre on his wisdom and integrity. Mr. *Dundas*, having drawn a most favourable view of the state of the revenues and affairs in India, concluded with moving several resolutions, which were agreed to.

H. OF

H. OF LORDS.

April 7.

Earl *Lauderdale* was not, he said, in his place when a motion made on Friday last was agitated; but rumour had told him of one of the most extraordinary proceedings he had ever heard — that of a noble Lord on the woolsack putting the question only on one part of that motion, and disregarding the rest.

Earl *Carnarvon* defended the propriety of the conduct of the House, and said the learned Lord acted by the unanimous concurrence of all the Lords present, but *one*.

The Bishop of *Recheſter* defended the Chancellor, and said, had the noble Earl been present, he also must have reproached the scandalous preamble that so justly was expunged from the journals.

Earl *Stanbops* defended the propriety of his motion, and said, that the conduct of the Chancellor was *irregular, atrocious, and infamous*.

The Chancellor ordered the words to be taken down.

Earl *Stanbops* cried out to mind that he said *if*.

The Bishop of *Recheſter* moved that the bar be cleared; and all strangers were ordered to withdraw: but it is understood, that, on explanation being made, the matter was dropped.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rofs* presented the lottery bill, which was read the first time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a bill to enable Frenchmen to enlist as soldiers in certain regiments on the Continent, and to enable his Majesty to grant commissions to French officers, to be paid by this country. These troops are never to be landed in England but for the sake of rendezvousing, and then to be confined to a certain specified district. Those who were to be enlisted in this country were not to be formed into corps here, but immediately sent to the Continent.

After some very short observations from two or three members, the motion was put and carried.

The volunteer corps bill was read the third time. Mr. Serjeant *Adair* moved a clause to legalize the subscriptions through the country.

Mr. *Sberidan* seconded the motion.

Sir *Pepper Arden* opposed the reception of the clause, on the ground that it implied a doubt of the legality of the subscriptions. The clause was negatived without a division, and the bill passed.

H. OF LORDS.

April 8.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne*, after a short preface, moved for the production of the circular letter addressed to the lords lieutenants of the counties, &c. in 1782, suggesting the mode of putting the country in a posture of defence, against an invasion. The motion being negatived without a division, the noble Marquis next moved for all the answers to that circular letter; on which the House divided, Contents 18, Non Contents 56.

Lord *Lauderdale*, according to his promise, entered into the proceeding of the House on Friday last, on the motion of his noble friend, Lord *Stanbops*; and stated the case to be, that between the time of the motion being made by his noble friend and the time of its being put by the Chancellor, a part of that motion was dropped, so as to be read to the House in a mutilated and garbled state. Being decidedly of opinion, that no motion or amendment could be determined by the House but by collecting their votes as contents or non-contents, he moved a resolution to that effect.

Lord *Turlow* perfectly concurred with the noble Earl in all he had said respecting the necessity and propriety of observing the form of the House, and how much the dignity, authority, and privileges of its members depended thereon; but, on the other hand, he contended, that the House were not obliged to bear with insults, and allow them to be recorded in their journals. His Lordship said, he would move the previous question.

Earl *Carnarvon* insisted that the amendment was regularly put by the Chancellor, and received the unanimous vote of the House; the noble mover himself assented to it. It was true, he lamented the fate of his deceased offspring, but followed the remains of it to the grave, and sang a solemn requiem on it.

The Earl of *Carlisle* supported the proceeding of the Chancellor, as it was the unanimous vote of the House.

Earl *Stanbops* defended his resolutions, and wished some noble Lord would move that they might be restored; and concluded by saying, that, if the Speaker of the House of Commons had omitted to put the motion in the words given by the mover, he would have had his wig pulled off his head, and his gown torn from his back. The previous question was carried without a division.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 22.

YOUR correspondent T. W. p. 620, col. 2, may be referred to Mr. Boswell's second edition of his "Life of Dr. Johnson," iii. 467, *note*, or to "The principal Corrections and Additions to the first Edition" [see your *January Magazine*, p. 60], for another satisfactory vindication of the passage objected to in our Burial Service.

P. 600, col. 2, l. 47, read "Fog's;" and p. 603, col. 2, l. 7, for "last" read "February."

P. 638—641. Your insertion of Mr. Cleghorn's valuable paper, describing his repeated use of vinegar as the most powerful remedy for burns and scalds, strongly proves your benevolence as well as his. Mr. May, however, in p. 1076 of your last volume, seems not to consider this prescription as of equal efficacy with cold water. Let the Faculty decide. It would be kind if some of them would also decide, whether the famous Scots Pills of Dr. Anderson, sold by English, are of exactly the same nature with those sold by Dicey; and, if there be any difference, which are the most salutary.

P. 685, col. 1, read "Maclaine;" as also in the title-page.

P. 688, col. 2. S. E. may find Bishop Lloyd's letter already printed in Mr. Gutch's "Collectanea Curiosa," I. 253—269, No. XXVI.

P. 689, col. 2. The book, "for the favourable reception" of which good Dr. Hales expresses his obligation to Bishop Hildesley, was "A Treatise on Ventilators. Part second. Lond. 1758." The first Part appeared in 1743 under the title of "A Description of Ventilators." In both of these publications he dwells much upon the pernicious effects of drams, to which he refers in this letter "written at fourscore."

P. 700, col. 1, 12, "the Hon." should be erased; and for "How" we should read "Howe," according to my copy of the second edition of his admirable book. In p. 84 of your *January Magazine* you have recorded the destruction of his mansion at Gretworth, in Northamptonshire, by fire. In the church there, on a white marble tablet, is this inscription:

"This monument was erected by Charles Howe, esq. in memory of his dearest wife, ELIZABETH, relict of Sir Henry Dering, knight, who was sole daughter and heiress of Sir William Pargiter, of Gritworth, and of Eleanor, descended of the family of the

Guises, in Gloucestershire. After her first husband's decease without issue, she was married to Mr. Howe, by whom she had three sons and three daughters, of whom Leonora Maria is the only child that survived her. Her other five children are buried with her in a vault in this church. She was born the 5th of May, 1665. She died the 25th of July, 1696."

From Mr. Howe's 105th Meditation, it appears that he was born in the year 1661; as it does, from the 81st, that he had "built a convenient and pleasant house." Can any of your correspondents tell the name of his daughter's husband? Was not Dr. George Macaulay, who married his grand-daughter, afterwards the husband of the famous Historian noticed in p. 685? Did not he become acquainted with his first wife by having resided, as a practitioner in physick, in the neighbourhood of her grandfather? [See p. 824.]

P. 715, col. 2. The inscription under the print of "Sir Richard Stacpoole" occurs in Mr. Granger's fourth octavo, p. 359, 60; where the print itself is thus described: "in armour; Seguita p. from a profile on a monument; James Watson f. large h. sh. mezz. From a private plate, belonging to Mr. Stacpoole, Grosvenor-place, Westminster."

P. 741, col. 2, l. 18, place a *period* after "command;" and the remainder of the paragraph after "Sermons" in line 22. In lines 45, 46, for "the New" read "Dr. Neve's."

P. 742, col. 1, l. 2, 3, read "Lucian;" and in l. 5, after "Ainobius" add "Ausonius;" and read "Brixius;" and in line 8 add another reference to your vol. LXIII. p. 796, 7.

P. 768, col. 1, l. 29, for "Farthingston" read "Farningho;" which, according to Bridges's History of the county, is "now generally called Farthingho." SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 22.

P 686. *Joba Aglionby*, D.D. of Cumberland, is the same person that is mentioned in the Scots Encyclopædia.

P. 688. Bishop Lloyd's letter to Mr. Thomas Price, of Llanwyllen, concerning Jeffrey of Monmouth's History, &c. from the MS. in Bishop Tanner's Collection in the Bodleian library, is published in Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. I. No. XXVI. p. 253; printed at Oxford, 1781.

P. 689, l. 22, r. Machar.

P. 700. I have before me the fourth edition

edition of Mr. Howe's "Devout Meditations," printed at London, in 1772. for Wilson and Nicol, Cadell, &c. in which the author is styled (as he ought to be) simply Charles Howe, esq. In answer to your query as to the author's family, I inform you, that he was the third son of John Grubham Howe, of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, by his wife Annabella, third natural daughter and co-heiress of Emanuel, earl of Sunderland, Lord Scrope of Bolton, whose eldest son, Sir Scrope Howe, was created Viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and was grandfather of the present earl; and his second son, John Grubham Howe, of Stowell, in Gloucestershire, esq. was father of John, called Lord Chedworth. Mr. Charles Howe left one daughter and heiress, Leonora Maria, married to Peter Bathurst, esq. next brother to Allen, the first Earl Bathurst, by whom he had two daughters; of whom the eldest, Leonora, was married to Dr. George Macaulay, who, in 1760, married to his second wife the celebrated Miss Katharine Sawbridge.

P. 727, b. l. 54, for Gilbert r. Guilford.

P. 728, a. l. 21, r. Monceaux.

Ib. l. 39, r. erudite.

Being always thankful for information, I am obliged to you, Mr. Urban, for what you tell us, p. 744, concerning Dr. Holmes's collation of the LXX Version; but it appears to me very extraordinary, that not the smallest pains seem to have been ever taken to obtain subscriptions in London. I have never seen, either in your Magazine (I should have thought a very likely and proper place for literary information), or in any other periodical publication, either daily or monthly, any account either of the *quantum* of the subscription, or of the mode in which, or the persons to whom, it was to be paid. If these particulars were publicly known, I believe that, even in these times of uneasiness, apprehension, and expence, some persons might be found who would willingly contribute, as far as in them lay, toward the forwarding of so good a work.

P. 749, a. l. ult. r. "With verdant beauty," not *bounty*.

P. 764, a. George, not the 5th but the 4th, Earl Waldegrave, left, if my account be correct, a daughter; George, the 5th and last earl; John James, the sixth and present earl, born July 30, 1785; and a third son; besides a second daughter, born about six weeks after her father's death.

P. 771, b. The lady of James Jeffries, esq. was Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Cosby, and widow of Lord Augustus Fitzroy, by whom she was mother of the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Southampton.

Looking into your Magazine in consequence of the death of the late Sir Jas. Johnstone, of Westerhall, bart. I was surprized to find that you seem totally to have overlooked the death of his third brother, Gov. Johnstone: his marriage on Jan. 31, 1782, you have recorded; but his death, which happened at Bristol Hot Wells, May 24, 1787, I can find no mention of. If Sir James be dead without male issue, and his next brother, Lieut. Col. Alexander Johnstone, be also dead without male issue, then his second brother, William Pulteney, esq. according to the assertion in the papers, undoubtedly succeeds; and, in case of his death without male issue, the title will devolve to the only son of his next brother the Governor, whom he left at his decease about four years old. E.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We purposely omit several letters received relative to the Act for regulating the London Militia. Approving, as every good Subject must, the general principles of that Act, as placing the defence of the City in the most constitutional hands, its own Militia, we are not blind to the little blemishes which deform it; and which, we trust, the good sense of the Corporation will induce them to apply to Parliament for a Bill to explain and amend.

AN ANTIQUARIAN TRAVELLER, who has heard much of "the ability and industry" of the Rev. ROBERT SMITH, Rector of Woodston, but has never met with any of his works in print, wishes for some account of his life and writings.

A sincere Admirer of the excellent Mr. Melmoth, translator of Pliny, Cicero, and editor of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne's Letters, wishes to have some account of so respectable a man. Is he the publisher also of Sir George or Sir Charles Beaumont's Miscellany.

E. asks Mr. HOLT the meaning of the word EDDISH, p. 682, l. 6. from bottom.

For the admission of "An Old Friend" we are, as we ought to be, thankful.

Mr. H. Clew, of Birmingham, may save himself the trouble of sending a monthly packet; as the Post-office very honourably returns the postage of impertinent letters.

THE NOTES ON JENNINGS are received. R's SALOP Drawing is with the Engraver, and shall be used as soon as possible; with those of H. of MANCHESTER, PICTOR, &c.

ALBANIUS in our next; with R W's PARAPHRASE ON VIRGIL; S. K.; &c. &c.

339. Polwhele's *History of Devonshire*.

(Continued from p. 734).

SINCE our review of Mr. P's second volume of *Devonshire*, we understand, that, "whatever was interesting in *Antiquity, History, Manufacture, Husbandry, Commerce, &c.* as well as *Natural History*, he purposely shrew out from his collections for each parish; reserving all these subjects for *distinct discussions or dissertations*, such as will compose the first volume." The extracts from his second volume, promised in our last month's Magazine, will shew that it contains many entertaining particulars, and serve as a specimen of what we may expect from the rest.

"*Teignmouth* lies at the bottom of a large bay, formed by two promontories, the Nose on the West, and Portland on the East. It is bounded on the West, North, and East, by the parishes of Bishopsteignton and Dawlish, and on the South by the English channel and the river Teign: its length from East to West is about two miles, and its greatest breadth about one mile and a half. It is situated on a very gentle declivity, rising gradually from the channel and river Teign, and is sheltered from the bleak Northerly and North-Easterly winds by a chain of hills at the back of the town, which also guard it from the effects of thunder-storms. The town is divided into two parishes by the brook called Tame. There are some beautiful views round this place, especially from the West part of the Den. From the point of Haldou, as we enter the inclosures, we are presented with a view of Torbay to the West, the isle of Portland to the East, and the Sidmouth and Lyme cliffs, together with the two navigable rivers, the Exe and the Teign." p. 146.

"*Dawlish*. This parish (the shape of which is very irregular) is about four miles in length. On Dawlish strand there is a handsome row of new buildings, very pleasantly situated. They are about twelve in number, calculated for the temporary residence of genteel families. Dawlish has been long a watering-place of deserved reputation. It hath every conveniency for bathing; the air is remarkably salubrious; the houses, of every description, are good, from the mansion-house to the neat and picturesque cottage; the town is clean and wholesome, and watered with fine refreshing springs; and the walks and rides around it are extremely romantic." p. 151.

"Prince calls *Exmouth* a small hamlet. And, in truth, it was no other than an inconsiderable fishing-town, till one of the juvies of the circuit, in a very infirm state of health, went thither to bathe, and re-

ceived great benefit from the place. This happened about a century ago; which brought Exmouth into repute, first with the people of Exeter, and gradually with the whole county—I might add, indeed, with the whole island; since Exmouth is not only the oldest, but, in general, the best-frequented watering-place in Devonshire. It is furnished with every accommodation necessary to a watering-place. In the mean time, the beauties of Exmouth itself are such as require not the authority of a judge of the circuit to recommend them. Ten miles South from the city of Exeter, it lies near the sea shore between the cliffs, which open, as it were on purpose, to receive it. It is well sheltered from the North-east and South-east winds by some high hills, which rise almost close behind it, and which supply the place with excellent water. It fronts the North and South-west, which points extend from the city to the Berry-head, being a line including, by estimation, about twenty miles. Some of the houses are detached from the main groupe towards the West, and again to the North. The buildings, in general, are low and incommodious; but here and there are some good houses, inhabited by genteel families, which, of late, have made Exmouth their constant residence, and have now the pleasure of meeting in a good assembly-room. The walks are delightfully pleasant, commanding views worthy the pencils of the best masters. From a hill called Chapel hill the eye is presented with the line before-mentioned, broken by several gentle hills, that gradually ascend from the coast on the opposite side of the river; and are covered with lively verdure and woody inclosures—the village of Starcross skirting their bottoms. Behind these hills spring up some bold towering headlands, of varied shapes and unequal heights; through which the eye is still led to distant objects of various kinds, woody summits, and barren rocks, gradually diminishing, so as to form a complete landscape. What greatly adds to the beauty of this view is, the taste shewn in the plantations of Lord Lisburne and Lord Courtenay, whose noble seats also heighten the grandeur of the scene. Nor must we omit to mention the lofty obelisk, and two magnificent Belvideres—one of them lately erected by Sir Robert Palk, which are not only great ornaments, but serve as landmarks to the pilotage of the river. Turning our eyes towards the sea, we have a view of the ocean (commanding an extensive horizon from the Berry-head far to the Eastward), and of every vessel that passes to Torbay, Brixham, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Topsham, and Exeter. On this hill some buildings were lately begun, under the patronage of Mr. Rolle, of Bilton, according to a long projected plan, which, when completely carried into execution,

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tion, will be a beautiful addition to the place. I have mentioned the walks, in general, as furnishing us with pleasant views. But the country at the back of Exmouth is rather disagreeable, from the narrowness and roughness of the roads, which, in truth, are bad on every account, having very high hedges on each side of them, and being of a crumbling gravelly stratum, and covered on the surface with loose stones. The air of this place is remarkably mild; which is proved, indeed, by the fresh verdure of luxuriant trees that border upon the water; though, in most situations so near the sea, vegetation is visibly checked. Exmouth is, undoubtedly, so favourable to persons labouring under consumptive disorders, especially those who have felt the first attack in an inland situation, that many have experienced the good effect of a winter-residence in this place; owing, most probably, to its being sheltered from the Easterly wind, which has often been known to increase the cough, and occasion sudden and fatal hæmorrhages, in watering-places not enjoying this advantage. The rocks afford an abundance of sea-ore, and other marine productions, serviceable to agriculture and medicine, which may be had at the expence only of collecting them." p. 215.

"Of *Sidmouth*, the most antient name was Sidemouth. This parish is partly inclosed with hedges, and, in some places, well-wooded. The elm is its most flourishing tree. The farm-houses are built of cob and stone, and have roofs of thatch, compact and neat, amidst small gardens and large orchards. The farms are small, and each farm is divided into a number of little fields, in a good state of cultivation. The town of Sidmouth is situated amidst two hills, at the mouth of the river Sid, on a bay of the English channel, between Exmouth and Lyme Regis, about eleven miles South-east of Exeter. Though embosomed in this manner by hills, Sidmouth hath, yet, a fine open prospect of the sea. As a watering-place, Sidmouth deserves attention. It is much frequented by people of fashion, near 300 yearly; and there is a constant succession of company. With respect to their accommodation, Sidmouth can boast an elegant ball-room, and, on the beach, a commodious tea-room and shed, frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen. Nor ought we to overlook the new livery-stables nearly opposite the London inn, a neat circular building, with a fountain in the centre. Several good private houses have been lately erected in this town. But Sidmouth is not esteemed merely as the resort of people whose pursuit is pleasure. It is very commonly recommended to invalids, particularly to those who are affected by consumptions, as many of the faculty think this situation equal to the South of France." p. 234.

138. *The rational and improved Practice of Physick.* By William Rowley, M. D. Member of the University of Oxford, the Royal College of Physicians in London, and Physician to the St. Mary-la-Bouche Infirmary, &c. &c. In Four Volumes.

THESE elegant volumes contain new editions, with considerable improvements, of the principal works which the author hath published or written during these last thirty years, except the *Schola Medicinæ universalis nova*, a work in Latin, nearly ready for publication, containing the anatomy, physiology, and special pathology, &c. of the human body, embellished with above 60 copper-plates.

In the first of the present volumes are treatises on female, nervous, hysterical, bilious, and cancerous diseases; and letters on the dangerous tendency of medical vanity, the abuse of hemlock, opium, &c.; in which is found a remarkable cure of a cancerous womb, ulcer of the rectum, &c. with the prescriptions which proved efficacious.

In the second volume are treatises on *madness*, *suicide*, &c.; and a short performance on the definitions of mental diseases, proving, that the alarming affection of his Majesty was not insanity, as supposed by many, but strictly a feverish symptomatic delirium.

"It may be observed," says the author, "that the concluding sentence of the book written at the time has been verified,—that the disorder was not madnes, and the cure would be permanent. It is hoped," he adds, "that the assertion of this important truth, so interesting to the royal family and the nation, will not be considered unnecessary by those who reflect on the many serious consequences attending that alarming event."

It seems, by some expressions in this essay, that the author created a few enemies amongst the faculty at the West end of the town on the occasion, which might be naturally expected. However that may be, he will always stand high in the estimation of every learned, unprejudiced reader and loyal subject, for the manly spirit he has exhibited in advancing truths which may, in future, prevent errors in determining the fate of those who may have a temporary derangement of the mind from *nervous fever*, &c. The author says, "wherever *fever* exists in any temporary mental derangement, the disorder is *not madnes*; for, *madnes* is a long-continued derangement of the mind without fever." In this part there are proper questions for juries

juries when they make enquiries for the purposes of statutes of lunacy. What is advanced on these subjects is precise, learned, and, we believe, irrefutable.

In this second volume are likewise treatises on convulsions and spasms, lethargy, apoplexy, and palsy, the different species of the gout, their *causes* and *rational* treatment, with the excellent effects of the *marine acid* in fits of the gout; which the author has successfully used many years for mitigating the painful symptoms of that last-mentioned disorder. This work on the gout exposes many fallacies concerning that grievous disorder, and teaches the arthritics what they may expect from the most skilful medical and dietetic treatment. Next, observations on *dogs supposed mad* are delivered; an entire new production, which throws new and clear light on that horrid affection. It is fully proved, that no dog was ever *mad*; the histories on this subject have been often fallacious, the treatment hath been irrational, and new methods are proposed for the prevention and cure of the disease that has been to alarming in all ages. The author's method of treatment is, first to tie a tape, garter, or ligature, very tightly above the wound made by the animal; then to make an incision above the bite, to cleanse the wound with soap and water, or water alone, which is to be kept discharging. Dipping in the sea, the Ormskirk and other celebrated remedies, are shewn to be inadequate to any purposes of cure; for, the Doctor proves the disorder of the dog to be a *puirid fever sui generis*, of an infectious nature, and what has been called madness is merely the *feverish phrenzy*, or delirium. Internally is recommended *tonics*, both as a preventive and cure; amongst which, bark, the vitriolic acid, and aromatics, claim the preference. For a farther acquaintance with this valuable treatise we must refer our readers to the work itself, which is written with that independent spirit and judgement which are strikingly shewn in most of the writings of this experienced and learned physician.

In the third volume is a treatise on 148 diseases of the eyes, with six well-engraved plates, exhibiting the doctrine of vision. This work (which we have lately noticed separately, p. 648) well merits the attention of all surgeons who wish to know the errors universally practised in treating diseases of the eyes, as likewise what the experienced author says

in his improved treatment of inflammations, fistula lachrymalis, and all the species of partial or total blindness, &c. It is methodically and logically arranged, under heads agreeably to the anatomy and physiology of vision; with a chapter on the judicious application of spectacles to remedy various defects of sight.

To this volume is added a short treatise, containing all that has ever been known in medical electricity. This is entirely new, and explains all the rational modes of electrifying, with the disorders in which electricity may be useful. The reasons are given why the nervous are so low-spirited when a *North-easterly* or *Easterly* wind blow, which deprives the air of the electric fluid, and induces some to commit suicide. There are likewise some curious observations on the use of electricity in pulmonary consumptions; for which, however, the author is of opinion, that a voyage to the West Indies is the most certain cure of that English malady, which destroys in this country so many thousands annually.

The fourth volume commences with a treatise on the cure of swelled and ulcerated legs *without rest*; which subject has undergone many improvements since the original publication in 1769. In this work it is proved, that all former doctrines on the subject, delivered by Sharpe and others, are erroneous; that ulcers may injure the constitution by the absorption of injurious matter: many thousands of cures, says the author, have confirmed the excellent utility of the doctrines here advanced, performed on persons who had been lame with sores from one to twenty or thirty years.

The next is a treatise on the malignant ulcerated sore throat; to which is added, the causes of deaths in the putrid, hospital, jail, scarlet fevers, &c.; which the author attributes to the injudicious use of cooling saline remedies, bleeding, &c. in the commencement of these complaints: and he recommends bark, the acid of vitriol, cordials, and wine, from the beginning to the termination of these dangerous fevers; and he confirms the utility of the practice by proving, that not above 5 in 100 have died at the St. Mary-la-Bonne infirmary; whereas, by an estimate made by the author in his various travels through Europe, and in the West Indies and America, above 60 or 70 perish in 100 by the obstinate perseverance in old errors; which, the author observes, are with great difficulty eradicated.

eradicated*. Then follows medical advice to the army and navy serving in European or hot climates, with English prescriptions; observations on gun-shot wounds, and the necessity of an early amputation in hot climates; a tract on the yellow fever. Had our author's methods been well known lately at Philadelphia, perhaps some thousands of lives might have been saved, as likewise in the plague of Eastern countries. This may be considered an excellent family-book on physick.

The conclusive work is a complete treatise on diet; in which the author, with his usual acumen, consults many writers on these subjects. The doctrines of nutrition, and observations on all the foods, drinks, &c. used in the whole habitable world, would make the major part of this new production, in which much erudition is displayed, especially in the application of diet to the old, young, healthy, sick, and all the different constitutions of mankind.—If we recollect rightly, we remember a work of the author's on the venereal disease; in which was condemned all rough methods of treatment, &c. Why this work is not republished in the present collection, in which it certainly deserved a place, we cannot comprehend.

These works of Dr. Rowley contain criticisms on almost every branch of medicine. The author seems not attached to any sect or party of physick, but examines the whole with a cautious eye, and exposes and refutes many errors. But this has not been done, as appears by some passages in the author, without exciting illiberality. The motto to his letters against Dr. Hunter is, *Cur igitur nefas reperiri aliquid a nobis quod ante non fuerit?* which, if we recollect right, is a passage in Quintilian. The letters are written with great spirit and force of reasoning; from which we quote the following:

“It is the common fate of improvers to be loaded with scurrility and rancorous censure: it is the duty of the censured, under such circumstances, to be vigilant, and to rise superior to the shafts of envy. No person who discovers, or wishes to discover, what hath been before unknown, has any right to expect more candour than former

* The author attacks the doctrines of Fothergill, Huxham, Pringle, Fordyce, Wall, Gregory, Cullen, &c. &c. No wonder, then, the Doctor has created some enemies: for, mankind hear their defects with disgust, and seldom forget the censurer.

distinguished improvers have experienced. An ambitious zeal to excel will ever produce envious calumniators: the most benevolent friends of society have, at first, been treated as enemies of human nature; not because the detractor thought them so, but because it is expedient, in the opinion of the indolent, that superior merit should be crushed, lest the assumed pretensions of those who shine in the common beaten paths of erroneous practice should be obscured.

“Again: under such circumstances what can be expected but misinterpretation, false judgement, and opposition to every innovation or generous attempt at excellence, or the advancement of learning? Men are the only true judges of merit, and are most ready to acknowledge the skill and genius of others who possess superior merit and judgement themselves.

“The reiterated underhand attempts to injure my medical character have often increased my friends and reputation. Mankind determine by facts, not specious pretensions. A physician, who has seen eight or nine thousand patients annually, for near thirty years, must be considered experienced. He becomes too publicly known to receive much injury from the private slanders of those whose slender experience and practice were never directed to any objects except pecuniary emolument. The world bears the false, malignant assertions, and laughs at the envy of the miserable inventors. These observations are promulgated to guard society against the shafts of malice, too often directed against the most zealous and humane attempts to alleviate human misery.

“Shielded, however, as I conceived myself by truth, all their private injuries or falsehoods were disregarded; for, no one, *suo nomine*, assailed my structures. My greatest crimes, however, seem to have been the acquisition of extensive practice and illustrious friends.”

These animadversions were written formerly, and perhaps not without some provoking causes. However this may be, the works must stand or fall by their own merit; and we make not the least doubt, that, the more they are read and scrutinized, the more they will be admired for the important truths they contain. The reasonings are clear and satisfactory; hypothesis is excluded; the numerous prescriptions must be very useful to junior practitioners; and the *new mode* of treating every disease according to the peculiarities of every individual constitution, which is the author's invention, will, we venture to pronounce, stand the test of all future ages. It is much to the honour of the author,

author, engaged as he is in the busiest scenes of town practice, that he has sacrificed those hours to study and reflection which most others spend in company, dissipation, or conviviality. We do not hesitate to recommend the perusal of the volumes before us to the faculty, the philosopher, and gentleman, with whom, we doubt not, they will merit a place in most libraries. They contain a valuable treasure of practical knowledge, gained by long experience and extensive practice, sound reasonings, drawn from anatomical facts, and improvements in the art that seem to bid fair to form a new epoch in the practice of physick.

239. *The History of the Campaign of 1794, between the Armies of France, under Generals Dumourier, Valenciennes, and the Allies under the Duke of Brunswick; with an Account of what passed in the Thuilleries on the 10th of August.* By J. Money, *Marchal de Camp in the Service of Louis Sixteenth.*

EVERY thing which tends to illustrate this portion of modern history cannot fail of being alike interesting in itself and acceptable to the publick. The volume before us must be peculiarly so, from the circumstances under which it was written.—Col. Money is a gallant English officer, who has served with great honour and reputation in different wars. Not being employed at home, his attachment to military service, and his desire of experience and knowledge in his profession, induced him to offer his assistance to the French war-minister at the beginning of the campaign here mentioned, and, as the reader will observe, long before hostilities with this country were imagined probable. The Colonel accordingly received an honourable appointment, the duties of which he discharged with courage and fidelity. The very moment that the aspect of affairs convinced the author that war betwixt this country and France was inevitable, he resigned his commission into the hands of General Dumourier, and returned, not without much personal risk, to England.

We have in this publication the testimony of an eye-witness with respect to some of the most memorable events which have taken place on the Continent within the last four years; and, when we consider how interesting these events have been in themselves, and to what momentous consequences they will

not improbably lead, we cannot help thinking that the thanks of the publick are essentially due to Colonel Money. His narrative will be found to be written with the energetic simplicity of a soldier; yet, from the various anecdotes which it communicates, the characters it delineates, and the scenes which it unfolds, it forms, on the whole, not only an entertaining but very instructive volume.

Our duty to the author and our readers will now be sufficiently discharged by inserting a few extracts, as a proof of the abilities of the one, and with a view to the entertainment of the other. The night of the 10th of August has been so variously represented by the different prejudices of different parties, that the following account of it by our author, who was present, seems to have a particular claim for insertion:

“A little before twelve at night, on the 9th, my aide de camp came into my room, and informed me that the Marcellais, and the mob of St. Antoine, were going to attack the Thuilleries, intending to massacre the royal family; that the drums were beating to arms in every district in Paris, and the tocsin sounding. He asked me what I intended to do—I desired a few moments to consider. I then told him, I would certainly go to the palace; that the King, who had made me a General in his army, had a claim on my exertions, and I would risk my life to defend him.—I was gone to bed—I rose immediately, and we dressed ourselves in our uniforms, and went to the Thuilleries.—We met no-one in the street, but a battalion of national guards with two pieces of cannon, who were going to the palace.—We joined them, and entered the court at the same time.—We found M. Lajard the ci-devant minister, and M. Dabanourt, at the corps de garde, and with them several general officers—I told them I was come to protect the person of the King, as far as an individual could do so, and asked for a firelock, if there was one to spare; my reception was flattering and honourable; they exclaimed, *Voilà un véritable Anglois.* I then went up into the King's apartments with an old General, who wore a star and red riband, but whose name I now forget; there we found near a hundred officers in different orders, all of whom shewed me great civility.

“During the night, reports were brought every half hour of the movements of the Marcellais; we heard three cannons fired, which we considered as signals, but of what we could not tell; an awful silence succeeded each that in every apartment of the palace. Before I had ascended into the royal apartments, I had seen Fethion* in the court be-

* Mayor of Paris.

law; he was considered by some as a spy. A man, seeing me in a General's uniform, told me, he thought that he ought to be *gardé à vue*; but as this did not concern me, I referred him to M. Lajard, Adjutant-general to the corps de garde.

"When the commandant general of the national guards, M. Mandart, was sent for to the Hotel de Ville, he there found a new municipality formed; he produced an order, signed by Pethion and two municipal officers, to defend the Thuilleries, and repel force by force. They took this order from him, and ordered him to prison; but at the door of the Hotel de Ville he was assassinated, and his body thrown into the river; this, however, was not known in the palace, or, if it was, it was thought prudent not to communicate it; yet, perhaps, this, with other murders committed in the night, contributed not a little to determine the King to quit the palace.

"At six in the morning we were told the King intended going to the Assembly for protection; that Pethion had left the palace between two and three, having been sent for to the National Assembly, which had been sitting all night. I fortunately took the resolution of going there also, and endeavoured to get in before the King arrived, thinking it would be difficult to obtain admission when he should be there; but, when we came to the National Assembly, the guards refused to admit us*. I then took off my epaulettes, and got back to my hotel, having passed a battalion of national guards on the place de Vendôme, but at some distance †. I arrived at my hotel rue de Petite Pierre unmolested. At half after nine I was called, and informed that the Muffeilles had brought four pieces of cannon to the Caroufal, and were going to fire on the palace, intending to level it with the ground. At a quarter

* "Well may I say fortunately, for, since writing this, I have read M. de St. Croix's *Histoire de la Conspiration du 10 Août*, p. 62.

† "Un cortège plus nombreux encore que celui du matin, s'avance pour accompagner LL. MM. mais elles congédient tous ceux qu'on devoit absolu n'enchaîner pas auprès d'elles, à qui l'entrée de l'Assemblée seroit interdit. Du geste et de la voix elles défendent de les suivre."—*Translation*: "A band yet more numerous than that of the morning advance to accompany their Majesties; but they dismissed all those whom positive duty did not compel to be near them, to whom admission to the Assembly would have been denied. By their gestures, and by words, indeed, they forbade them to follow them."

† "Several murders had been committed here in the night, and, had they known whence I came, I had not escaped, "des horreurs inconnues jusques alors commises à la place Vendôme." P. 12, by a National Guard.

before ten the firing began; it even then appeared to me, that there was a possibility to put a stop to the firing and the effusion of human blood. It has since been made evident that such a scheme was preposterous in the extreme, however its humanity may recommend it. My design was to have gone to the Caroufal with a white flag, and I had tied a white handkerchief to my cane for this purpose; but the English who were in the hotel prevented my going out, and to them I may truly say I am indebted for my life."

The following extract, also, must be interesting to the reader:

"Carra slept in my room, and supped with me that night. I had a tête à tête with him for two hours; I reproached the measures taken; he said, the generality of the Republic had more at heart the advantage the country would derive from this arrangement than their own glory; that they wished to gain the friendship of the Prussians, and hoped by this lenity effectually to do so; that there was nothing they wished for more than an alliance with Prussia, and to crush the house of Austria; a chimerical speculation; but it is natural for people to believe what most they desire.

"We talked about the King.—I asked what they intended doing with him; he said probably bring him to trial; I expressed my hopes, that they did not mean to put him to death; he said, possibly not; some were for banishment. I told him, I thought the best step to be taken was to send him to some town on the frontiers of Spain, giving him a princely income, and a guard of 1000 men for his protection; that it would answer no purpose to take away his life, as there were so many heirs to the crown out of their power; in short, I used every argument I could think of to convince him of the disgrace it would be to the nation to take away his life; and I verily believe, at that time, Carra was of this opinion; however, I afterwards perceived he was one of those miscreants* who voted for the unfortunate King's death.

"Two reasons, which have not occurred to every one, operated probably with the assembly to commit this horrid deed. They knew that the greater part of their generals were inclined to a monarchical government, as well as most of the officers of the troops of the line, and by getting rid of the King they thought they should prevent a civil war, at least during the minority of the Dauphin.

"The other reason which strikes me is, that all the powers of Europe were adverse to acknowledge the Republic, though the Prussians had done it in the capitulations of Verdun and Longwy, and probably they thought by the King's death it must be acknowledged; certainly they had nothing so much at heart. The officers supposed that

* This monster has since lost his head.

after the King of Prussia's Generals had signed the capitulations of Verdun and Longwy to the Republic of France, there could be no doubt about it; but events proved otherwise. I make this short digression to let the reader see the causes that had an effect on the operations of this campaign, which otherwise might have ended very differently.

"We halted at Pillon the next day, to give the Prussians an opportunity to retire at their leisure, and I do not believe we exchanged another shot with them, while they were in the French territories; and had the French armies proceeded no farther here, and shown moderation in the hour of success, it might have been a happy circumstance for themselves, and productive of peace to all Europe; but they were too elated to think they should ever meet with a check.

"On the 20th of October, the army of Valence marched to Petit Sivy, a small village on the left of Longwy, about two English miles; and General Kellerman took a position on the right of Longwy, and the two Generals waited on the Duke of Brunswick at Martin Fontaine, where the capitulation of Longwy was signed. Generals Valence and Kellerman were amicably received, and the Duke of Brunswick's eldest son came back with Madam Valence, and dined with her. No one dared to doubt at this hour of an alliance with Prussia; yet, from the temper of the times, I never for a moment conceived it probable. I knew the Austrians and Prussians were by no means well together; indeed, no great cordiality can easily be made to subsist between troops who have for ages past been accustomed to look on each other as enemies. After the capitulation of Longwy, General Valence ordered the terms to be read to the troops.

"I must say a word about the deplorable situation of the Prussians at this time. Those who came to Longwy, by the route the Prussians had taken, were tired of counting the number of dead horses they passed. The few houses that are on the road were full of dying men; many lay by the side dead or expiring. The air was infected, and communicated the Prussian malady not only to the troops, but to all the inhabitants in this part of the country. There was scarcely an officer or soldier in our army at this time who was not more or less indisposed; but, from the mode of living of the French soldiers, this disorder was less fatal to them than to other troops, and I am surprised it is not adopted in our armies."

The reader will now have seen sufficient to be satisfied that the commendation which we have ventured to bestow on this volume is well warranted by the subject and nature of its contents. As it will probably soon be called for in a second edition, we wish a little more at-

tention to be paid to the correction of typographical errors.

140. *The Confessions of James Baptiste Cousteau, Citizen of France; written by himself, and translated from the Original French by Robert Jephson, Esq. Illustrated with Nine Engravings. 2 vols.*

THIS is an attempt to turn into ridicule the enormities of France since the frenzy of revolutions and reformation seized upon that unhappy country, and to laugh into philanthropy those who cannot be reasoned with. It may be very clever, and it may be a translation from the French; but we profess ourselves unable to discover the one, or to divert ourselves of doubts respecting the other.

141. *The Consequences of the Vice of Gaming, as they affect the Welfare of Individuals and the Stability of Church Government, considered: A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of Winchester. By Thomas Rennell, M. A. Prebendary of Winton, and Rector of St. Magnus, London Bridge.*

FROM Heb. xii. 1. Mr. R, whose performances we have had occasion to commend before (LXIII. 1122), takes occasion to remonstrate against the dangerous and spreading prevalence of the vice of gaming. We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of submitting to our readers the following passages, as inducements to an attentive perusal of the sermon itself, which is illustrated with learned notes.

"Think that in all these scenes which every day announces to us as exhibiting in the politer part of the Metropolis, when rank and elegance combine their powerful and fascinating delusions, when every external decoration which art and splendour can devise, is subsidiary to them—think that, in the midst of these seductive scenes, you see *Ruin, Fraud, Eggery, and untimely Death*—think that you see the hand of the *SUICIDE* lifted against himself, and that *SUICIDE* your own *HARLING CHILD*! gone forward to the bar of eternal justice as a swift witness against the *AUTHORS OF HIS EXISTENCE*, for having early sown in him the seeds of temporal destruction and eternal death—and *THEY*, if possible, think the faithful Ministers of Christ too importunate when they exhort you to flee, in the *early stages* of these calamities, as for your lives, when they warn you, even in those habits which to careless and unthinking minds appear of an indifferent tendency, not to spurn the dictates of nature and conscience, and to expose those whom God has consigned to your protection and care to the flood gates of such wickedness, anguish, and desolation!"

"It

"It is difficult indeed to conceive what interest any one, ruined by a course of vice, can have in the welfare of his country: it is still more difficult to conceive that this regard should exist in Gamesters. Any claim to patriotism in such men furnishes perhaps one of the most stupendous instances of impudence in asserting, and of duplicity in admitting it, which the records of human folly and depravity any where exhibit. For not only do they, by the misapplication of their own talents, and the operation of their own malignant passions, deeply injure that country which they so vehemently and loudly profess to serve, but by drying up the vital sources of public integrity, and depriving it of that future harvest of virtue, to which its fondest expectations were directed. For it is always observable, that the Principals in this vice soon enlist large troops of accomplices in their service, by spreading among the noble and opulent youth their crimes, misery, and despondency, uniting them in similar views and associations for the same detestable ends. In viewing the desolation spread by such men, in considering the base incitements with which they pre-occupy the ingenuous hearts of the rising generation, and reconcile them to their trade and infection, the watchfulness with which they select their victims and disciples in the earliest stages of manhood, in beholding the rising hopes of our country so blighted and blasted, well may we say of our unhappy land—'In Rama there was a voice heard, lamentation and weeping and great mourning! Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted because they are not.' More wretched still than that disconsolate mourner! Happier they who weep the death of their departed than they who feel the prurient wounds inflicted by their degenerate offspring!"

142. *National Calamities Tokens of the Divine Displeasure: A Sermon, preached at the Meeting-house in Dean Street, Tooley Street, Southwark, on February 28, being the Day appointed for a General Fast.* By William Hutton.

"THE following discourse is published with these views: to check the abounding iniquity which has provoked the anger of the Almighty; to quicken professors to self-examination; and to convince the world that the Dissenters are not such enemies to the present government of this country as some have represented. If such effects are produced, the author's end will be answered. The divine blessing is implored on this feeble attempt. Those friends who requested its publication will look over its imperfections with candour; and others, it is hoped, will not be severe in

their remarks." *Advertisement.*—Mr. B. we believe, is a lay-preacher among the Baptists, and a bookseller in Pater-noster-row.

143. *The Death of Legal Hope the Life of Evangelical Obedience: An Essay on Gal. ii. 19.* By Abraham Booth.

THE third edition of a work delivered from the pulpit to the Baptist congregation, or the church of Christ assembling in Little-Piccolt-street, Goodman's-fields.

144. *Equality considered and recommended, in a Sermon preached at St. George's, Hanover Square, April 6, 1794.* By James Scott, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

FROM 2 Cor. viii. 13. 14. the Doctor takes occasion to recommend charity to the poor, and enforces it by the following most cogent argument: "If ever there was a crisis in human affairs when the poor should learn to be content, and the rich to condescend to men of low estate, it is the present. The visionary system of equality, which is so enchanting to the lower class of mankind, has been tried in France, and has rendered the condition of the poor unspeakably wretched. All their resources, since the proscription and murder of the rich, are cut off; there is no reward for labour, no encouragement for ingenuity; the hireling is robbed of his wages, the mechanick and manufacturer of their goods; the crops of the farmer are wrested from him by violence, and sold at an arbitrary price: there is no repose, no security, even of life; they are harassed with constant dread and terror, and those who are not massacred upon false and frivolous pretences are torn away from their wives and children, and driven away like sheep to the slaughter of battle, where they are butchered by thousands, to promote the views of a few bloody and unfeeling tyrants. If we add to all this, that they are half famished, and half naked, we shall have a true picture of the poor in France. How different from that which this happy island exhibits!"

145. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Hackney, on Friday, February 28, 1794, the Day appointed for a General Fast.* By the Rev. J. Symonds, B. D.

MR. S. has chosen for his text Rom. xi. 22, and improved it in the sketch on the rise and progress of irreligion and impiety in France, and the effects there-

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of on the destruction of all order and subordination, and the consequences of all in the present principles and practices which overturn and destroy that unhappy country. The divine severity towards her is contrasted with the divine goodness towards our own, and our national character with theirs. A compliment to the Doctor's congregation is introduced, more appositely than, perhaps, in his Visitation sermon last year (LXIII. 547).

146. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, on Friday, February 28, 1794, being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Proclamation for a General Fast.* By George Gordon, M.A. Vicar of Exeter, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Bath.

MR. G. son of the late worthy Precentor of Lincoln, from the words of Solomon's prayer, 1 Kings viii. 44. 45. ably justifies the present war with France in defence of true religion and legal government.

147. *Observations on a controverted Passage in Justin Martyr, p. 47, edit. Benedict. Haec Comit. 1742; also upon the Worship of Angels.*

MR. BRYANT, for he has since owned the publication, has thrown new light on this perplexed passage, whose construction is, to say the least, ambiguous. "Αλλ' ειναι (Θεου) τι και του πατρ' αυτου ειναι ελθοια και διδαξαια ημιας τοιαυτα και του των αλλων επομιων και εξομιουμεν αγαθων αγγελων φερτοι, Πνευμα τι το προσφιλικον σιβομια και προσκυνουμεν." He shews that the words του αγγελων φερτοι are governed by διδαξαια, and not by σιβομια και προσκυνουμεν; and he thus translates the passage: "We reverence and worship both him and his son, who proceeded from him, and who afforded us this knowledge (of God and Christ), and afforded the same to the whole host of his other excellent messengers, the good angels, who minister unto him, and are made like him. And we also reverence and adore that good Spirit, whence proceed'd all prophecy," &c. Mr. Bryant's intention is certainly good, having a view to the alteration in the political, and perhaps in the religious, system of France, when the ferment has subsided, and willing to convince them of the erroneous source of angel worship, and hoping they may improve by their opportunities of knowing our nation more intimately, by taking refuge among us. "Of these bodies into which we are divided, there are

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none, I believe, that do not agree collectively in the most essential articles of Christianity. Add to this, what must be esteemed of great moment, there are no *scandalers*. It gives me pain to be guilty of such an harsh expression; but in such a cause I dare not palliate. It is my duty to declare my sentiments boldly, for the truth's sake, and for the sake of the *gloria*" (pp. 31, 32). Mr. B. examines Col. ii. 18, and for *ΕΛΘΩΝ* proposes to substitute *ΕΛΘΩΝ*; which, though better than the other, does not come up to the meaning intended, and seems too harsh a construction; and perhaps both readings might as well be omitted. *Ερωταριου* may be rendered *paradisg*.

148. *An Attempt to establish the Basis of Freedom on simple and unerring Principles; in a Series of Letters.* By Charles Patton.

MR. P. tells us, in the advertisement prefixed, that "this inquiry is directed to that species of liberty which affords absolute security of property, and the most perfect degree of personal freedom;" and that he has ventured to differ, upon some points, from all the authors that he has consulted: and the last paragraph in his "Attempt" advances, that "no nation can possibly continue to enjoy liberty but by placing the legislative authority, one half in *property* and the other half in *persons*, and by preserving such a balance between those parties as completely precludes either from preponderating."

149. *The present State of the Thames considered, and a comparative View of Canal and River Navigation.* By William Vancouver, Esq.

OUR readers will recollect that Mr. V. has already figured as a *controversial* writer in our March review, p. 241. He now undertakes the defence of Father Thames, who seems on the point of being not only deserted but drained for a number of artificial canals. John Bull is notorious for never letting go a speculation or pursuit till he is convinced of its absurdity by being nearly ruined by it; and, as far as we can judge of this subject, navigable canals, among other new ideas, are tending to the same issue: that of being overwhelmed in number and expense.

150. *Observations on the Debtor and Creditor Laws, with Facts and Remarks illustrative thereon; addressed to the Merchants of London,*

don, Lloyd's and Batson's Coffee-houses: also, additional Observations, tending to prove that the present *Laws* are calculated to give Societies of designing opulent Men a Power to ruin Individuals who may be less opulent than themselves, without affording such Persons any Relief: shewing, also, how the Laws may be easily amended, so as to extricate and give Relief to Individuals under such and in many other Cases, without interfering with the present Practice, Fees, &c.; recommended to the Attention of Members of Parliament, Lawyers, &c. By W. Thompson.

SO many more able heads having proposed plans for the relief of debtors without success, it would be presumption in poor Reviewers, who may think themselves happy if they can earn a living *from hand to mouth*, to interfere in the question; not to mention that Mr. T's title-page speaks for itself.

151. *Observations on the Act for the Relief and Encouragement of Friendly Societies. To which are added, Forms of the several Instruments necessary under the Act; together with an Abstract of the Act.* By the Gentleman who framed the Bill.

A VERY useful guide to those excellent institutions; and one of the many beneficent and patriotic plans which Mr. Rose, the framer of the Bill, has either projected or patronized.

152. *Reasons for National Penitence, recommended for the Fast, appointed February 28, 1794.*

THE fast is broken; and a review of these reasons may seem as much out of season as the reasons themselves, which are only the old common-place arguments, heightened with a large portion of *humanity*, the stalking-horse of the present time, which, when other resources fail, is to be played off in the guise of popular declamation. If it be meant to serve any good purpose, in its various applications; we, in our capacity of Reviewers, who may be deemed not very long-sighted, but to have blunted the edge of our visual ray by poring over books, will be fully content to pat's for Cassandra. We need not, however, look very far to discover from what quarter these "Reasons" come.

153. *Religion and Loyalty connected, being the Substance of a Discourse preached in St. John's Church, Leeds, on the general Fast-day, February 28, 1794, and published at the Request of the Congregation.* By Thomas Dumhome Whitaker, LL.B.

MR. W. in the short compass of this

sermon, the text to which is 1 Tim. iii. 1—3, shews that the disciples of Christ, from the earliest period, were obedient and loyal subjects to the governments they lived under; and contrasts them with many of their successors in the present age.

154. *Hamilton's Jurymen's Guide; or, The Englishman's Right. Containing the Antiquity, Use, Duty, and just Privileges, of Juries, by the Laws of England; with necessary Instructions for Jurymen to make proper Minutes on Trials, so as to serve at one View a clear State of the Proceedings. Second Edition.*

THIS is only a republication of Sir John Hawles' useful work, first printed 1680, 4to, and frequently since, in a more commodious size. The last edition by Mr. Davies, 1779, 8vo.

155. *The Mysteries of Udolpho, a Romance, interspersed with Pieces of Poetry.* By Anne Radcliffe, Author of the Romance of "The Forest." 4 vols. 12mo.

THE former work of this lady had raised the attention of the publick to her abilities, of which the present has by no means lessened their opinion. We trust, however, we shall not be thought unkind or severe if we object to the too great frequency of landscape-painting; which, though it shews the extensiveness of her observation and invention, wearies the reader with repetitions. The plot is admirably kept up; but perhaps the reader is held too long in suspense, and the development brought on too hastily in the concluding volume.

156. *The Hero, a poetical Piece, respectfully addressed to the Marquis Cornwallis.*

PANEGYRICK well applied and well executed.

157. *The Works of William Hay, Esq. 4to.*

THE Essay on Deformity, published 1753 (XXIII. 593), and other productions of much merit, have ensured the reputation of this pleasant and cheerful writer, who, by the preface to this handsome edition of his works, published at the expense of two ladies, his daughters, appears to have been of an ancient family in Sussex, settled at Glynbourn, 1618, where he was born 1695, and, by the death of his father the same year, in his 24th year, and of his mother five years after, was left, an orphan, to the care of his grandfather and grandmother; and, by the successive decease of both of them, within 14 years from his birth, had lost

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all the natural protectors of infancy, except a maternal aunt, who took care of his education. In 1712 he was admitted of college *, Oxford, and, 1715, at the Middle Temple, where his studies were interrupted by the injury done to his sight by the small-pox, "which he had in so terrible a manner, that his life was despoiled of, but was probably saved by Dr. Mead's having ventured on what was then thought a desperate experiment, though it has since become a common practice †." In 1718 he made an excursion over England and Scotland, and, in 1720, over France, Germany, and Holland; and, 1731, married Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Pelham, Esq. of Catsfield, Sussex, by whom he had several children. In 1733-4 he was chosen M. P. for Seaford, which he represented during his life; and, 1738, was appointed commissioner of the victualling-office, in which he continued, and regularly attended the business of it, till it became inconsistent with his seat in parliament. In 1753 he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower; and it has been remarked, that "his attention and assiduity, during the short remainder of his life, were eminently serviceable to his successors in that office."

In 1728 Mr. H. published his Essay on Civil Government; 1730, a poem, intitled, Mount Caburn; 1735, Remarks on the Laws relating to the Poor, with Proposals for their better Relief and Employment; and a second edition, 1751, with a preface and appendix, containing the resolutions of the House of Commons on the former subject in 1735, and the substance of two bills since brought into parliament. In 1753, Religio Philosophi; and Essay on Deformity; 1754, translation of Isaac Hawkins Browne's poem De Asimi Immortalitate; 1755, translations and imitations of select epigrams of Martial.

"But it is not merely as a man of letters that Mr. Hay should be remembered; as an English gentleman, a master of a family, a magistrate, a member of the British parliament, and in the domestic relations of a husband and father, he ought not to be forgotten. Many years are elapsed since he was removed from this scene of things; yet some persons are still living who remembered him in each of these characters; and it is wished that they would recollect all

* The college is not mentioned, but it was probably Christ-Church.

† This should have been more explicitly expressed.

they know of him; for, his mind was liberal, and his views were extended to the publick, with qualifications and a desire to serve it, without low or selfish designs; and his private and domestic life was beneficial to the circle within its influence. From the time he began to reside in the country, he turned his thoughts to the improvement of that small part of the estates which had descended to him from his ancestors. He was kind to his tenants, encouraged agriculture, cultivated gardening in almost its branches, and was, perhaps, the first that began to ornament corn fields with walks and plantations."

Mr. Hay's attention to his duty as a magistrate, and to the poor, his independent conduct in parliament, his conjugal affection, and his parental conduct and care of his children's education, are enlarged on among the striking features of his character. His youngest son, just on the point of being entered from Westminster at Christ-Church, died of a sudden and violent disorder on his lungs eight months before his father, who died of an apoplexy, by the bursting of a blood-vessel in his head, in his 60th year, June 22, 1755. The second son lost his life in the East India Company's service, at Putna, 1763. The eldest died of a consumption, 1786, having served his country in various military expeditions, and as representative for the borough of Lewes in two successive parliaments.

Such are the short outlines of the life and character of this worthy man and his family, and such the tribute paid to their memory by the good sense, taste, and gratitude, of their representative.

The first volume contains,

- Deformity; an Essay.
- An Essay on Civil Government.
- Remarks on the Laws relating to the Poor, with Proposals for their better Relief and Employment.
- Religio Philosophi.
- * A Charge to the Grand Jury for the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex, 1733.

The second,

- Mount Caburn.
- The Immortality of the Soul.
- Select Epigrams of Martial.
- * To a young Lady who ordered me to write some Verses.
- * On the 21st of October.
- * On the 4th of January.
- * The Chace.

The Rev. Francis Tuttle, M. A. rector of Shering, in Essex, prebendary of

* Those marked * are all now first printed, Gintnetter,

Chichester, and a relation of the family, very kindly furnished the whole through the press.

158 *The History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Evesham. Compiled chiefly from MSS. in the British Museum.* By William Tisdal, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Evesham printed.

MR. T. who dates his advertisement from Fladbury, modestly informs us, that "the idea of a tolerable description of an abbey once so magnificent, and in a situation so picturesque and beautiful, most pleasingly first suggested by Mr. Field of Bengworth (p. 239) struck his imagination, 1792. From a sketch, he resolved to take on himself the entire conduct of the work, at first from few materials, and with little prospect of success. An accession to them, from the British Museum and other sources, swelled the book to its present dimensions. The author was, at his first setting down to the work, but a novice in antient lore; nor has the undertaking yet conduced him into a very experienced antiquary. Some mistake near the beginning of the book will serve to evince this truth; others may be placed to the account of mere inadvertency. Both kinds are rectified, as far as possible, among the additions and corrections at the end." We accept his apology, and hasten to express our approbation of his work, which is handsomely printed, and divided into 8 chapters. I. The name, etymology, and foundation of the abbey. II. Account of the abbots. III. Revenue and endowments. IV. Customs and internal regulations of the abbey. V. Site and remaining antiquities. Appendix of charters, &c. VI. Description of the town. VII. Its manufactures, principally gardening, soil and air, and public edifices. VIII. Natives. Battle of Evesham. Additions and emendations. Appendix containing lists of prebendatives and mayors. Constitutions, charters, &c. The whole is illustrated with seven plates, engraved by J. Roe*, viz. a view of Evesham; Abbot Lichfield's tower; East window in St. Laurence's church; Gothic arch; Seal and other antiquities; Abbot Lichfield's chapel; Town-hall.

This history is executed just as such works should be, and in an agreeable and correct style.

* The name of the draughtsman, deservedly celebrated in p. 238, n. is not in the plate there referred to—unless it be *J. Osborne*, under that of Lichfield's tower.

Some oversights in Dr. Nash's account of this abbey, in his Collections for Worcestershire, are noticed.

In p. 27 we apprehend the words *Iste etiam sacrista primus obtinuit bovem secundo meliorem demeritorum cum corporibus*, are to be explained, that this sacrist obtained as a mortuary the second best ox of the deceased persons buried in the abbey-church, to be offered with their bodies, together with the penny to be offered at the mass of the dead.

Is not Abbot Lichfield's chapel improperly described, p. 226, as being in *All Saints* church, when in the plate of it it is said to be in *St. Lawrence's*?

Note I, p. 32. Perhaps we should read *Glaucer*.

P. 116. *Alletum* is heerings, and *Allec* their pickle.

P. 129. The 164 gilt marble pillars of the abbey-church will not appear extraordinary to those who have seen the traces of painting and gilding about the walls and pillars of St. Stephen's chapel at Westminster, or on many sepulchral monuments of our own country.

159. *Select Critical Remarks upon the English Version of the Ten first Chapters of Genesis.* By the Rev. James Hurdis, M.A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

WE have already reviewed former publications of Mr. Hurdis, now professor of poetry in the university of Oxford (vol. LX. p. 932, LXIII. 839). His publication, 1790, of a critical dissertation on a word in Genesis i. 21, approved by the present Bishop of Salisbury, was intended as a specimen of a volume of remarks, which he has here abstracted, finding he had not leisure to publish them at large. Upon other passages he thus translates Gen. iv. 7: "If thou doest well to bear, and if thou dost not well to entice, hast thou not sinned? Lie down, and unto thee shall be his desire," &c. Verse 23, "A man have I slain to my wound, and a child to my bruise," implying, that Lamech had, in a fit of passion, murdered, or threatened to murder, one of his own children, who had risen up against him, wounded, and breasted him. But this appears rather too refined; nor do we perceive that the old rendering, wounding and hurt, are less proper than the terms substituted to them. The new rendering of vii. 18. is sublime, and describes the progress of the deluge in a climax truly awful.

160. *A general View of the Fishery of Great Britain, drawn up for the Consideration of the*

the Undertakers of the North British Fishery, lately begun, for promoting the general Utility of the Inhabitants and Empire at large. By the Rev John Lamm Buchanan.

THIS is the work announced at the end of our review of Mr. B's *Defence of the Highlanders, &c.* p. 453. It may be sufficient to give the reader the contents of the several chapters. The View is dedicated to Lord M'Donald, one of the undertakers; and the preface laments that the Dutch, unrivalled, engross that profitable branch of our fishery which, in the Hebrides, a country twice larger than Hoiland, and every way superior to it, or to any other nation on earth, in point of safe harbours and other advantages attending, might be followed with equal success. The author, being once led into this train of thinking, was naturally induced to believe that nothing would place the subject in a clearer view than to trace out the gradual beginnings and great care taken by wise experienced men, in different periods, for carrying on the well-meant scheme into execution, with as little interruption and loss as possible; as also illustrating the causes of failure, in spite of their caution, on the one hand, and, on the other, remark the gradual rise and progress of the Dutch, and some others, mostly proceeding from their cautious prudence in the infancy of their trade, and how they benefited, in a particular manner, from our misfortunes, lest they should be overtaken, if not totally overwhelmed, by the same calamity. Last of all, we shall enquire whether the contributors of the late funds for carrying on the present British fishery in the North West of Scotland have begun so prudently as not to fall plump into the same misfortunes with their predecessors; while both their failures, together with the successful progress of the Dutch into riches and power, were clear marks of distinction to be guided by to avoid the one and attain to the other. It remains now that the author begs some allowance from the English reader for the style and expression, his chief intention being to make himself understood; therefore he has followed a plain and simple style, without pomp or affectation."

The two first chapters are taken up in detailing the encouragement given to the British from the reign of Elizabeth to the present time. Chap. III. shews the causes of the failures, by the appointment of interested landholders and other persons, the *supine indolence*

of the fishers themselves, unskilful mode of curing herrings, and launching out too far, in expectation of the bounty, which they could neither receive nor discount. The British fishery, which, 1750. began under the firm support of government, was, at the end of 10 years, and again at the expiration of 20 years, almost annihilated, with the apparent loss of some thousands of pounds to the subjects of these kingdoms; while foreigners were gaining annually half a million by the fisheries of the Scots seas. The natives were thus baffled by injudicious regulations, prohibitions, extortion of customs, and withdrawing the necessary protection of government. Chap. IV. The advantage of this fishery is, the making several of the island towns commercial, employing more hands than either trade, except the cloth manufactory, &c. Chap. V. treats of the origin of the Dutch fishery. Chap. VI. Their extensive trade and commerce, wealth, perseverance, and careful mode of conducting their business. Chap. VII. The advantages and disadvantages of their fisheries. Chap. VIII. The establishment of the British Society, and abstract of the act for incorporating it, with some reflections. Mr. Knox, "though but a stranger, and at best but a speculative fisher" (p. 128), had great weight with the managers, whose confidence in him is now found to have been misplaced. The society took a contrary mode of proceeding from their predecessors; and, instead of beginning the fishery, and providing active fishermen, began with erecting large houses and other buildings, which, for pomp and grandeur, would do honour to the capital of the kingdom, and even the little necessary houses were not forgot. Chap. IX. The stations marked out by the managers are not the best for the purpose of extensive fishing. Chap. X. The ablest and more experienced fishers are not to be found where the village has been erected. Chap. XI. The fish are more numerous, and vastly superior in quality, to the different kinds caught around the villages erected by the undertakers. Chap. XII. That the inspectors of the proper fishing stations have been misled in their choice, is already too apparent to be doubted. "It is not unlikely but Lord M'Donald, who has the power, and so many active people at his command, will begin his own fishing; in which case he, with his successors, most undoubtedly will become, without

without exception, one of the first subjects in Europe, having already little less territory than Holland, his people numerous in proportion, and active, and the best fishing on earth on his coast-side." Chap. XIII. A modest enquiry into the expenditure of the public money, and how far the managers acted from principles of sound policy. Chap. XIV. The conclusion, followed by a postscript, a respectful reply to the directors of the royal bounty, who have offered no argument to disprove the facts asserted in his Travels in the Hebrides but "his writing in full (LANNE) the old name of his family, by way of distinction from others of that name, to Buchanan." He charges the scurrilous personalities in his Tour to "William, the now Rev. Dr. Thomson, once assistant-minister at Monwaite, against some few of the directors, from an old spite. The author, being a stranger in town, was unguardedly advised to put his work into his hands, when going to the press, as is done by others in similar circumstances. But that reverend gentleman abused the confidence placed in him, and discharged his whole wrath against part of the clergy and others, under the said author's name, though he durst not attack his adversaries under his own. These scurrilities the author disclaims; and he has since resented the indignity severely, and shall purge out all his dirty excretions from his second edition. Nor will he ever trust him, or any one such, to take the charge of the press, to steal one foul sentiment into his future productions. This public declaration (after placing the saddle on the right ass) will, it is hoped, clear Mr. J. L. B. from any imputation of ingratitude to his friends, a sin he never shall be guilty of to his knowledge." He represents the expediency of having a place of residence for a minister in a country of 18 computed, equal to 27 measured, miles, full of poor inhabitants, with three large inhabited islands. *The vessels* of the missionaries there forty years and upwards, since the commencement of the royal bounty for propagating religion in Harris was thus destitute of accommodation. "In writing his Travels he hereby declares that he had nothing more at heart than the interest of the poor people of those isles, and the honour of the directors, to whom he addressed his mind on the head of religion; and when they disprove, by fair and impartial arguments, any one assertion

he has advanced (the forged scurrilities excepted), then the author shall publicly acknowledge his error: but, until that is done (which shall never happen unless speedily reformed), he must be indulged the liberty of maintaining firmly the truths he has published, and the publick may rely on his veracity."

We are well informed that J. L. B. by an advertisement in the Scotch papers, is declared to have had no commission from the Scots Society for propagating the Gospel; so that most people suspect him as an impostor, or the name assumed by some other author. The book is unknown and despised at Edinburgh.

161. *An Account of the Bilious Remitting Yellow Fever, as it appeared in the City of Philadelphia, in the Year 1793. By Benjamin Rush, M. D. Professor of the Institutes, and of Clinical Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania.*

IN reviewing the publication before us, we cannot avoid expressing our regret that the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, as well as our author, should have shewn so little observation respecting epidemical diseases as their determinations on the origin and cause of that which is the subject of our present discussion demonstrate. The College considered it as an imported disease. Dr. Rush, as originating from the effluvia of some putrid coffee, which had been thrown on one of the wharfs in the town; notwithstanding Dr. Rush makes it appear, that the same yellow fever had visited America in the years 1699, 1737, 1741, 1747, and 1762, though in a less violent manner than in 1793; when, according to Dr. Rush's account, 4044 of the inhabitants perished from the 1st of August to the 9th of November.

We believe, with the sagacious Hippocrates, that the sensible and obvious changes in the atmosphere are generally an adequate solution of all the difficulties respecting epidemics; and that the disease in question was produced by a series of uncommonly hot and dry weather, which had preceded its first appearance in Philadelphia.

We wish our author had employed less time in adverting to such a variety of bad authorities, and frequently to corroborate a common-place fact. Neither can we approve of those jargonie subtleties, p. 28—31, &c. concerning *direct* and *indirect* debility; for, what can be understood by this passage?

"The

"The dull eye and lowness of spirits appeared to be the effects of such an excess in the stimulus of the contagion as to induce indirect debility; while the brilliant eye and the unusual vivacity seem to have been produced by a less quantity of the contagion acting as a cordial upon the system" (p. 36).

As we consider this fever a genuine epidemick, and produced, like epidemics in common, by the morbid state of the atmosphere, we admit neither of its contagion nor infection; and we are the more surprized at Dr. Rush's so often using these epithets, as descriptive of the nature of the disease, when he himself has given, p. 109, a satisfactory account of its origin; and adds, "there is no record of a dry, warm, stagnating air having existed for any length of time without producing diseases." Here Dr. Rush seems to have lost sight of his first notion, that it was produced by the putrid exhalations from rotten coffee. Besides, the cure of the disease consisted solely in the antiphlogistic system; and in the course of which Dr. Rush expressly says, p. 260, "the authority of Dr. Moseley had great weight with me in advising the loss of blood; more especially as his ideas of the highly-inflammatory nature of the fever accorded so perfectly with my own." See also p. 13.

We are sorry, likewise, to remark, that, though much credit is due to Dr. Rush for his exemplary candour, yet we do not view it entirely destitute of some tincture of credulity. Can it be possible for a person of Dr. Rush's experience to imagine that "the locked jaw is an occasional symptom of dysentery in Jamaica?" (p. 90). We find equal surprize that he should conceive that any man ever used the cold bath in the yellow fever of the West Indies (p. 301); and that it should appear to him as a novelty that the yellow fever "is one of the most mortal diseases;" or that there is a successful mode of treating it "among the subjects which will admit of innovation" (p. 314). Has Dr. Rush seriously considered what it is for a man "to walk an hundred miles in three days in Jamaica, living on bread, salted, and water, and carrying 30 or 40 pounds on his back?" (p. 355).

The work before us, though far from being arranged with precision and method, in other respects cannot fail to be interesting and useful. Dr. Rush has, in the most ingenuous and liberal manner, freely related his own errors, as well as those of his medical brethren; and, in giving us the various disputes

among the faculty concerning the nature and treatment of the disease, impartiality and truth run through the narration, without disguise or ornament. Dr. Rush arrogates nothing to himself that does not belong to him. He confesses the fatal opinions and practice that himself, as well as others, published and adopted at first, and retraced them afterwards, in a manner becoming an elevated mind (p. 228); and, by his firmness and perseverance, destroyed the unfortunate system which was universally followed in the treatment of the disease, which otherwise must have depopulated the city. The fatal medicines employed at first were bark, wine, landanum; and were continued until it was discovered that the dreadful scourge which afflicted the city, with local variations only, was the endemial cause of Dr. Moseley, or yellow fever of the West Indies; and that the cure consisted in following that author's directions, in his treatise on the yellow fever in the West Indies*. Immediately on this discovery Dr. Mease published, in the Philadelphia Mail, extracts from Dr. Moseley's treatise on this disease †; and, soon after, Dr. Rush published the following important elucidation in the Federal Gazette, which happily terminated all the disputes among the faculty, both on the nature and cure of the disease, and established a rational method of treatment, consisting, simply, of bleeding and purging, and abstaining from opiates.

Dr. Rush's Address to his Fellow-citizens.

"A number of the physicians of this city, who suppose that we have two fevers now prevailing among us, have asserted, that a yellow colour is essential to what is called the yellow fever. The following extract from Dr. Moseley will shew how much they have been mistaken. This judicious physician practised physick many years in Jamaica, and saw the fever he describes in all its different forms:

"I have used," says Dr. Moseley, "the word yellow in compliance with custom; but I even distrust that name, as the inexperienced may be looking out for that appearance, and not find, until it is too late, the disease he has to contend with: and, indeed, the yellowness of the skin, like the black vomiting, is not an invariable symptom of this fever. Those who are fortunate enough to recover seldom have it; and many die without its appearance. Be-

* Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Military Operations, and Climate, of the West Indies, 3d ed. t. p. 391, 1792.

† See our vol. LXIV. p. 23.

'sides, the yellowness alone leads to nothing certain; it may arise from an inoffensive suffusion of bile.'

"The present epidemick has likewise been called a putrid fever, and the remedies for the cure of that species of fever have been very generally prescribed. The following extract from Dr. Moseley will shew the error and mischief of that practice.

'This disease is, in the highest degree possible, an inflammatory one, accompanied with such symptoms, in a greater extent, as attend all inflammatory fevers, and most strikingly the reverse of any disease that is putrid, or of one continued exacerbation. It attacks all such people, and under such circumstances, as are seldom the objects of putrid diseases.'

"In another place he says:

'Bleeding must be performed, and repeated every six or eight hours, or whenever the exacerbations come on, while the heat, fulness of pulse, and pains, continue; and, if these symptoms be violent and obstinate, and do not abate during the first 36 or 48 hours of the fever, bleeding should be executed even to fainting. Taking away only six or eight ounces of blood, because the patient may be faint, which is a symptom of the disease, is doing nothing towards the cure. Where bleeding is improper, no blood should be taken away; where it is proper, that quantity cannot relieve, and it is losing that time which can never be regained.'

"On purges Dr. Moseley makes the following remarks:

'When a sufficient quantity of blood has been taken away, which is never done let the patient's habit be what it may, while the heat, reiterated exacerbations, flushings in the face, thirst, pains in the head, and burning in the eyes, remain, the next step is, to evacuate the contents of the bowels, and turn the humours downwards.'

"Speaking of opium, Dr. Moseley says,

'In a fever so highly inflammatory, where the contents of the whole alimentary canal are so hot and acrid, opium must be a fatal medicine.'

"To these quotations I shall add, that the disease, from the influence of the cool weather, is probably more universal and more highly inflammatory in our city, and requires more copious evacuations, than in the island of Jamaica. It certainly requires more speedy and more plentiful bleeding than a common pleurisy, inasmuch as the blood-vessels, rendered weak by the previous hot summer, are in more danger of being ruptured, both externally and internally, from the violent stimulus of the contagion, than in an inflammatory fever which succeeds cold weather.

BENJ. RUSH.

October 9, 1793."

In a farther observation on the mischiefs of opiates, Dr. Rush remarks, that "laudatum has been called by Dr. Moseley a fatal medicine in the yellow fever;" and, as a proof of this opinion, he says, p. 300, "in one of my patients, who took only fifteen drops of it, without my advice, to ease a pain in his bowels, it produced a delirium, and death in a few hours."

In regard to great evacuations, by purgatives, Dr. Rush observes, p. 249, that "Dr. Moseley not only proves the safety, but establishes the efficacy, of numerous and copious stools in the yellow fever;" and, as a confirmation of this doctrine, he says, "Dr. Say probably owes his life to three and twenty stools procured by a dose of calomel and gambuge, taken by my advice: and Dr. Redman was purged until he fainted, by a dose of the same medicine*." In short, it appears, from the work before us, that, as soon as the evacuant and cooling system, to the extent directed by Dr. Moseley, was adopted, and the sick no longer stifled with heat, accumulated congestions, and morbid colluvises, by wine, bark, and laudanum, the disease became manageable, and the mortality ceased. Here the errors of Clegorn, in giving bark, as he says himself, p. 221, "while the first passages were full of vicious humours, and the bowels were inflamed, or affected with inveterate obstructions," and those of Lind, p. 120, in the "exacerbations of continued fevers," were woefully experienced, and the justice of Dr. Moseley's reprehension of this practice, in that part of his work which relates to military operations, was but too fully confirmed. In the preceding history we have this melancholy conclusion: that the principal mortality of the yellow fever in Philadelphia arose from an injudicious method of treating it. This being the case, in a city where there are so many enlightened physicians, may we not reasonably entertain apprehension, that the same cause of mortality in our navy and army in the West Indies is now operating? An immediate investigation of this calamity, which has already produced so much affliction to private families, as well as so much national misfortune, we have no doubt, will employ the attention of Government.

* The purgative chiefly used on this occasion was, ten or fifteen grains of jalap, or gambuge, with ten grains of calomel.

AN ELEGY on the late QUEEN of FRANCE.
WRITTEN AT THE COUNTRY SEAT of the
GOVERNOR OF St. HELENA, June 1794.
By EYLES IRWIN, Esq.

WHAT breaks this solemn calm
what ominous notes

Of fear and horror Echo's sighs awake !
No more wild music thro' the valley floats,
Or Peace reposes on that eoleis lake*.

By rebels brav'd, behold the world in arms !
A Titan race ! who Heaven and Earth defy ;
Whose mad ambition vulgar spirits charms,
On crimes still rising, Virtue's force to try.

Again it comes !—the shriek of anguish wails
A deed, unrivall'd in the page of guilt ;
The sacrilegious axe the Queen assails,
That late the blood of injur'd Louis spilt !
Unhappy Fair ! could not thy beauty plead
With men, once conscious of her magic
spell ?

Thy fine attractions, nor thy graces, lead
Thy steps to safety, from the loathsome cell !

A Queen thou wast—by birth and place su-
preme ;

Yet lost thy freedom in a loyal land !
Nor could the wife, the parent's worth, re-
deem

The life, denounc'd at Anarchy's command !
Accus'd, prejudg'd, by perjury and fraud,
By slander goaded, and by fiends defam'd ;
Indignant Virtue the assembly aw'd,
And feeling Candor ample credit claim'd.

“ They torture not”—Who mercy thus de-
fines ?

How faint the body's torture to the mind !
Avaunt, Democracy ! thy dark designs
Leave Damien's dreadful punishment be-
hind !

For, Fancy dies, to picture but the scene,
Where writhe Affection's feelings on the
rack ;

The slender comfort, on which hope might
A sister, daughter's ministry to lack !

Then, at the hour when demons only roam,
To glut vile faction, from her prison torn,
To view the Queen, superior to her doom,
Clasp, in her arms, her fair, and elder born.

Deny'd a last adieu to Bourbon's heir,
She scorn'd to swell the triumph of her foes ;
“ My daughter, still Religion be thy care,
And on the faith of better worlds repose.”

A dungeon damp receives that tender frame,
Nurs'd by the Loves, and lull'd by Flattery's
breath ;

And she, whose smile was wit, whose notice,
In dreary silence waits a shameful death !

* The Atlantic; whose capacious bosom
is never ruffled in this quarter, save by the
gentle breath of the Trade-wind.

GENT. MAG. September, 1794.

“ They torture not”—Alas ! how vain the
boast ! [chords might start ;
Who charges press, whence Nature's
And drive, in breasts to nice sensations lost,
The blood in boiling torrents to the heart !

What hate engender'd wa: by malice sped,
Which, not content to crop this solar flow'r,
Da'd, while the world sang requiems to the
dead,

Her mem'ry by a † libel's fangs devour.

Unmanly wretch ! could envy point thy sting ?
Her lot, one keen variety of woe !
Could vengeance ? tho' abhorri'd the name of
king—

For, death disarms the passions of a foe !

For this, may hope ne'er wanton in thy breast,
No parent's fondness to thy soul be known !
May friends deceive thee, and thy Judge detest,
When, rous'd from death, thou tremblest
at his throne !

Yet, to her fame no fairer shrine could rise
Than what unwetting enmity shall rear,
The monstrous tale its antedote supplies,
And laurels shoot where hemlock clogs
her bier !

What tho', by atheists decent rites deny'd,
Her relics moulder in a nameless grave,
On British shores upheld, the Exile try'd
In visions of: with rears the ipot shall lave.

And when Heaven wills to whelm this mot-
ley state

In dire concussions, that regenerate Peace ;
When this Chimera bows his crests to Fate,
And Faction, Rapine, Murder, Ruin ! cease ;

With Hope's light tints the future scene shall
glow ;

A nation's loud acclaim the Throne restore ;
A column spring, historic of her wo ;
When loyalty shall kneel—lament—adore !

† This alludes to the obseques performed
at the Spanish Ambassador's chapel in Lon-
don, and the other courts of Europe, to the
memory of the Queen, while that infamous
publication, called ‘ The life of the late Queen
of France’, was circulating in Paris, and, I
am grieved to find, in London. If the free-
dom of the press allow of such a outrage on
d e n c y and probability as the libel imports, it
is fortunate, that, in the extravagant and weak
malice of her enemies, her defence may se-
curely be established. And this, without the
additional plea, that not one of the intrigues
there fabricated was brought in evidence
against her in a trial, which lacked of all
evidence whatever : a plain proof, that the
very monsters, her judges, considered the
life alluded to as applicable to any harlot in
the porcheus of the Palais Royal rather than
to a character, which must have honored
as much of their respect as hatred.

For

For me—while shelter'd in these tranquil shades,

By War's rude shocks unscar'd, or rebel yell,
Which but the dove or tropic breeze invades,
To soothe Maris, mistress of the spell!

My feet, reluctant, had the haven left,
Where Health, an alien, listen'd to my pray'r;

But Love, of whose dear converse long bereft,
My speed invokes, to still the throbs of care.

O D E.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE RECESS."

NOT in the desolated void
Of cities level'd, man destroy'd,
Fair LIBERTY delights!

Her pure feet shun the track of blood,
Her eyes abhor th' ensanguin'd flood,
She loaths the brutal rites!

When with fond vows to Gallia lur'd,
What miseries the nymph endur'd
Ere yet the shore she fled!
The blood-stain'd lilies in her tears
Ev'n now she steepes, nor numbers years
But hallow'd by the dead!

Ah! shall again her hand divine,
Rich Burgundy, thy clusters twine?
Or, guiding Lyons' looms,
Give the industrious poor that sense,
Wak'd only by her influence,
Which quickens Nature's blooms?

Lo! in yon Isle with olives crown'd,
Whose rocks made furies rage around,
Yet, Nymph, thy spirit grows!
A hardy race, unknown to art,
There boast each virtue of the heart,
And all thy will bestows.

There, like the patriarch of old,
His gallant son a chieftain bold
On thy green altar plac'd—
The little victim sternly smil'd;
But, oh! thy favour spar'd the child,
Whom soon thy glory grac'd!

In him a nation's hopes reviv'd;
For thee and Corsica he liv'd;
He fought—he fled for thee!
For thee re-trod the fatal ground;
No other charm to being bound,
Devoted Paolo!

Far distant by his fortune cast,
His mind revolv'd the ages past,
The present he review'd,
From each its vital pow'r to draw,
Make freedom, order; virtue, law;
And glory, gratitude.

Nor vain the wish—in Britain's Isle
Again, O Nymph, he met thy smile,
And woo'd thee to his own.
Ah! greet the hero on the shore;
Then bid the tide of Genus pour
Around thy fount of glory!

Not who deny our *First Great Cause*
Can know the sanctitude of laws
Which erring will controul;
To reason sacred be that check
Which binds the wicked, guards the weak,
And guides the noble soul!

Nor wilt thou, LIBERTY, despise
The force of voluntary ties,
Whence peace and virtue spring!
Oh! when thy hand the crown bestows
How graceful look the monarch's brows!
How dear is then a KING!

July 28.

S. L.

SONNET. TO THE RIVER OUSE.

FAIR Ouse! that lov'st thy winding streams
To lead [vary'd flow'r,
Through meads bedeck'd with many a
Along thy banks at eventide's sober hour,
Sweet contemplation wooing, oft I tread
What time pale Cynthia, empress of the night,
Reflects a glimmering lustre on thy wave,
And busy man, to Morpheus' powers a slave,
Suspends his labours till returning light.
Ah! then the soul, by no law wishes bound,
Detach'd from earth, in bliss extatic flies
On Fancy's pinions to her native skies,
Forgot meanwhile each care;—hush'd each
intruding sound, [tow'r,
Save that from yonder high embattled
The deep-ton'd bell recounts each passing
hour. CLASSICS.

SONNET,

Written by the Beside of a poor Woman.

By MISS LOCKE.

THE glitt'ning tears that wet thy wrinkled
cheek
Proclaim the feelings of thy grateful heart,
And to my mind a softer language speak
Than all the eloquence of flattering art.
I thank thee for that warm and fervid ray,
Which, beaming from thy eyes, ascends to
Heav'n;
It supplicates some Angel to repay
That soothing pity I to thee have giv'n.
I will not shun thee, tho' terrific Death
Stalks round thy bed, and shakes his awful
dart;
Humanity shall catch thy fleeting breath,
And see thy guiltless soul in peace depart.
Turn to this scene, ye gay, a serious eye,
And learn of virtuous Poverty to die.

SONNET. TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

By MISS LOCKE.

SECUR'D within the shelter of this grove,
O! let, sweet bird, your melting strains
resound;
Or tell at eventide your tale of love,
To charm your little family around.
Nature, whene'er her glorious works we
view,
Impartial and beneficent we find;

She

She gave the pow'rs of harmony to you,
To me an humble and contented mind.

Sequester'd from the gay and splendid throng,
Who bow obsequious round proud Fashion's throne,

In privacy, like you, I tune my song,
And make the sweets of leisure all my own;
Content if he my simple lays approve,
Whose praise I honour, and whose worth I love.

PASTORAL.

WHERE silent Clwyd amidst her poplars flows, [ty glows,
Where dwell true swains, where fairest beau-
Two blooming virgins sooth'd the parting hour [o'er;
With tears and sighs, that pierc'd the valley
When thus sweet Nest with mournful accents cries,

And thus fair Morven to her plaints replies.

Nest.

And dost thou, Morven, leave thy native hills,
These groves, these verdant fields, these chry-
stal rills? [hind,

And dost thou, Morven, leave thy Nest be-
To mourn thy absence to the ruthless wind?

Morven.

As some fond mother her lost child deploras,
And o'er its grave the briny tribute pours;
I leave these elms, that roof, imbrow'd in shade,
Where peace and nature all their blessings spread, [gone:
I leave thee, Nest!—our sweetest hopes are
Like idle dreams that lull the swain at noon!

Nest.

'Twas here in childhood's tender lap we grew,
On *Asrad's* banks, midst acorn-cups and dew; [fod,

Beneath the hawthorn tripp'd the rose-clad
Where blessed elves and nightly fairies trod;
Or chae'd a fly, or listen'd to the note
Of blackbird whistling with melodious throat,
Whilst unperceiv'd, unknown, sweet friend-
ship join'd

Our artless bosoms and our artless mind!

Morven.

Oft on a winter's night, when lost in snows
The lifeless travell'r to the tempest bows;
When, wrapt in night, the disappointed maid
Deck's her love's grave, and wets the sacred glade,

Renews her vows, invokes the conscious star
That gives a faint, weak glim'ring from afar;
We press'd around, whilst with loquacious tongue

The long-recorded tale some beldam sung
Of shepherd-lad, a long night doom'd to stray
Thro' pools and brakes, and many a wicked way;

Of nightly ghost that walk'd yon mansion round,

Shook his foul locks, and yell'd a dismal sound;

Whilst Fancy, list'ning with attentive ear,
Rous'd by the blast, beholds the spectre near!

Nest.

Oft in yon copse we sat (that waves its head
O'er Denbigh's tow'rs and Clwyd's smooth poplar bed).

Midst hazels thick, and soft melodious airs
From shepherd-pipe, and flute-dispelling cares;

Or pierc'd the thick-wood shade, and hermit's cell,

Where living waters down the crystal fell,
Where the good father dealt his sylvan store,
And taught high truths and deep experienc'd lore.

Morven.

Farewel, sweet Clwyd! whose woodland globes display

The richest treasures to the eye of day;
Were apples, nuts, and corn, luxuriant grow,
There milk and honey in rich fountains flow,

And sweet methuegin as *Montgomery* boasts
To grateful travell'rs from *Sabopian* coasts
Farewel, ye cats! beneath whose roofs re-
found [found.

The midnight song and harp's harmonious

Nest.

But why, my Morven, wilt thou leave these joys,

The sweetest vale, and peace that never cloy's
In Saxon land the busy hum of trade
Drowns the soft thought attendant on the shade;

There gain and commerce ev'ry breast engage,
And bloody wars and lawless factions rage;
Nor pipe, nor flute, on mountain side is heard,
Nor cow-boy whistling to his jocund herd!

Morven.

Yet, ah! sweet maid, what 'vails or pipe or flock,

If groans the mind beneath oppression's yoke!
See how the primrose hangs his little head,
When cruel tempests tear the flow'ry mead.

Nest.

Some youth, I ween, on *Cestrian* plain has stole

Thy soft affections, and thy generous soul;
Who now prepares the nuptial bow'r
In *Deva's* haunts with various sweets and flow'rs:
Or dost thou lovewhere *Thames* majestic runs,
Midst pensive willows and high-scepter'd towns?

Or wouldst thou dwell in *Herefordian* glade,
And wear out life beneath the apple shade?
Where'er thou art, let earliest roses blow,
Shine brightest skies, and purest waters flow!
Where'er thou art, to *Albion's* hind, relate
Cambria's sweet scenes, how rude, how fair
how great!"

Thus spoke the maids, when bitter sighs again
Tore their soft breasts, and smote with ten-
fold pain.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE. No. XV.

TO wed? or, not to wed?—that is the question:

Whether 't's better for a man t'endure
The wants and cravings of a scanty fortune,
Or to take refuge in a fair-one's arms,
And by espousing end them? to wed?—t'
unite—

No more—and by that match to say we end
The plague of keeping house, and other cares
A Bachelor's heir to—'tis accommodation
Devoutly to be with'd.—To wed? t' unite—
T' unite?—perchance be hen-peck'd—there's
the rub—

For in that hasty deed what ills may come,
When we have shuffled off this single state,
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes celibacy of so long life; [time,
For who would bear the creeping waste of
The spendthrift's loss, the miser's contumely,
And distant kin cursing our death's delay,
The influence of long-kept servants, and the
frauds

That patient ignorance of the tradesmen takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare ring? who would the mark'd tax
bear,

And sit down daily to a solitary meal,
But that the head of something after marriage,
A scolding wife! from whose outrageous
tongue

No priest can untie us, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have
Than fly to others, which we think much worse.
Thus selfishness doth make cowards of us all:
And thus the native strength of constitution
Wears out, through this pale cast of thought;
And lovely women, of great wealth and beauty,
With this neglect are forsaken to go by,
And so the family name is lost.—But see,
In charming weeds the widow!—in thy rich
dowry,

Lady! be all my debts o'erpaid.—

HAMLET. iii. i.

At first, the Errand-boy,
Singing, like lark, the spirit-stirring ballad
Of Whittington and's Cat: and then the
'Prentice, [civet,
With powder'd morning head, scented like
Serving the shop: and then the Journeyman,
Sighing, like zephyrs, with a craty countship
Made to his mistress' daughter: then, the
Partner,

Full of designs and patent new inventions,
Seeking his money'd reputation [man,
Even in 'Change alley: and then the A der-
In fair round belly, with fat turtle lin'd,
Worth a whole plumb; and in his Sheriff's
year

Full loyally goes up with an address,
And so gets knighted: the next rotation
Chairs him, Right Honourable The Lord
Mayor: [fore him,

With chain on 's neck, and sword borne be-
The Mansion-house scarce wide enough

For his princely banquets; and his firm voice,
Turning towards the Common hall assembled,
Defends the peace, trade, commerce, fran-
chise, rights,

And splendor of his great Metropolis;
Or, issuing forth, his calm intrepid presence
Aves Faction's daring riots: last eminence,
"That shines distinguish'd in the city's eye",
And he with conscious dignity supports,
His Seat in Parliament; sans opposition,
Sans place, sans pension, promise, contract,
bribe.

AS YOU LIKE IT. ii. 7.
MASTER SHALLOW.

CARMEN OL. GOLDSMITH, M. B.

LATINE REDDITUM.

(Continued from p. 747.)

STILLANTEM senior lachrymam con-
spexit—(et illi

Anxia meus fuerat, parque doloris onus)

"An miser, enarres luctus—age, fare," pre-
catur,

"Tantus solliciti pectoris unde labor?

"Exul, inops, erras? an dulcia tecta tuorum,

"Expulsus mutas vi. patriamque domum?

"Sævane amicitia simulatae verber: mentem

"Tam graviter torquent? an malefidus
"amor?

"Hei mihi! ne fallat vultu fortuna sereno;

"Spemve ferat ridens insidiosa levem—

"Fortunæ, mihi crede, caducæ et inania dona

"Vix cautæ mentis spernit—ineptus amat.

"Et quid amicitia est hodie nisi fabula, nomen,

"Septæ mentis phlébra, sinistra doli?

"Non incerta comes sanæ, vel divitis auri,

"At miserum cursu relinquere prona cito.

"Tuque, o perfide amor, multo magis irritè l-
quem vult

Ludibrium fieri virgo superba sibi!

Quem terra ignorat—nisi forsan visere nidum

Turturis'haud spernas, mutua corda fovens.

"Proh pudor, infanum tacito preme corde
dolorem,

Nec tibi sit tanti scœmina causa mali!"

—Vix hæc ediderat, cum frons suffusa rubore
Convivum attoniti prodit ad ora senis.

(To be continued.)

H. G. B.

THE SNOWY-DAY,
A PASTORAL SKETCH

BY DR. PERFECT.

"Earth's universal Face, deep-bid and chill,
Is one wild dazzling Waste that buries all
The Works of Man."

THOU Fancy' legitimate son,
Description's most favourite child,
Immortal's the wreath thou hast won
From subjects terrific and mild;
When Spring with her rose-sprinkled vest,
Or Summer with chaplets of green,
Brown Autumn luxuriously drest,
Or Winter, environs the scene.

O Thomson! like thee could the soar,
 The Muse to deapart might aspire,
 Melodious, the season deplore,
 Or wake to her sorrows the lyre:
 Denied thy pretension to fame,
 He venial her slight as flame'd,
 Unhallow'd if rises the flame,
 Uncherish'd by bards' more resin'd.

Does Janus lead forward the year,
 While Terror awaits on its birth?
 In varied solemnity rear
 Aquarius, to govern the Earth?
 In cincture of sable, the storm
 The brent with opacity shrouds,]
 Its quietude can it deform,
 When Virtue resisteth its clouds?

The mind self-collected shall stand,
 Secere of contentment in bloom,
 Integrity stretch forth her hand,
 Appall'd not at tempest nor gloom.
 Lysander, then droop not, my friend,
 Nor sigh o'er the waste of the day;
 Let Winter her tyrannies send,
 Thy heart shall still mantle in May.

The snow (tho' thy morals less bright)
 A landscape unusual affords,
 Involves the high mountains in night,
 Insensibly scatters its hoards:
 Digestive, the subject I'll pass,
 Companion simple to make;
 The wealth that pale misers amass
 Augments like the snow on the brake.

Or, as thro' the crevice its fleece
 Grows silently up to a heap,
 The wretch eyes his splendid increase,
 Which robs him of comfort and sleep.
 The famile farther extends:
 His glass of mortality run,
 His piles some young prodigal spends,
 Which sink as the snow in the sun.

While sighs the sharp wind in the rock,
 What sound dost thou hear from the fane?
 Methinks 'tis the frozen-tongue'd clock
 Slow mutters the time to the plain.
 Ah! no, to my terror-struck ear
 Thy knell 'tis, Amanda, that peals:
 What eve is exempt from a tear!
 What heart but of adamant fees.

As beauteous as Spring, when the rear'd
 Her locks v'let-woven with bloom,
 Amanda to Friendship appear'd
 As beauteous, sink down to the tomb:
 Her hand, poor Necessity's guard,
 Supported the children of Woe,
 Could Virtue her sentence retard,
 The tears of the Muse would not flow.

How loud are the eddies that roar
 Thro' Medway, as circling they fly,
 Snow-fel from the ponderous shore!
 As loud is the Villager's sigh;
 O Death! not a current more pure
 Hatt thou ever check'd in its course;
 Could Beauty thy terrors allure,
 Thy dart must have lost all its force.

The Genius of snow from the North,
 In mantle of brilliancy dress'd,
 I tremble to see him come forth,
 And lo'd o'er the country distress'd.
 The nymphs of the valleys and groves,
 Affrighten'd, abscond from his pow'r.
 O name not the Graces and Loves
 So chill'd by the rain-frozen show'r.

But let us regret not the aid,
 That Providence grants to the earth;
 Vegetation, thus timely array'd,
 Is nourish'd and nurs'd into birth.
 Beneficent Meteor I how kind,
 The plants thus to wrap in thy fleece!
 In regions more Northern we find
 The flowers succeed thy decrease*.

The hedges are cover'd with snow,
 The roads o'er their summits ascend,
 Into figures anomalous grow,
 Over corn-fields and fallows extend:
 Unable to combat the glare,
 The poultry remain in their cove;
 In her seat, sullen, sits the sad hare,
 Till hunger compels her to move.

See mountains on mountains arise,
 A splendid tho' terrible weight;
 Sure Zembla has shifted her skies,
 Or Rhodope sent us her freight.
 From Zembla's unciviliz'd coast,
 Admit that the Genius of Woe
 Forth issues a numberless host,
 An army mail-coated in snow.

Shall Winter, on whose icy car
 Congenial rigours await,
 The morning and evening star
 Illumine, to beam on her state?
 Shall Frost forge his strong, silent chains,
 In bondage rude Nature to hold,
 A tyrant rule over the plains,
 Exclude from their pastures the fold?

Then come, my Lysander, if rhyme,
 Uncouth and grotesque as the day,
 Can furnish amusement to time,
 Let Fancy replenish the lay.
 To her soft seduction let's yield,
 And blame not the innocent cheat;
 Be all her wild portraits reveal'd,
 With novelties countless replete:

With her in her curvetings rove
 Creations illusive to view,
 She comes full of sport from her grove,
 Enchantments around her to strew.
 Permit us, gay Pow'r, to attend,
 Inspecting each whimsical scene,
 Which thou, fond Magician, that lend,
 Romantic, antique, or serene.

The shallow of yonder vast drift,
 Lysander, come let us explore;
 Her tube Fancy gives us to lift,
 Extend all thy critical lore,

* In Sweden, the earth in April is not divested of snow more than a fortnight before the face of the country is covered with flowers.

And here, see the chisel of Art
A passage has cleft in the snow *,
While gems their splendence impart,
A journey *substantial* we go.

See high on yon shaft, passing strange!
There perches, or seems perch'd, a fowl,
Young Fiction might call it thy change;
Nychlymene turn'd to an Owl.

Here pillars of marble are seen,
Their bucklings and bridges, so grand;
Columns shatter'd, whose portals between,
In ruins, spread over the land.

There figures half-buried appear,
Hieroglyphical monsters arise;
A lion, or crocodile, here,
A camel there prostrated lies.
Still wave, plastic Fancy, thy wand,
Of tombs and of books let me sing,
Of Jupiter turn'd to a swan,
For Fiction's creative of wing.

On precipice huge seems to rear
An abbey, a church, or a tow'r,
Cerberus, of visage severe,
Or temple as light as a flow'r;
Soft-hosom'd in white-tufted trees,
Some mansion of marble we see;
But, the moment it ceases to freeze,
No longer the phantom is free.

Here struts an Herculean man,
An Eagle and Gan made there,
A Neptune, Apollo, or Pan,
Or Syfiphus high in the air;
Thro' a half-fractur'd arch we behold
Vast rivers of snow in the vale,
Fawns and Satyrs alternate unfold,
Then a fort, or a ship under sail.

Enough of Similitude's scene,
To sfollicsome Fancy adieu!
Let Pity her senate convene,
The anguish of Nature to view:
She points to the snow-buried cot,
Humanity catches her flame:
Enlivens the comfortless spot,
And calls up, to Charity, Fame.

In mantle as white as the snow
Religion is seen in her train,
In quest of dispirited Woe,
Christianity measures the plain;
Hail, first-born of Heaven, whose charm
Dependancy causes to smile,
Where blessings the season can warm,
And cherish the offspring of Toil.

O Charity, born of the skies,
The hymn of Contentment receive,
From gratitude hear it arise
To thee, ever prone to relieve:
Affliction who late in the vale
The Tear of Anxiety shed;
Whose infants with hunger were pale,
Shall worship the hand that has fed.

* A large arched long extended passage which had been dug and cut under the snow.

Blest Isle, whose best bounty appear,
To flow from the source of the heart,
To wipe Sorrow's cheek stain'd with tears,
And snap poor Misfortune's barb'd dart;
How sweet the sensations of those,
Like cherubs of heavenly light,
Who soften the season of woes
Epitomize Poverty's night!

Benevolence, blessing divine!
Fair native, down-wing'd from above
The tale of sweet Sympathy's thine,
The talk of affection and love;
To raise up the sad pensive eye,
To pour healing balm upon Woe,
Bid Indigence banish her sigh,
And kind Hospitality flow.

Ye herds, who frequent the rude stall,
Ye folds, that in flocks croud the pen,
O! start not at Nature's white pall,
Nor shudder, ye fowls of the fen;
The sun from the South shall unbind
The menacing fetters of frost,
The snow shall dissolve in the wind,
Her empire be conquer'd and lost.

New beauties shall open the year,
These terrible objects recede,
Young Spring in gay mantle appear,
The Graces determine the lead;
The mazes which curl from the glade,
Which erst blustering Boreas blew,
Shall lengthen an enviable shade,
A boast to each picturesque view,

In vesture of velvet the grove
Zephyrus shall whispering fan,
The choristers warble forth love,
Pure bliss! the perfection of man.
The God of each season to praise,
Let Pæans incessantly flow;
'Tis his, Winter's triumphs to raze
Whose goodness emaciates the snow.

INTER AMICOS NE SIS ARBITER.

WHEN Nell and Jobson are exchanging blows, [rattle;
When oaths resound, and heavy cudgels
Think not, mistaken wight, to interpose,
But fly with all thy speed the field of battle;
For, he that with their quarrels interferes
Will find their four big fists soon rattling
round his ears.

THE FLOWER AND THE LEAF.

A Full-blown flow'r, of rosiest hue,
And down-bespangled pride,
Dreadn'd the humble leaf that grew
Unheeded by its side.
But mark the event! the lowering skies
Descend in stormy rain;
The flow'r, all drench'd and broken, dies,
The leaf deth still remain.

Oh! let the haughty man of pow'r
His pageantry forego;
The storm, that spoils the gaudy flower,
May lay the boaster low.

ESOR.
PRO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE; *from p. 754.*

Jan. 17. A Deputation from the Committee of the Arts invited the Convention to continue its protection to the arts and sciences, to cause the national palace to be finished, and to grant prizes to the artists who should excel in portraying instances of heroism and virtue.

On the motion of Thuriot, the Committee of Public Instruction was ordered to prepare a plan of prizes for artists.

Decreed—That the linen of the suppressed churches shall be applied to the service of the military hospitals.

Decreed—That the makers of paper shall put their names, and the name of their manufactories, on every piece of paper they make, under a penalty of 3000 livres, and confiscation of the paper not so marked.

A deputation from the Popular and Republican Society of the Arts said, that, the indefatigable zeal of the Committee of Public Safety having opened a prospect of the period when they should be able to lay down their arms and resume their pencils, they requested that the Convention would order a Temple to be built to Public Liberty and Happiness, to be adorned with the best productions of all the artists of the Republic. Referred to the Committee of Public Instruction.

On the motion of Boissier, the following decree was passed:

1. On-board the ships in the service of the Republic shall be embarked the following number of officers: In ships of above 150 tons burthen, one Captain and two officers.

2. The Captain shall receive 100 livres pay per month; the second officer in command, 70 livres; and the third, 60 livres.

3. In the long voyages, and upon cruizes, their pay shall be fixed in the seas of Europe, in the following manner: A Captain shall have 7 livres per day; each of the officers, three livres ten sous per day. For long cruizes, or to the colonies, the Captains shall have 10 livres per day; and each of the officers, four livres ten sous.

4. By means of these regulations, the Captains and officers embarked shall have no claim to any other pay, or allowance of provisions.

Jan. 20. Couthon, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, proposed that a provincial sum of 500,000 livres should be placed in the hands of the Minister of the Interior, for the succour of the families of the national soldiers—many voices cried out that the sum was not sufficient.

Cambon said, that nothing less than ten millions was fit for a great nation to give towards this object; they had no right to call upon young men to quit their families and fight for their country, without making an ample recompence to their families for their loss.

Couthon said, that this was only a provincial proposition, until a general report could be made on the subject; he perfectly agreed with the opinion of Cambon; and the sum of ten millions was voted accordingly.

Barras made a report on the liquidation of public offices, and several articles were decreed.

Jan. 27. A Deputation of Americans resident in France requested the Convention to liberate the Ex-Deputy Thomas Paine, imprisoned in the Luxembourg. As a reason for their request, they adduced his patriotic writings, and his services to America, and mentioned the joy his imprisonment afforded to Great Britain, who had proscribed him. They also requested leave to take him with them to America, his country. The President observed to them, that Thomas Paine was born in England; that his writings might have been useful to America, but he had contributed nothing to the revolution of France; that the Convention would, however, take their petition into consideration.

Jan. 28. Ruhl moved, that the War Minister should give an account of the execution of the decree in favour of the hostages at Mentz; that the representatives of the people should order the Elector Palatine to pay to the King of Prussia, within 24 hours, the sums which he claims as a ransom for the French at Mentz, under pain of seeing his elephants destroyed by fire and sword; that the French generals should be enjoined to bring all the grain, &c. which they find on the estates of the German Princes into France; that the National vengeance may begin to display itself; and that the castle of the Elector of Mentz, at Worms; might be destroyed. Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

Jan. 31. A deputation from the District of Lille presented all the gold, silver, jewels, &c. to a large amount, which superstition had collected as agreeable to the Divinity. Notwithstanding all that their situation had obliged them to apply to the purposes of war, they had sold church property to the amount of 19 millions, of which 12 millions and a half were already paid into the National Treasury. The moveable property of Emigrants amounted to two millions; and the sale of their unmoveable property was in full activity, at more than double the valuation. The Convention would then judge of the credit due to the calumnies against the people of Lille, who had always resisted the despots, and baffled the traitors.

The President made the Deputies a complimentary speech: they were referred to the Committee of Public Safety, to give information on the present state of Lille.

Feb. 1. Raffron presented some remarks against the intended establishment of an academy for the deaf and dumb. He thought

It would be better to apply the money which such an establishment would cost, to the maintenance of those who were the objects of it, with their relations. These observations were equally applicable to establishments for the blind.—Referred to the Committee of Public Succour.

Feb. 2. Bentabale addressed to the Convention the sum of 10,000 livres, delivered to him, as a contribution for carrying on the war, by a woman detained as a suspected person, her son being an emigrant.

Danton, observing that the property of that woman belonged to the Nation, and that she offered as a present what was not at her disposal, caused the money to be sent to the Committee of General Safety.

On the motion of Danton, seconded by a report of the Committee of Finance, the law, enacting the giving of securities for obtaining public charge, was abrogated, as a *ruffy* stain of the ancient government.

The Committee of Public Safety presented the report respecting ship-builders, dock-yards, and every civil branch of the navy, together with the plan of a decree, consisting of thirteen articles.

On the report of the same Committee it was decreed, that every captain or other officer of the navy, who shall strike and surrender a ship of the line to the enemy, without having fought a force at least double her own, shall be declared guilty of treason against their country.

The Convention decreed, at the same time, that the seamen who shall capture an enemy's ship, of one third greater force than their own, shall get promotion, and also be otherwise rewarded.

Feb. 3. The Minister of Marine transmitted a Memorial, containing the measures which he took to put under arrest Polverel and Santhonax, decreed in a state of accusation.—Referred to the Committee of Public Welfare.

A citizen sent a method of process to make soap of potatoes. He assured the Convention, that this soap had all the properties of that used in common.—Referred to the Committee of Agriculture.

The sections of La Unité and La Montagne brought fourteen hogheads of saltpetre, which they had gathered; and said, that henceforth the ornaments of the churches should now be substituted by saltpetre, which was the emblem of freed Frenchmen. The President answered the Deputation in a speech full of vaunting galconades against the British Nation.

The Convention admitted, among the number of their colleagues, a Black, a Mulatto, and a White, who were received with the civic kiss from the President, and acknowledged as the Representatives of the colony of St. Domingo.

Feb. 4. The National Convention decrees, that slavery is abolished in all the French colonies.

It decrees, in consequence, that all the inhabitants of the French colonies, of whatever colour, are French citizens, and from this day forward shall enjoy those rights which are secured to them by the Declaration of Rights and by the Constitution.

Feb. 7. A citizen demanded, that the Society of Arts do withdraw from the gallery the productions of those perfidious painters and artists who, availing themselves of the decree which distinguishes them from the emigrants, remain rampant at the courts of all the tyrants.—Referred to the Committee of Public Instruction.

Feb. 11. Couthon moved, that honourable mention be decreed for the picture representing the battle of Mondschoote, offered to the Convention by citizen de Lorche; and that the same citizen be permitted to repair to the armies, that he may be enabled to practise his talents there, and depict the courage of Frenchmen in a faithful manner to posterity.—Decreed.

A Deputation of the inhabitants of the District of Montbéliard, formerly belonging to the Duke of Wurtemberg, came to demand, that that District be united with France. Referred to the Committee of Public Welfare.

A citizen of Moudidier announced, in a letter, a method to prevent the weevil's getting among the corn in the granaries. This process consists in cleaning thoroughly every granary or barn where this insect introduced itself, to air them for several months, and to rub well afterwards the planks with green leeks, which are to remain some time before they are taken away; the corn is then to be poured in, and to lie thick enough on the floor to prevent, by its smell or taste, the ratura of the weevil.—In those granaries where no corn has been put, the same process is to be observed, to prevent the introduction of that insect.

Citizen Dutailly, who resided seven years at Rome, and suffered a most rigorous imprisonment in the castle of St. Angelo, after having been plundered of all his property by the mob, was granted, by virtue of a decree of the Convention, an annual pension of 1000 livres, to begin from the month of February 1793, when the French were first persecuted at Rome.

The Committee of Relief made its report respecting the claim of the sister of Mirabeau, who had been shut up in a convent ever since she was four years old. The Committee gave it as its opinion, that her claims ought not to be granted.

Feb. 12. The provisory Administrators of the National Domains wrote to give an account of the produce arising from the sale of the property of Emigrants.

The District of Grenoble has already adjudged four auctions, which produced 8,000,000 of livres.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Geneva, July 25. On the 18th instant, M. M. Soulavie and Merle, commissioners from the French Convention, resident here, gave a grand dinner to the principal members of a society, entitled The Club of the Mountain, *alias* the Marseillaise Club, consisting of the most violent patriots of this city. On breaking-up, which did not happen till an early hour in the morning, the members of the club had recourse to arms, and, arming the populace at the same time, took possession of the gates and arsenals. They next proceeded to elect a revolutionary Committee, or Committee of Public Safety, composed of seven members, by whom every person inimical to their interests was instantly apprehended. As it was impossible for the prisons to contain the whole of those, they were conveyed to the watch-towers of the bastion, entitled "The Battalion of Holland," and to the different public magazines. The number of persons thus apprehended amounts at this moment to nearly a thousand: 200, who were in a state of proscription, have contrived to make their escape. It is worthy of remark, that no one female has yet been imprisoned, notwithstanding several have been ordered before the Committee, interrogated, and insulted. Whether in seizing on the persons of individuals, or in making domiciliary visits to come at those they wished to apprehend, the Revolutionists have paid but little respect to property. In arresting M. Necker, late Prime Minister of France under the Monarchy, at his country seat, they took possession of his plate, and a considerable sum in specie. The house of M. Saladin de Craus has been plundered, as have also several others: but on those occasions no personal violences have been offered. At the first moment of the Revolution, several muskets were discharged, by which two persons were wounded.

On Sunday the 20th, the Revolutionary Committee, named by the Clubs, published a proclamation of "Equality, Liberty and Independence;" which was approved, and a Revolutionary Tribunal elected on the 21st by about 3000 voices.

A circumstance which characterises this event is, that, among the prisoners, all the Ecclesiastics, no one excepted, are comprehended; the Revolutionists even went so far as to apprehend one of them in the pulpit, in the midst of his sermon. According to some, this has been owing to the desire of pillage and robbery, and to favour the efficiency of the Revolutionary Government, entirely unconnected with French politics, the Genevese Revolutionists aiming at a thorough independence. Others, on the contrary, consider Soulavie, the Frenchman, as being the chief mover, and as having brought about the insurrection with a view to put the city into the possession of his countrymen.

GENT. MAG. September 1794.

The Revolutionary Tribunal was no sooner elected, than it proceeded to exercise its functions. On the 22d it sentenced to death fourteen persons; seven of those sentences were confirmed by the Revolutionary Mass—the others were changed into banishment or imprisonment, with confiscation of property. The populace, since the Revolution, and at this hour, pillage every where, and are eager in endeavouring to discover all whom they consider any way inimical to the present system.

Sto Abilm, Aug. 1. Sentence was yesterday pronounced, by the Court Tribunal, against those persons convicted of being inculpated in the conspiracy of D'Armfeldt, amidst the assemblage of an immense crowd of people. Baron D'Armfeldt was declared outlawed, with the loss of his honour, and the confiscation of his property. Von Ehrenstrohm is to have his right hand cut off, and afterwards to be executed, with the loss of his life and honour, and confiscation of his property. Countess Rudenskold is to lose her life and honour, and her possessions to be confiscated. As to the other accomplices, Aminoff, Forster the Manager of the Opera, and Mineur the valet of D'Armfeldt, there was not sufficient evidence to convict them. The former, however, has not been acquitted: his trial has been referred to farther examination. Mr. Von Franc the secretary of state and post director, Lieutenant Colonel Libe, Sources, Merchant, and Signeul, have been honourably acquitted.

Vienna, Aug. 4. Some nights since, very unexpectedly, several persons of various ranks were arrested, and their papers examined. At the same time a guard was placed at all the gates of the city, the watch was doubled, the soldiers had ball-cartridges delivered out to them, and various other measures were taken for the public security. It is positively asserted, that an insurrection was in agitation, which was to have broken out a few days ago, had not the above measures been taken. A commission is particularly instituted to enquire into this business, of which the Vice-Director of the Police, Count Sauran, is president; and the members who are chosen from the various departments are men well known for their honour, integrity, and the soundness of their principles. This day some persons have been arrested, and among the rest one of the Council of our Magistracy. The Commission of Enquiry will shortly commence their sittings, and are to report their proceedings to the Upper College of Justice. Every measure is taking to ensure the public tranquillity, as well by night as by day; a watchful eye is kept over all the coffee, wine, and beer houses, to prevent tumul-

tomultuous assemblies and disturbances; all night strong patrols parade the streets, and the doors of the great houses are ordered to be shut sooner than usual. All the city gates, which have not been shut for many years, are repairing, and are to be shut at dusk.

AMERICA.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a view to soften the rigour of penal law, have passed an act, declaring that no crime, except murder of the first degree, shall be punished with death. Murder in the first degree is defined to be a killing by means of poison, by lying in wait, or with other kind of wilful, deliberate, premeditated intention, or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary. All other kinds of killing shall be deemed murder in the second degree. The kind of murder to be ascertained by a Jury. Persons liable to be prosecuted for petit treason shall be proceeded against and punished as in other cases of murder. High treason is punished with confinement in the prison and the penitentiary house, not less than six nor more than 12 years; rape not less than 10 nor more than 21 years; murder of the second degree not less than five nor more than 18 years; forgery not less than four nor more than 15 years, with payment of a fine not to exceed 1000 dollars; manslaughter not less than two nor more than 10 years, and giving security for good behaviour during life; maiming not less than two nor more than 10 years, with a fine not exceeding 1000 dollars. Persons being charged with involuntary manslaughter, the Attorney-General, with leave of the Court, may waive the felony, and proceed against them as for a misdemeanor, and give in evidence any act of manslaughter; or the attorney may charge both offences in the same indictment, and the Jury may acquit the person of one or both. The benefit of Clergy is for ever abolished."

New York, June 11. On Monday evening the Committee, appointed by the *Tammany Society* to address their congratulations to Dr. Priestley, reported their address and his answer; both which are much too violent for the decency of an English publication. What follows however, being of a different description, we very readily transcribe. To JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D. F.R.S.

"SIR, The associated teachers in the city of *New-York* beg leave to offer you a sincere and hearty welcome to this land of tranquillity and freedom.

"Impressed with an idea of the real importance of so valuable an acquisition to the growing interests of science and literature in this country, we are particularly happy that the honour of your first reception has fallen to this State, and to the city of *New-York*.

"As labourers in those fields which you have occupied with the most distinguished eminence, the arduous and important task of cultivating the human mind, we contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the auspicious influence which your personal residence in this country will add to that of your highly-valuable scientific and literary productions, by which we have already been materially benefited.

"We beg leave to anticipate the happiness of sharing, in some degree, that patronage of science and literature, which it has ever been your delight to afford. This will give facility to our exertions; direct and encourage us in our arduous employments; assist us to form the MAN, and thereby give efficacy to the diffusion of useful knowledge.

"Our most ardent wishes attend you, good Sir, that you may find in this land of virtuous simplicity a happy recess from the intriguing politics and vitiating refinements of the European world. That your patriotic virtues may add to the vigour of our happy constitution, and that the blessings of this country may be abundantly remunerated into your person and your family.

"And we rejoice in believing that the Parent of Nature, by those secret communications of happiness with which he never fails to reward the virtuous mind, will here convey to you that consolation, support, and joy, which are independent of local circumstances, and "which the world can neither give nor take away."

Signed, by order of the Committee,

WILLIAM PAYNE, Chairman.

EDWARD SHEPARD, Secretary

TO THE ASSOCIATED TEACHERS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

"GENTLEMEN,

"A welcome to this country from my fellow-labourers in the instructions of youth is, I assure you, peculiarly grateful to me. Classes of men, as well as individuals, are apt to form too high ideas of their own importance; but certainly one of the most important is, that which contributes so much as ours do, to the communication of useful knowledge, as forming the characters of men, thereby fitting them for their several stations in society. In some form or other this has been my employment and delight; and my principal object in flying for an asylum to this country, "a land," as I hope you justly term it, "of virtuous simplicity, and a recess from the intriguing politics and vicious refinements of the European world," is, that I may, without molestation, pursue my favourite studies. And, if I had an opportunity of making choice of an employment for what remains of active exertion in life, it would be one in which I should, as I hope I have hitherto done, contribute, with you, to advance the cause of science, of virtue, and of religion.

J. PRIESTLEY."

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Horse-Guards, Whitehall, August 19. Copy of a dispatch from Gen. Sir Charles Grey to the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas.

Berville camp, opposite Point à Petre, Guadaloupe.
S¹², July 8, 1794.

In my dispatch of the 13th ult. I had the honour to acquaint you of my intention to land on the side of Fort Fleur d'Épée, and try to regain Grande Terre, so soon as what force could be drawn from the other islands should be collected; accordingly, having been joined by most part of it, I ordered Brigadier-general Symes to make a landing, with the grenadiers under the command of lieutenant-colonel Fisher, and the light-infantry under the command of lieutenant-colonel Gomm; which was effected, without loss or opposition, early in the morning of the 19th ult. at Arce Canot, under cover of two frigates, the Solebay, Capt. Kelly, and the Winchelsea, Capt. Lord Garies, the enemy retiring; and the same troops moved on to Gozier, and took possession of it in the afternoon, which the enemy abandoned, burning some houses. As the enemy had possession of a situation that commanded the road to fort Fleur d'Épée, I detached three companies of grenadiers and three companies of light-infantry, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Fisher, who marched, at twelve o'clock in the night between the 25th and 26th ult. by a circuitous and most difficult path, coming on the back of the enemy at six o'clock the next morning, who fled. One of their sentries fell into his hands, and he took possession of that and two other commanding heights. Having sent two amuzettes to that detachment the same day, the enemy made an attack upon the effort when mounting the hill on which lieutenant-colonel Fisher's detachment was posted, who attacked and repulsed them. The enemy continuing in possession of a chain of high and woody grounds, with difficult passes between our post and Morne Mascot, the remainder of the grenadiers and light-infantry, with Capt. Robertson's battalion of seamen, were pushed forward to the same post, and on the 27th ult. the enemy were attacked on all sides by brigadier-general Symes, with the grenadiers and light-infantry, completely routed, driven down to Morne Mascot, where they again made resistance, and, being charged with bayonets, they fled into fort Fleur d'Épée. Having collected considerable force from the town of Point à Petre and the neighbourhood, arming Blacks, Mulattoes, and all colours, they advanced in great numbers the same afternoon, under cover of their guns, from fort Fleur d'Épée, which so completely raked the top of the hill, that the grenadiers could hardly appear on it, until the enemy were also there, and attacked that part of Morne Mascot where lieutenant-colonel Fisher was posted with the grena-

diers, when an obstinate engagement took place, which lasted for some time, the front being within a few yards of each other, and the enemy's number being very superior; but the grenadiers forced them down the hill again with great slaughter. The 29th, the enemy, having collected a still greater force, cloathing Mulattoes and Blacks in the National Uniform, to the amount of 1500 men, again attacked the same post; and at this time they had a field-piece on the right, which enlisted the grenadiers, in addition to their guns in front, which fired round and grape shot from the fort. Having observed the enemy making a movement towards the rear of the grenadiers, to take possession of a house and strong ground, which the 2d battalion of light-infantry, under major Ross, was then ordered to occupy; but, having some distance to go, four companies of grenadiers were detached under major Irving from the post on Mascot, before the engagement commenced, who seized the post in the rear, lest the enemy might get there before our light-infantry, which had, however, reduced our force on Mascot at the time of its being attacked: but major Ross, with the 2d light-infantry, reaching the post in the rear soon after major Irving, the latter instantly returned to Mascot with the four companies of grenadiers; and, having rejoined when the engagement had lasted for some time, the enemy were charged with bayonets, and driven from the height with still greater slaughter than on their former attack. During the first day's engagement, lieutenant-colonel Fisher was struck with grape-shot, occasioning contusions only, and on the last his horse was killed under him. During this time, major Ross, with the 2d light-infantry, was also engaged with the enemy, and repulsed them with loss on their side. The rainy season being already set-in, and this being the last month for acting before the hurricane season, at the same time that the troops were exposed alternately to heavy rains and a vertical sun, together with the circumstances of the great slaughter recently suffered by the enemy in the two attacks they made on Morne Mascot, determined me to make an effort for finishing the campaign at once; and I concerted measures accordingly, ordering brigadier-general Symes to march in the evening of the 1st inst. from Morne Mascot, with the 1st battalion of grenadiers, the 1st and 2d battalions, of light-infantry, and the 1st battalion of seamen, commanded by Capt. Robertson, who attacked the town of Point à Petre before day of the 2d inst. but, being misled by our guides, the troops entered the town at the part where they were most exposed to the enemy's cannon and small arms, and where it was not possible to scale the walls of the fort; in consequence of which, they

suffered

suffered considerably from round and grape shot, together with small arms fired from the houses, &c. and a retreat became unavoidable; the more so, as the troops are entirely worn out by fatigue and the climate, so as to be quite exhausted, and totally incapable for farther exertion at present. It gives me great concern to add, that brigadier-general Symes was wounded; lieutenant-col. Gomon (an excellent officer), and some other meritorious officers, were killed on this attack; as was also Capt. Robertson, of the Navy, a valuable officer, and a great loss to the service. Inclosed is brigadier-general Symes's report, accounting for the failure of that enterprise. I had every thing in readiness at the post of Morne Mafcot for an attack upon fort Fleur d'Épée, by storm, with the 2d battalion of grenadiers, 65th regiment, six companies of Grande Terre, and the 2d battalion of seamen, commanded by Capt. Sawyer; waiting, as concerted, until I should hear whether brigadier-general Symes, with his division, succeeded, or had taken post near the town of Point à Pierre; but his failure obliged me to relinquish the meditated attack upon fort Fleur d'Épée, by laying me under the necessity of detaching the 2d battalion of grenadiers to cover the retreat of brigadier-general Symes's division. The season for action in the field being past, and the troops debilitated by the fatigue of a long campaign and the climate, so as to become unable for farther contest, without shelter from the scorching heat of a vertical sun, or the heavy rains now so frequent, there remained no choice but to retreat; and I brought the troops, with every thing we had at Morne Mafcot, back to Gozier, on the night of the 2d inst. detaching the 2d battalion of light-infantry and loyalists, by Petite Bourge, to Bavielle, &c. on the 3d following, to secure Basse Terre; and embarking the remainder of the troops during the ensuing night. I have now occupied the ground with my whole force between St. John's Point and Bay Mahault, having erected batteries with 24 pounders, and mortar batteries, at Point à Aaron and Point St. John, opposite to the town of Point à Pierre and the shipping, both of which I shall endeavour to destroy; and which situation gives perfect security to Basse Terre. As the harbour is also perfectly blocked up by the admiral, the enemy must suffer every distress. I transmit a return of our killed and wounded.

I have appointed colonel Colin Graham, of the 21st regiment, brigadier-general, and to command the troops in Basse Terre, Guadeloupe; of which I hope his Majesty will approve. When the intelligence was received that Grande Terre had been retaken by the French, lieutenant-colonels Cooté and Craddock were both at St. Christopher's, so far on their way to England, for the recovery of their health, having had my leave of absence after the close of last campaign; and,

although they were most generously ill of a fever from which they were then only recovering, they rejoined me, and have been very essentially useful and serviceable on the occasion, when officers were so much wanted, and especially officers of their merit and ability. Lieutenant-col. Cooté will have the honour to deliver this dispatch; an officer of infinite merit, who returns home for the re-establishment of his health; and he is well qualified to give you any farther information that may be required.

I have the honour, &c. CHARLES GREY.

P.S. I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the great assistance I have received from every officer and seaman in the Navy. The unanimity which has prevailed between them and the army, upon this as upon every other occasion during the campaign, could not be exceeded; nor can I omit once more to express my warmest approbation of the gallant zeal and good conduct of every officer and soldier of this brave army, who have, through a campaign in the worst of climates, endured hardships unparalleled. C. G.

[Then follows a return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the army commanded by his excellency General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. &c. from June 10 to July 3, amounting in the whole to 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 91 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 12 serjeants, 8 drummers, 298 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant; 3 drummers, 52 rank and file missing.]

To Sir Charles Grey.

SIR, Grozier, July 2.

In obedience to your commands, I marched at eight o'clock yesterday evening from the height of Mafcot, with the 1st battalion of light infantry, commanded by lieutenant-colonel I Gomon, the 2d commanded by major Ross, the battalion of grenadiers commanded by lieutenant-colonel Fisher, and the 1st battalion of seamen commanded by Captain Robertson of the Veteran, to attack the enemy at Point à Pierre; and, if we could approach it undiscovered, to possess ourselves of the Morne de Gouvernement, which commands the town, and which they had taken much pains to strengthen; or, if that was not found practicable, to destroy the provisions which had been landed from the ships and deposited there. The troops marched with the utmost silence through deep ravines, in hopes of reaching the enemy undiscovered; but our guides, whether from ignorance or the darkness of the night, led us up front to those posts of the enemy which it had been proposed to pass by, and which they assured was practicable: to effect our purpose by surprise became therefore impossible. At four o'clock in the morning we approached the out-posts of the enemy, which were attacked and driven in by major Ross and the 2d battalion of light infantry, with the gallantry and good conduct which, in the course

of the campaign, has so often distinguished that officer and corps, which entered the town under a heavy fire from *Morne de Gouvernement*, and cleared the streets with their bayonets. The *Morne de Gouvernement* was to have been attacked by this battalion; but the noise of our approach had permitted them to strongly to reinforce it, joined with the extreme difficulty of access, which admits only two to approach in front, rendered the success of attacking it highly impossible. To destroy the stores in which the provisions were lodged, we were then to direct our efforts, which I have no doubt would have been attended with the most complete success, if the town being at this time in our possession, and lieutenant-col. Gomm, Captain Robertson of the Veteran, and Captain Burner, assistant quarter-master-general, being charged with the execution of it; when, by a fatality as unforeseen as impossible to guard against, we were prevented from completing what carried so fair an appearance of success. Our troops, to whom you have so strictly enjoined, in night attacks, never to fire, who have uniformly succeeded so often by a strict observance to that rule, and who, till this moment, had not in the course of the night fired a shot, most unfortunately began to load and fire upon each other, nor could all the efforts of their officers put a stop to it. I was at this time disabled by a severe wound in the right arm, and much bruised by my horse, killed at the same time, and falling upon me. Finding it impossible, under these circumstances, to complete the destruction of the enemy's stores, which we had begun to effect, the troops were ordered to leave the town, and form on the heights at the post of Caille; whence in approaching we had driven the enemy, and taken two pieces of cannon: at this post, while the troops advanced into the town, a reserve of four companies of grenadiers with eighty seamen had been placed. As the enemy made every effort to harass us in our return, it became necessary to occupy with care the ground by which it could be most effectually prevented: in this disposition of the troops, I received the most essential services. The zeal and gallantry shewn by all the officers who composed the corps could not have been exceeded.

It is with extreme concern I inform you that our loss has been considerable; and with infinite regret I find that lieutenant-col. Gomm, and Captain Robertson of the Veteran, both eminently distinguished for their gallantry and good conduct, are unfortunately that number.

I have the honour &c.

RICHARD SYMES, Brigadier-general.
Admiralty Office, Aug. 19. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Ferriby, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Point à Petre, Guadalupe, July 6, 1794.

Since my letter of the 13th ultimo, by the

Dashwood packet, every effort has been made to collect a body of troops from the different islands, to enable the General to make a descent on Grande Terre. The Veteran arrived on the 17th of June with two flank companies from St. Vincent's and four from St. Lucia; and two battalions of seamen, under the command of Captain Lewis Robertson of the Veteran and Captain Charles Sawyer of the Vanguard, were attached to the army. These two ships, with the *Solebay* and *Winchelsea*, were ordered up to l'Ance à Canot, between this road and St. Anne's, under the command of rear-admiral Thompson, that bay being judged a more safe place to debark at, both on account of the surf and the face of the country which surrounds it, than the bay of Grosier, and the event justified the measure; for, by the able conduct of the rear-admiral, the captains and officers under his command, the whole corps was landed early in the morning of the 19th, without the loss of a man, and took post at Grosier the same evening, where the *Solebay*, *Winchelsea*, and *Assurance*, were placed to furnish water and other supplies to the camp. The *Redbridge* returned from St. Christopher's, with the two companies of the 22d; and on the 26th, having received intelligence that a French frigate with three transports had been seen off François in Grande Terre, I detached the *Solebay* and *Winchelsea* in quest of them; and, if the intelligence should prove unfounded, to cruise off Point Louis, and endeavour to intercept a partizan of the name of P. Schall, who I had reason to believe was fitting out vessels at St. Bartholomew to bring over a number of desperate Brigands, who had fled from this island on our taking possession of it. On the same day a schooner I had sent up to Martinique arrived with two companies of grenadiers from Marin Bay, and was followed the next day by a third company in a small sloop. From the day of debarkation the boats of the squadron were constantly employed in landing artillery and stores, and supplying the troops with provisions and water during the day, and rowing guard at night. Three more gun-boats had arrived from Martinique, and were incessantly employed in battering the forts at Point à Petre, and the fort of la Pieur d'Épée. The unsuccessful attempt on the town, on the 2d instant, will be described by the General. I have only to observe, that every possible exertion was made by the army and navy that the debilitated state of the officers and men would admit of. It is but justice to them to declare, that they were quite exhausted by the unparalleled services of fatigue and fire they had gone through, for such a length of time, in the worst climate. Upon the 3d, the general, having communicated to me the propriety of withdrawing the artillery, stores, and troops, from Grande Terre, and reinforcing the posts in Basse Terre, dispositions were

were immediately made, and, on the night of the 5th, the embarkation was completed without the loss of a man, under the direction of rear-admiral Thompson. The fate of Captain Lewis Robertson, who had distinguished himself highly, fills my mind with the deepest regret: he had long been a child of misfortune, although he possessed talents to merit every success and prosperity; and, as I am informed he has left a widow and infant family unprovided for, I beg leave to recommend them to the protection and good offices of their lordships, to obtain a suitable provision, which will be a great encouragement to officers in similar circumstances to emulate so great an example.

Inclosed is an account of the killed and wounded, in the naval battalion, since their landing on Grande Terre.

I am, &c.

J. JARVIS.

[7 killed, 23 wounded, 16 missing.]

Whiteball, Sept. 1. Letter from lieutenant-general the Hon. Charles Stuart to Mr. Dundas.

Sir, *Calvi, August 10 1794.*

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the town of Calvi surrendered to his Majesty's forces on the 10th instant, after a siege of fifty-one days. As I perfectly agreed with Lord Hood in opinion that the utmost dispatch was necessary, in order to enable the troops selected for the siege of Calvi to begin their operations before the commencement of the unhealthy season, every effort was used to forward the necessary preparations; and so effectual were the exertions of the different departments, that, in the course of a very few days, the regiments embarked at Bastia; and Captain Nelson, of his Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, consented, in Lord Hood's absence, to proceed to Fort Agra, where a landing was effected on the 19th of June; and, in the course of the same day, the army encamped, in a strong position, upon the Serra del Capuccine, a ridge of mountains, three miles distant from the town of Calvi. From many of the out-posts, and particularly from those the friendly Corsicans were ordered to occupy, I could distinctly discover that the town of Calvi was strong in point of situation, well fortified, and amply supplied with heavy artillery. The exterior defences, on which the enemy had bestowed a considerable labour, consisted in the bomb-proof Stone Star Fort Mozello, mounting ten pieces of ordnance, with a battery of six guns on its right, flanked by a small entrenchment. In the rear of this line (which covered the town to the Westward), on a rocky hill to the East, was placed a battery of three guns. Considerably advanced on the plain to the South-west, the fort Mollinochesco, on a steep rock, commanded by the communication between Calvi and the Province of Balagni, supported by two frigates moored in the Bay, for the purpose of raking the intermediate country: but the

principal difficulties in approaching the enemy's works did not so much arise from the strength of the defences, as from the height of the mountains and rugged rocky surface of the country it was necessary to penetrate; and so considerable were these obstacles against the usual mode of attack, that it was judged expedient to adopt rapid and forward movements, instead of regular approaches. In conformity to this plan of proceeding, the seamen and soldiers were laboriously employed in making roads, dragging guns to the tops of the mountains, and collecting military stores for the purpose of erecting two mortar and four separate gun batteries on the same night. One of these was intended against the Mollinochesco; the second to be constructed on rocks to cover the principal one of six guns; which, by a sudden march, and the exertions of the whole army, was to be erected within seven hundred and fifty yards of the Mozello. From some mistake, the battery proposed against the Mollinochesco was built and opened two days before the appointed time, and considerably damaged that first. Observing, however, that it was the determination of the enemy to repair and not to evacuate it, the Royal Irish regiment was ordered, on the evening of the 6th of July, to move towards their left, exposing the men to the fire of their artillery. This diversion was seconded at sun-set, and during the greater part of the night, by a feigned attack of the Corsicans, which so effectually deceived the enemy, that they withdrew a considerable piquet from the spot where the principal battery was to be constructed, in order to support the Mollinochesco, and directing the whole of their fire to that point, enabled the troops to complete their work. This important position established, the enemy was compelled to evacuate the Mollinochesco, and to withdraw the shipping under the protection of the town. A very heavy fire immediately commenced on both sides, and continued, with little intermission, until the 18th of that month, when, observing that their batteries were considerably damaged, and a breach appearing practicable on the west side of the Mozello, a disposition was made for a general attack upon the out works, under cover of two batteries, ordered to be erected that night, which, from their position, would, in the event of a check, appear the principal object of the movement. From the zeal of lieutenant-colonel Bauchope, and the great exertions of the 50th regiment, the battery, which he undertook to construct within three hundred yards of the Mozello, was completed, an hour before day-break, without discovery: A signal gun was then fired from it for the troops to advance. Lieutenant Newhouse, of the Royal Artillery, with two field-pieces, covered the approach; and the grenadiers, light infantry, and 2d battalion of the Royals, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel

Moore of the 51st regiment, and Major Brereton of the 30th regiment, proceeded with a cool, steady confidence, and unloaded arms towards the enemy, forced their way through a smart fire of musquetry, and regardless of live shells flung into the breach, or the additional defence of pike; stormed the Mozello; while lieutenant-colonel Wemyss, with the Royal Irish regiment, and two pieces of cannon, under the direction of lieutenant Lemoine of the Royal Artillery, equally regardless of opposition, carried the enemy's battery on the left, and forced their trenches without firing a shot. The possession of these very important posts, which the troops maintained under the heaviest fire of shells, and grape-shot, induced me to offer to consider such terms as the garrison of Calvi might be inclined to propose; but, receiving an unfavourable answer, the navy and army once more united their efforts, and, in nine days, batteries of 13 guns, four mortars, and three howitzers, were completed within 600 yards of the town, and opened with so well-directed a fire, that the enemy were unable to remain at their guns; and in 18 hours sent proposals, which terminated in a capitulation, and the expulsion of the French from Corfica.

It is with sincere regret that I have to mention the loss of Captain Serocold of the Navy, who was killed by a cannon-shot when actively employed on the batteries. The assistance and co-operation of Captain Nelson, the activity of Captain Hallowell, and the exertions of the navy, have greatly contributed to the success of those movements. The spirit, zeal, and willingness, with which this army has undergone the greatest labour and fatigue in the most oppressive weather, are hardly to be described; and, such has been the determined animation of both officers and men, that the smallest murmur has never been heard, unless indeed deprived them from making their services useful to their country. I am much indebted to lieutenant-col. Moore for his assistance upon every occasion; and it is only a tribute due to his worth to mention, that he has distinguished himself upon this expedition for his bravery, conduct, and military talent. It is with the utmost confidence I presume to recommend to his Majesty my Aide du Camp, Captain Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, whose activity, zeal, and ability, in his own and the engineer department, merits the highest commendation and advancement. Captain Stephens, the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, have distinguished themselves with their usual ability in the management of the batteries, and their attention to the different branches of that line. Sir James Erskine and Major Oakes have been essentially useful in their different departments, and permit me to assure you, that a cordiality subsists throughout the army, which promises the most signal success on any future undertaking.

I have the happiness to inform you, that Captains Macdonald and Mackenzie, and the other wounded officers and soldiers, are in a fair way of recovery. Captain Stewart, an officer of great merit and my Aide du Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. C. STUART, Lieut. Gen.
[Then follow the Articles of Capitulation.]

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Tiverton, June 30. A fire, dreadful in its consequence, broke out in that part of this town which is called West-end. The buildings being mostly thatched, and extremely dry, it spread with great rapidity, and was not got under till four o'clock the next morning, destroying between 40 and 50 houses in that quarter. The wind being rather high occasioned the fire to communicate with the houses in the main street, several of which are totally consumed, and others much damaged. The inhabitants in general were under the necessity of removing their goods.

Exon, July 28. This day was held the annual election at this school, to fill up the vacancies at King's College, Cambridge. The speakers upon this occasion were more numerous than usual, consisting of all the young gentlemen of the head form; and the manner in which they acquitted themselves was highly creditable to their talents.

Thursday, August 7.

The Storm in London, p. 763, commenced between 3 and 4 P. M. and was accompanied by long and vivid flashes of lightning. The rain at the same time burst down from the clouds like cataracts. The oldest inhabitant of London, it is believed, never witnessed so awful an event. The thunder was so loud, that those who have faced the rage of the elements in all climes do not remember ever to have heard peals of such force. The lightning, attracted, it is believed, by an iron weather-cock, struck the roof of the Examiner's office in Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, and made a hole large enough for a man to creep through, shattering many tiles, bricks, &c. and just afterward a ball of fire fell near the lodge in the same yard, which felled two persons for a moment without hurting them, and, rising again, made its course through one of the windows, which was open, of the Crown-office in Chancery, and, it is apprehended, must have passed out at one of the back-windows of that office, which was also open. From the clouds of smoke that immediately issued and continued for several minutes, it was feared the office was on fire; but, on opening the door, it was happily discovered to have received little or no injury. On examination it was found, that the nails and iron-work, which the lightning met with in its passage, had been melted, and partly vitrified by the intense heat. The Cock public-house, Temple-bar, received some damage;

fortunately, however, it did not catch fire: the flash which hurt this house was seen to come down, in an immetebody, a few yards East of Temple-bar; it wheeled about with great velocity, and struck the street with immense force. Fortunately the heavy rain had driven every person from the street, and no coach was passing. The first effect observed was similar to that produced by an explosion of gunpowder; every particle of straw, mud, and even the water, was completely swept from the street; and the doors and windows of the houses, particularly on the North side of the street, were shaken and some others driven open. In Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street, a razor in the hand of a baker who was shaving himself was literally melted, and dropped instantaneously from the handle: the man fell to the ground, but received little injury. A person, by profession a shoemaker, was struck dead whilst standing at his door, near Aldgate. The centre beam at Lloyd's coffee-room suddenly cracked during the storm, and a great part of the ceiling fell down: the torrent of rain was so great that in a few minutes the floor was covered with water; no accident, however, happened in consequence. In Great Windmill-street, two balls of fire fell within ten minutes of each other, the direction of which extended towards the South, of prodigious length, but without much injury. In Wardour-street, Soho, and several others to the Westward, the same alarming scene presented itself to the astonished inhabitants. A waterman, crossing Lambeth Marsh, was knocked down by its force, and his recovery was for some time deemed doubtful. At Islington, a cow was killed, its head being completely split. Several sheep also were killed near Barnet.

Friday, August 8.

A melancholy and lamented accident happened at *Cowes*, about eight this morning: a party from one of the transports, under convoy of the Nonsuch man of war, and some gun-boats, lying at anchor here, bound to Jersey, obtained permission to land, that they might take the benefit of sea-bathing from the shore. Returning to their ship, the wind blowing strong from the north, and tide at ebb, the small boat in which they were, not being more than 14 feet long, overset, and unhappily 16 soldiers of the 3d regiment, and two sailors, making a proportion of 28 in number, who first left the vessel, were drowned! the others, with the greatest difficulty, were picked up, by the assistance of boats in the harbour.

Saturday, August 16.

A fire broke out in the Neptune West-India ship, lying in the Pool. Her cargo, no part of which had been landed, consisted almost entirely of rum. She was immediately towed out of the pier, and run on shore on the Southwark side. She burnt very fiercely till late on Saturday evening, but without

extending to other vessels the calamity which had occurred to her. Either by the warmth of the weather, or the quantity of rum, destroyed on-board the Neptune, the fish in the Thames were so affected as to float up with the tide in such numbers, that they were collected by the people, on both shores, in baskets full. The Neptune had on board several hundred casks of rum, with a great quantity of sugar. Of these only one puncheon was saved. When the oil-warehouses in Thames-street were burnt, some years ago, the fish were nearly in the same condition, sick and floating on the surface of the water; till at last the oil was partly gathered up or dispersed by the tides.

Sunday, August 17.

The fire at *Attley's*, which began near the engine-house and reservoir, rapidly communicated to the box-lobby and circus, and the whole Theatre, with the scenery, wardrobe, &c. were soon entirely destroyed. Mr. Attley, jun. was nearly being burned in attempting to get out the engine belonging to the Theatre. The loss is estimated at 30,000*l.* a small part only of which was insured. The horses were all saved.

Thursday, August 21.

During a very severe storm of rain at *Great Waltham* an astonishing clap of thunder was heard, and a very strong flash of lightning followed, which, it appears, penetrated the ground under a large old ash-tree in a field behind Mrs. Turner's yard at the Crown; the tree, being decayed about a yard high from the bottom, took fire within side, and was seen burning with great fury. Two cows, the property of Mr. William Polett, Great Birdfield lodge, were struck dead by the lightning.

Saturday, August 23.

The colours of the Royal Manchester Volunteers were this day consecrated at St Anne's church in that town; when an applicable sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Seddon, Chaplain to the regiment.

Monday, August 25.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out on-board the *Freemantle*, Atkins, from Jamaica, moored off Deptford, and the vessel, with a valuable cargo of rum and sugar, was burnt to the water's edge. The fire also communicated to the *Jamaica* of Jamaica, but by the great exertions used it was extinguished on-board her without doing any considerable damage. This accident was occasioned by the carelessness of a person, who, wishing to see the mark on a hoghead of rum, the head of which was staved in, held the candle so near as to communicate with the rum, which in an instant blazed up with such rapidity as to completely envelope him with fire, and he was indebted for his life to the presence of mind of some of the crew, who, perceiving that all his cloaths were on fire, instantly threw him into the river, whence he was

taken

taken without sustaining much injury: A considerable quantity of the rum had been sold and entered, though unfortunately not got on-shore.

Monday, August 25.

The town of *Lynn* was alarmed by a most tremendous tempest, attended by a torrent of rain, which literally descended in sheets of water. The lightning was not so remarkably strong and vivid as we have observed it, but the thunder was awful beyond description. A dreadful clap burst over several houses in *Purfleet-street*, one of which it nearly shattered to its foundation, tore up the chimney and roof, struck one woman speechless, and killed a girl about 8 years of age on the spot. What is very singular, a linnet which hung in a cage at the window received not the slightest injury, notwithstanding that the glass of the window was shivered to atoms, and the frames rent from the wall.

During the storm, a tree was split, and five sheep killed, belonging to *P. Metcalf*, *etc.* at *Hawstead*.

Friday, August 29.

At *Banbury*, as the workmen employed in building the church were drawing up a large cornice stone, the tackle suddenly gave way just as it was got above its station in order to be let down upon it, when, owing to the great projection of the stones in the lower row of cornice, and the small hold they have on the wall, the weight of the falling stone forced several of them out of their places, and two men who were standing on them were unfortunately thrown to the ground. One of them was taken up dead, having his skull fractured, his lower jaw broken, all his teeth knocked out, his right arm and thigh broken, and his watch driven into the fore part of his belly. The other man was taken up alive, without any hurt on him; but has never spoke since, and it is thought his inside will mortify, so that there is not the least hope of his recovery. Another man that was standing on the scaffold, rather below the top of the wall, escaped miraculously; for, at the instant that the falling stones forced the scaffold from under him, he held by his fingers on the top of the wall, and supported himself there till, perceiving a cord near him, which was fastened to some of the timber on the roof, he got hold of it, and let himself down to some scaffolding poles that were left standing at a small distance, and by these he got safe to a lower part, and thence to the ground.

At six this evening *L'Impétueuse*, one of the large line-of-battle ships lately captured by *Earl Howe's* fleet, and which lay a small distance from *Peris-mouth-dock*, was perceived to be on fire, the flames bursting out with great rapidity, and forming a pillar of fire that had the most awful appearance. Signals being immediately made, all the boats from the ships in harbour were man-

ned, and, forming themselves into two divisions, their boats lashed together, they contrived, at imminent hazard, to grapple the *L'Impétueuse* fore and aft with strong-chains, in order that, when her anchor-cables were burnt, she should be kept from moving so as to endanger the *Northumberland*, which was near her, and prevent the conflagration from spreading, as might be the case if she were adrift. With these grapples the boats could also force her wherever the fire would be least dangerous; and they accomplished their purpose by keeping her in a proper station until she burned down to the water's edge. There were a few Spaniards on-board, one of whom was preserved after being much scorched by the fire. The others, it is said, fell a sacrifice to the flames, which were got under about nine, but not totally extinguished till twelve o'clock. The flames spread with such rapidity as seemed at first to threaten the destruction of the whole dock-yard; and *L'Impétueuse* being moored near the *Powder-Magazine* alarmed the inhabitants so much, that great numbers of them fled in every direction.

This day the *Leicester* Volunteer Cavalry received their standards in form; a ceremony as interesting and splendid as the occasion was momentous and glorious; the appearance of 300 respectable neighbours, voluntarily standing forth in defence of their country, attended by the Civil Power of the county and town, as if uniting themselves in support of each other; honoured by the presence and respect of the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry; surrounded by a numerous concourse of their fellow-countrymen; and crowned with the approbation and smiles of all the beauties in *Leicestershire*, who seemed to look up to them as to the "manly hearts who guard the fair!"—Early in the morning an officer's guard, under the command of *Capt. Lieutenant Burnaby*, mounted guard at headquarters, and attended the person of the *Colonel* (*Sir Wm. Skeffington*) through the day. At 11 o'clock the troops assembled, from their different alarm-posts, and formed a hollow square in the market-place; after which, an officer's guard, from the *colonel's* troop, conducted *Mrs. Linwood*, attended by *Mr. Hungerford* (who represented the *Lord Lieutenant* of the county) and a splendid assemblage of ladies and gentlemen of the county and town, to headquarters, with the truly elegant Banner, which that lady, whose unequalled genius alone could produce it, had, to her infinite honor, wrought, as her patriotic donation to the corps, and which was afterwards, at her desire, presented by *Lady Skeffington*. The *Leicester* troop, under the command of *Capt. Heyrick*, then conducted the *Mayor* and Corporation from the *Guildhall* in their formalities, to the *Market place*, where they were received by the

the Colonel, and saluted as they passed the hue. The Royal Banner, which was extremely elegant, and the donation of Lady Charlotte Curzon, daughter of the gallant Earl Howe, was then displayed to the troops, and afterwards presented by her Ladyship to the Colonel, escorted by the High Sheriff and Earl of Moira; at the same time, Lady Skeffington, attended by Mr. Hungerford and the Mayor of Leicester, displayed the Provincial Banner, given by Miss Linwood. The presenting Ladies were attended by a train of ladies and gentlemen *en uniforme*. After passing in front of the line, the banners were presented to the Colonel, who delivered them to the senior Cornets, accompanied by a manly and appropriate speech. On the Standards being received, they were saluted by the troops.

The Colonel then, with animation and dignity highly becoming his character and rank, thus addressed the corps.

On presenting the Royal Standard.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present this Royal Standard to the Corps, being the gift of Lady Charlotte Curzon, as a testimony of her loyalty to her Sovereign, her zeal for the glorious cause we are engaged in, and her singular regard for the honour and welfare of the Loy: Corps of Leicestershire Volunteer Cavalry.—Under the influence of the donation of the daughter of the victorious Earl Howe, I am confident that, whenever occasion offers, it will incite you to valorous deeds; to the honour of the donor, and the esteem of your country; remembering that it is to be valiantly defended, and never yielded but with life.—Long live the King!

On presenting the Provincial Standard.

GENTLEMEN,

Impressed with an unalterable loyalty for her Sovereign and attachment to her country, Lady Skeffington experiences an heartfelt satisfaction in the opportunity of this public declaration of her sentiments. The presentation of the provincial Standard she esteems not only as an appropriate duty, but also as an honour which she ever must remember with sensations as animating as the memorable cause we so gloriously are engaged in. She warmly participates in the approbation excited by Miss Linwood, to whose ingenuity and loyalty we are indebted for a Standard, which ever, in point of work, must be eminently conspicuous. Lady Skeffington, maintaining a steadfast esteem for the spirited and gallant Corps of Leicestershire Cavalry, ardently hopes an unvarying prosperity may happily distinguish our patriotic regiment, for whose welfare she ever must retain the most anxious regard. Sincerely wishing each individual yeoman every success which valour must deserve, she exhorts you to remember that this Standard, the *INSIGNIA* of Honour, like Honour, should be yielded but with life.

After the Ceremony of Presentation was concluded.

GENTLEMEN,

The gratification I experience at the glorious sight of my countrymen assembled here, is not to be described; confident I am there is not a breast but which glows with an animation equal to my own: The circumstances most sensibly felt by me on this memorable occasion is, having the honour of being appointed by our gracious Sovereign to the command of a Corps of such honourable and patriotic Gentlemen, which I shall ever esteem the most elevated station of my life; and this day will be a memorial to remind your country of the affection you bear it, by standing forth in defence of every thing human nature holds most valuable; and at a time when you were looked up to for its defence. Since then, Gentlemen, we give a proof that the same heroic ardor glows in our veins which did in our valiant ancestors, let us emulate them who so bravely fought and bled in defence of a Constitution which is the pride and envy of the world; and let us by their bright example be stimulated to the last drop of our blood in defending our beneficent King, our Religion, our Country, and its Laws. Long live the King! and may prosperity, uninterrupted, await every part of his Majesty's dominions!

After this, as well as after the presentation, the band played "God save the King!" the officers saluting, and the regiment pointing their swords towards the Standards: then the Colonel proceeded.

GENTLEMEN,

I cannot quit the inspiring subject without taking the liberty to intimate, that thanks are too deficient for your late worthy Representative in Parliament Mr. Hungerford, who so long in his senatorial capacity conferred honour on the station you were pleased to call him to, and who retired from the arduous task to enjoy his well-earned reward, the approbation of a grateful county. How then, Gentlemen, can we sufficiently acknowledge our obligations to him, who, on the instant this glorious undertaking was devised, flew with a zeal that kept pace with his former acts, and never quitted the enterprize till, by his sedulous and attentive care, the meritorious cause we are engaged in was accomplished! Thanks are his due; but let us do more; permit the remembrance of his attachment to the King and Country, and the service he has rendered the cause, to be engraved indelibly on our hearts.

After the Chaplain (the Rev. T. Gresley B.A.) had very solemnly consecrated the banners, the troops marched off to the Abbey Meadow, where they went thro' their exercises, to the approbation of the Colonel, and the admiration of a great concourse of spectators. From the field the troops were marched again to the market-place, where the banners were delivered into the hands of the colonel. The day concluded with a

but

ball and supper given by the corps, which was numerously attended by the nobility and gentry of the county and town, amongst whom were the Countess of Denbigh, Lord and Lady Curzon, Lady Charlotte Curzon, Lady Skeffington, the Miss Morris, Mr. Skeffington, Lady Bromley, the Hon. Miss Curzon, Sir Charles Cave, Sir John Palmer, Sir Charles and Lady Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Winstanley, Mr. and Mrs. Pack, Archdeacon Burnaby, &c. &c. The rooms (by request of the corps) were ornamented under the direction of Miss Linwood; the decorations of which were in a style of elegance peculiar to herself, whose loyalty and taste throughout this occasion reflect equal honour on herself and the corps. The Horse Guards blue, quartered in this town, under the command of Quarter-master Rutledge, very politely offered their services, to keep the ground clear of intrusion, which they executed much to their credit. The utmost unanimity and satisfaction prevailed the whole day; and Leicestershire seemed to have but one heart. In the ranks we were pleased to observe, Charles Loraine Smith, and Clement Winstanley, jun. Esqrs. who have set an example that reflects the highest credit to themselves, and is worthy of imitation by all the gentlemen of the county. As the policy of these institutions is deemed wise and expedient, it surely is a duty they owe themselves, *utroque habeat in stake*, to follow up their pecuniary aid with personal assistance.

Monday, Sept. 8.

At Manchester, there was a violent fall of rain, the effects of which were most severely felt in the houses at Shooter's Brook, adjoining the pottery in Ancoats-lane. At 2 in the morning the inhabitants were alarmed in their beds by water rushing into their houses, which they were obliged to leave with the greatest haste to preserve their lives, as they chiefly sleep on the ground floors. A number of them, with their children, were at that untimely hour forced to go into the street, and get their bedding away as well as they could. It was a miserable situation for the poor sufferers, two of whom (aged women) must have perished but for immedi-

P. 772. Pursuant to the will of the late John Tempest, esq. Sir Henry Vane is to assume the family name on taking possession of the estates of Tempest.

Ibid. Mr. Colman was born at Florence, where his father was minister.

P. 773. In the present circumstances, the death of a Minister, charged with the conciliation of interests between two great nations, is an object worthy to fix the attention of the politician. In the hands of De Mercy was the destiny of Europe! One sentence from his pen could have established its peace, or prolonged its hostilities. Posterity will judge of him from the perhaps deceptive

ate assistance, and the others would have suffered much more than they did had not their neighbours given them all possible aid.

The same day the church of St. Peter, in that town was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester; who was pleased to express, in the strongest terms, his approbation of the decent and becoming elegance with which that beautiful structure has been finished. At the same time, the Rev. Samuel Hall, M.A. was nominated and appointed minister of the church.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.

A proclamation was this day signed by his Majesty, at his Court at Weymouth, for proroguing the Parliament to Nov. 4; then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

Dispatches were received from the Duke of York, announcing his having retreated across the Meuse; of which the particulars shall be given in our next.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

At a full Court of Common Council, a motion to recommend a temporary SUSPENSION of the London Militia Act was negatived by a majority of more than 40 to 1.—A petition for an AMENDMENT of the Bill is expected at the next Court (see p. 824).

Friday, Sept. 26.

At Waltham Abbey fair, Flockton's booth fell down: one person was killed; several had their limbs broken; and others were severely bruised.

Saturday, Sept. 27.

Their Majesties left Weymouth at 5 this morning, and happily arrived at Windsor by half past six in the evening. The royal excursion shall be fully related in next month.

Sunday, Sept. 28.

The Privy Council was convened for the examination of a Plot, happily discovered in time to prevent an event which this Nation would have had severe reason to deplore.

The harvest has been got in so early this Season, that the Farmers are already sowing their wheat and rye. The late rains have been of infinite service to the fallow land.

A variety of reports from the Continent are hourly in fluctuation; but none, of any importance, that we can give with authority.

page of history. The present observer may gather his true character from the sensation excited by his death in the breast of the Emigrant and the Brabançon. From both, the exclamation was uniform. "We are saved! Heaven has not permitted the genius of Duplicity and Intrigue to disturb the land of Integrity and Honour." The French apostrophised him, as the shackler of their energy and the betrayer of their princes; as the malignant spirit which sacrificed them equally to the Jacobins and the Constitutionists. Such was the funeral oration upon the pupil of de Vergeennes, and the favourite of Kaunitz. In the meridian of his political career

career he obtained the first diplomatic situation, Ambassador from the Court of Vienna to that of France. From that moment he attached himself to the Cabinet of Versailles, and considered France as his native country. He transported thither his wealth, which, with himself, he prostrated before the feet of a singer at the opera, called Levasseur, better known by the name of Rosalie. This nymph became his Egeria, the dispenser of his favours, and, it has been whispered, his wife. When the tocsin of the Revolution sounded through France, the Count trembled for his property. He united himself to the agitators; and, as the price, obtained from Montmorin the letters of naturalization he requested. With perhaps unlooked-for satire, he was told, the French had never regarded him as a foreigner, but as one who attached his fortune to that of the Revolutionary Party. His property was therefore secure amid the submersion of the most splendid fortunes. The Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor to the Pays Bas, M. de Metternich, has seen and read those letters between Montmorin and the Ambassador. His policy, however, led him to quit France in the season of its anarchy. He returned to Vienna and solicited employment—he was sent to Brabant the harbinger of de Metternich; and to his disposition for intrigue, Brabant has probably been indebted for the distrust of its Monarch, the diffusion of its councils, and the devastation and plunder of its provinces.

BIRTHS.

- Aug.* **A**T his house in Beaumont-street,
22. the Lady of Capt. Douglas, a daughter.
25. At Thornhill, Davor, the Lady of Thomas Clutton, esq. of Kinnerley-castle, co. Hereford, a son.
27. At Southampton, Lady Eliz. Ricketts, a daughter.
29. At Mr. Sullivan's house in Arlington-street, Lady Harriet Sullivan, a daughter.
Lady of John Smith, esq. of Finsbury-square, a daughter.
31. Mrs. Levett, wife of Mr. Norrison L. grazer, of Hull, two daughters.
Lately, Mrs. Ludford Harvey, a daughter.
Sept. 1. Lady of Henry Lambert, esq. of Manchester-square, a son.
2. Lady of J. P. Burliau, esq. of Hertford-street, M. y-fair, a son.
3. At his villa in Hertfordshire, the Lady of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, esq. a son.
8. At Holyrood-house, Lady Augusta Clavering, a son.
9. At Holly-hill, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Madocks, a daughter.
Mrs. Yates, wife of Lieut. Y. of the royal navy, and niece to Mr. Y. the comedian, a son. This lady has performed with much applause at the Hay-market and Covent-garden theatres.
10. Lady of S. Tolfrey, esq. of New Bond-street, a son.

- At Carlton-house, co. Nottingham, Lady of William Earle-Welby, esq. a son.
11. Mrs. Shephard, wife of Mr. George Wallwyn S. of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, surgeon, a son.
12. Lady of Ewen Cameron, esq. New London-street, a daughter.
Lady of Thomas Turton, esq. of Starborough-castle, Surrey, a daughter.
13. Mrs. Bals, wife of Mr. B. of Swarby, near Sleaford, two sons and a daughter.
14. Lady of Jonathan Micklethwaite, esq. a daughter.
16. At Wemyss-castle, Mrs. Wemyss, of Wemyss, a daughter.
The Wife of Mr. Charles Briscoe, surgeon and apothecary at Walthamstow, a daughter.
17. At Putney-hill, Mrs. Boyd, a son.
21. At his house at Blackheath, the Lady of Alderman Maczulay, a son.
25. Lady of John Perring, esq. of New Broad-street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. **A**T Bombay, Mr. Fawcett, son of 18. Mr. F. of Scaleby-castle, co. Cumberland, and nephew to Rowland Stephens, esq. of Queen-square, banker, to Miss Helen Bellasis, only daughter of John B. esq. major of artillery in the East India Company's service.

Aug. 14. Rev. John Palmour, rector of St. Just, Cornwall, to Miss Arundell, eldest daughter of the late William Arundell Harris, esq. of Kanagie; and, on the 18th, Lewis-Charles Daubeny, esq. to Miss Wilmot Arundell, youngest daughter of the aforesaid gentleman.

20. At Dover, Francis Pettingall, esq. lieutenant in the Somerset militia, to Miss Charlotte Woodcock, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. of Bath.

25. Count Adalbert de Perigord, son of the Count de P. to Miss St. Leger, daughter of the late John St. L. esq. of Ireland.

John Taylor, esq. of Hercules-buildings, to Miss Clark, of Mount-row, Lambeth.

At Hertingfordbury, Hon. Wm. Brodrick, to Miss Preston.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Lockett, attorney, in Derby, to Miss Anne Bilbie, one of the daughters of Wm. B. esq. late of Berry-hill, co. Nottingham.

26. At Lakenham, Mr. Rich. Matthews, attorney at law, Hasleigh, Suffolk, to Miss Julia Petit, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Peter P. vicar of Wymondham, and commissary of Norfolk.

At Leicester, Mr. Wm. Forfeil, one of the members of the loyal volunteer corps of infantry, to Miss Sheppard.

Rev. Mr. Furnace, of the Methodist congregation, to Miss Mary Lupton, of Blackburn.

27. Mr. Edmund Peel, of London, merchant, to Miss Grace Peel, daughter of Jonathan P. esq. of Accrington-house, near Blackburn, co. Lancaster.

Mr.

Mr. David Hunter, of Broad-street, London, to Miss Helen McClure, daughter of Mr. David McC. merchant in Liverpool.

28. Robert Graham, esq. of Jamaica, to Mrs. Lowe, late of the same island.

John de Mierre, esq. merchant, to Miss Susannah Turner; and Robert Williams, esq. jun. of Birchin-lane, banker, to Miss Frances Turner; daughters of John T. esq. of Putney.

By special licence, Henry-Thomas Earl of Hchester, to Miss Maria Digby, third daughter of the late Dean of Durham.

Mr. Weston, of the potteries in Staffordshire, to Miss Fallows, of Ellesmere.

29. Mr. Richard Clark, herald painter, of Bath, to Miss Maria-Anne Collins, daughter of Mr. C. author of "The Brush."

30. At Braughing, Herts, Rev. R. Hervey, jun. vicar of St. Laurence, in the Isle of Thame, to Miss Anne Wade, of Brangling.

At Mary-la-bonne church, the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, curate of that parish, to Miss Grews, daughter of Robert Grews, esq. of Gloucester-place.

Lately, at Cockermouth, Joshua Lucock, esq. to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of George W. esq. late captain in the royal navy, who was unfortunately lost in the Ville de Paris.

In Ireland, Lieut. Philip Donovan, of the royal navy, to Miss Eliza Fagle, of Cork.

Standish Lowcay, esq. to Miss Allen, niece to the late Rev. Dr. Downes.

Mr. Goodwin, of Aylton, Rutland, to Miss E. Laxton, of Uppingham.

Mr. Puffer, farmer, of Bedford, to Miss Anne Whitehouse, of Great Staughton.

At Bath, Mr. George Hulbert, plumber, to Miss Lerner, dau. of Mr. D. F. builder.

Mr. James Evill, baker, of Grove-street, Bath, to Miss S. Gerlick.

At Manor Owen, co. Pembroke, Rev. David Jones, rector of Llangen, co. Glamorgan, to Mrs. Bowen Barry, relict of John Bowen P. esq. of the former place.

Rev. J. K. Moore, M. A. of Sherborne, to Miss Frewen, of Bristol.

Mr. Arthur Harrison, of Ripon, Yorkshire, to Miss Prichard, of West Ham, Essex, niece to the late John Story, esq.

At Manchester, Mr. John Mullion, linen-merchant, to Miss M. Brooke.

Mr. Carrington, saddler, of Cambridge, to Mrs. Barton, of Quendon, Essex.

At Ewesh, near Seaford, Mr. Dowles, farmer and grazier, of Heckington, aged 65, to Miss Allen, of the former place, aged 21.

At Beveley, Mr. Christopher Blackston, to Miss Dunn, of H.

Mr. Timothy Ball, of the Hyde, in the parish of Hinckley, co. Leicester, to Miss Hukinson, of Stratton-Baskerville.

Sept 1. William Stephen Poyntz, esq. of Midgham, Berks, to the Hon. Elizabeth-Mary Browne, sister and heiress of George-Samuel Viscount Montacute. (See the account of his Lordship's death, by an unfor-

tunate accident at the falls of Schaffhausen, in our vol. LXIII. p. 1054; and of the destruction of the family mansion at Cowdray, p. 858).

Mr. Wm. Ewart, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jaques, of Bedale, co. York.

Rev. John Owen, fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to Miss Charlotte Green.

Rev. Mr. Hanfell, one of the minor-canons of Norwich cathedral, to Miss Garland, daughter of Mr. G. organist of that church.

3. G. P. Gott, esq. of Cookham, Berks, to Miss Archer, of Welford, in same county.

Rev. Charles Hale, to Miss Anna-Maria Byng, daughter of the Hon. John B.

At Dowles, co. Salop, Rev. Samuel Burrows, vicar of Highley, in that county, to Miss Short, daughter of John S. esq. late of Minehead, co. Somerset.

At Beechwood, Henry Lascelles, esq. 2d son of Edward 1. esq. M. P. for Northallerton, to Miss Sebright, daughter of the late and sister of the present Sir John S.

4. At Sculcoates, Capt. Clutterbuck, to Miss Watson, b. th of Hull.

6. At Bristol, Henry B. Cunliffe, esq. son of Henry C. esq. planter at Jamaica, to Miss Martha Jones, youngest daughter of Thomas J. esq. merchant, of Bristol.

Stephen Costeker, esq. of Great Eastcheap, to Miss Philippa Young, of Felsted, Essex.

7. Francis Tulloh, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss S. mson, of Portland-place.

8. By special licence, Gregory Lord Say and Sele, to the Hon. Miss Eardley, daughter of Lord E.

Nathaniel Blgrave, attorney, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, to Miss Biffon, daughter of the late Daniel B. esq. of West Ham, Essex.

Mr. Charles Hill, of Barbican, to Miss Anne Marriot, eldest daughter of Mr. John M. assy master at Goldsmith's-hall.

Peter Currie, esq. captain in the East Middlesex regiment, brother to William C. esq. M. P. for Gatton, to Miss Hubbell, daughter of Lieut. col H. of the same regiment.

9. At Claines, near Worcester, James Jones, esq. to Miss Pritchard.

Mr. Charles Phillips, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Cheveley, of Tilty Grange.

Mr. Richard Rawson, hosiery, to Miss Mann, both of Leicester.

Mr. Fawcett, of Scudby-castle, co. Cumberland, to Miss Farish, sister to the Rev. Mr. F. of Magdalen-college.

Mr. James Ford, of Dundee, merchant, to Miss Barbara Bell, daughter of Samuel B. esq. architect, of the same place.

10. At Chester, Mr. Breley, many years post-master of that city, aged 90, to Miss Tompkins, aged 27.

11. Mr. Annis, of Great Prescott-street, to Miss Eliza Wontner, of the Minorities.

13. At Bath, Nathaniel Colville, esq. of Wisbech, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Purvis, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas P. of Nelton, co. Suffolk.

Mr.

Mr. John Hartley, school master, to Miss E. Ratcliffe, daughter of Capt. Thomas R. both of Dover.

14. At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mr. W. Green, clerk of the market in that town, and one of the high constables for Sparkenhoe hundred, aged 70, to Mrs. Whitmore, widow of the late Mr. W. of Hinckley.

15. Mr. Jeremy Sambrook, wine-merchant, of Peter-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Rebecca Atchley, of High Holborn.

At Holkham, co. Norfolk, Thomas Anson, esq. of Shugborough, co. Stafford, to Miss Anne Coke, youngest daughter of Thomas-William C. esq. of Holkham, M. P. for Norfolk.

At Beminster, co. Dorset, Mr. Hornbuckle, of Nottingham, to Miss Hine, eldest dau. of Mr. Tho. H. clothier, of that place.

16. At West Ham, Essex, John Newbury, esq. of Broad-street, merchant, to Miss Sophia Wagner, niece to Sir Thomas Pryce, bart.

18. Mr. John Buncombe, surgeon, of Taunton, to Miss Goodenough, of Blandford.

Mr. James Winbolt, of New Basinghall-street, attorney, to Miss Mary Adams, of Ashted, co. Surrey.

At Oxford, Rev. Henry Richards, B. D. rector of Bushey, Herts, and late fellow of Exeter-college, to Miss Eadcock, of Oxford.

22. At Bentley, Hants, William Parker Terry, esq. of Alton, to Miss Rebecca White, daughter of the late Benjamin W. esq. of Mareland.

At Bath, Mr. John Bull, of the public library on the walks, to Miss Miles.

23. At Richmond, Capt. Williams, of the Foot-guards, to the Countess of Barrymore.

At Chesham, Mr. Marshall, of Hatton-garden, to Miss Hardwick, of Newbold.

24. Mr. John Fortnum, of the Bank of England, and nephew to the late Col. F. chief engineer of Fort William, Bengal, to Mrs. H. Grueber, widow of Nicholas G. esq. chief of Dacca, in Bengal.

25. At Ealing, Middlesex, Dr. John Gillies, of Portman-street, to Miss Catharine Beaver, daughter of the late Rev. James B. of Lewknor, co. Oxford.

Lewis-William Branncker, esq. to Miss Harriet Wilson, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr. Warbenton, of the Strand, to Miss Newman, dau. of Mr. White N. of Newgate-st.

DEATHS.

1793. **I**N his 19th year, on his passage to Nov. . . . China, Mr. John Ure, first officer on board the Surat Castle, of Bombay, and third son of the Rev. Mr. Robert U. minister of Airth.

1794. Feb. At Wampoo, in China, George Cockburn, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Archibald C. one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

May At Guadaloupe, Capt. Robert Johnstone, of the 39th regiment of foot.

15. At Martinique, on board His Majesty's ship Boyne, the Hon. Arthur Turnour, second son of Edward late Earl of Winterton, by Anne daughter of Thomas Lord Archer.

June At Tobago, Lieutenant-colonel Durnford, who commanded the royal engineers on Sir Charles Grey's expedition to the West Indies.

At Guadaloupe, the Hon. Capt. Alexan'er Douglas, of the 38th regiment.

6. At his brother's, Mr. Roger Bolton, Hockerill, an eminent wine-merchant.

24. At Port-au-Prince, the Hon. George Colvill, lieutenant in the 41st regiment, and youngest son of Lord C. of Culrofs.

25. At the same place, the Rev. Thomas Chevallier, chaplain of His Majesty's ship Sceptre, and third son of the Rev. Temple C. of Aspall, co. Suffolk.

29. Of a gunshot wound, received in his head at the attack upon Morne Maccol, in the island of Guadaloupe, Capt. George Johnson, late of the 64th regiment.

July 18. At Bastia, in Corsica, Mr. Metcalfe Egginton, M. B. physician to the army there, and late of Queen's-college, Camb.

At St. Lucia, Major Alexander Adolphus Dalley, of 6th regiment of foot, only son of the late Col. D. of Woodhouse, near Leeds.

27. At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Fitch, of Cecil-street, London, widow of the Rev. Henry F. of High Hall, co. Dorset, M. A. prebendary of Wells, rector of Lydward St. Laurence, co. Somerset, and one of the officiating clergy of the collegiate church of Winborne Minster. [Of this truly respectable and amiable lady a farther account shall be given in our next.]

24. At St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, Mrs. Allen, widow of Wm. A. esq. brewer there.

28. At Paris, aged 35, under the guillotine, with near 70 of his party, members of the Convention, — Robespierre. This emulator of Cromwell was short in stature, being only five feet two or three inches in height: his step was firm; and his quick pace in walking announced great activity. By a kind of contraction of the nerves, he used often to fold and compress his hands in each other; and spasmodic contractions were perceived in his shoulders and neck, the latter of which he moved convulsively from side to side. In his dress he was neat and even elegant, never failing to have his hair in the best order. His features had nothing remarkable about them, unless that their general aspect was somewhat forbidding: his complexion was livid and bilious; his eyes dull and sunk in their sockets. The constant blinking of the eye-lids seemed to arise from convulsive agitation; and he was never without a remedy in his pocket. He could soften his voice, which was naturally harsh and croaking, and could give grace to his provincial accent. It was remarked of him,

him,

him, that he could never look a man fall in the face. He was master of the talent of declamation; and as a public speaker was not amiss at composition. In his harangues he was extremely fond of the figure called *antithesis*; but failed, whenever he attempted irony. His diction was at times harsh, at others harmoniously modulated, frequently brilliant, but often trite, and was constantly blended with common-place digressions on *virtues, crimes, and conspiracies*. Even when prepared, he was but an indifferent orator. His logic was often replete with sophisms and subtleties; but he was in general sterile of ideas, with but a very limited scope of thought, as is almost always the case with those who are too much taken up with themselves. Pride formed the basis of his character: and he had a great thirst for literary, but a still greater for political, fame. He spoke with contempt of Mr. Pitt; and yet, above Mr. Pitt, he could see nobody unless himself. The reproaches of the English journalists were a high treat to his vanity: whenever he denounced them, his accent and expression betrayed how much his self-love was flattered. It was delightful to him to hear the French armies named the "armies of Robespierre;" and he was charmed with being included in the list of tyrants. Daring and cowardly at the same time, he threw a veil over his manœuvres, and was often imprudent in pointing out his victims. If one of the Representatives made a motion which displeased him, he suddenly turned round towards him with a menacing aspect for some minutes. Weak and revengeful, sober and sensual, chaste by temperament, and a libertinæ by the effect of the imagination; he was fond of attracting the notice of the women, and had them imprisoned for the sole pleasure of restoring them their liberty. He made them shed tears, to wipe them from their cheeks. In practising his delusions, it was his particular aim to act on tender and weak minds. He spared the priests, because they could forward his plans; and the superstitious and devotees, because he could convert them into instruments to favour his power. His style and expression were in a manner mystical; and, next to pride, subtlety was the most marked feature of his character. He was surrounded by those only whose conduct had been highly criminal, because he could with one word deliver them over to the punishment of the law. He at once protected and terrified a part of the Convention. He converted crimes into errors, and errors into crimes. He dreaded even the shades of the martyrs of heresy, whose influence he weakened by substituting his own. He was so extremely suspicious and distrustful, that he could have found it in his heart to *guillotine* the dead themselves. To enter into a strict analysis of his character, Robespierre, born without genius, could not create circumstances,

but profited by them with address. To the profound hypocrisy of Cromwell he joined the cruelty of Sylla, without possessing any of the great military and political qualities of either of these ambitious adventurers. His pride and his ambition, far above his means, exposed him to ridicule. To observe the emphasis with which he boasted of having proclaimed the existence of the Supreme Being, one might have said, that according to his opinion, God would not have existed without him. When, on the night of the 27th of July, he found himself abandoned by his friends, he discharged a pistol in his mouth; and, at the same time, a *gen d'arme* wounded him by the discharge of another. Robespierre fell bathed in blood; and a *Sans Culotte*, approaching him, very coolly pronounced these words in his ear, *there exists a Supreme Being*. Previous to his execution, the bandage being taken off his head, his jaw fell down, in consequence of the wound which he had given himself.

Aug. 3. At Chatham, aged 20, Mr. Robert Thompson, son of Mr. Peter T. of Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire.

5. At Rome, aged 75, Cardinal Salviati. He was created cardinal by the present pope, Pius VI. in 1777.

8. At Glindbourne, Sussex, of a violent fever, Mrs. Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. Esq. author of the "Essay on Deformity," and several other valuable works; which, by the laudable attention of this lady and a surviving sister, have lately been given to the publick in a handsome edition, highly honourable to themselves and to the established reputation of their excellent father. (See our Review. p. 834.)

9. At Hay, in Argyleshire, Mrs. Campbell, relict of Colin C. Esq. of Ballinaby.

12. At the castle of Weinheim, of apoplexy, aged 74, the Electress Palatine of Bavaria, who had been married to the Elector, her consort, since Jan. 17, 1779.

17. At Canterbury, Mrs. Gooch, wife of Lieut. G. of the 3d or Prince of Wales's regiment of dragon-guards.

18. Aged 50, at his house in Cornhill, after a very short illness, Mr. Burchall, a principal partner in the house of Burchall and Swaine, and brother to Mrs. Burchall, late milliner in Bank-street.

19. At Fotton, co. Bedford, James Raymond, Esq.

At Salisbury, in his 70th year, Mr. Thomas Pike, late of Cannon-street, London.

Aged 76, after a very short illness, at Fryars, in Anglesey, Sir Hugh Williams, bart. of Nant, in Carmarvenshire, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and M. P. for Beaumaris.

At Tanfield, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Gallo-way, wife of Mr. John G.

21. At her house in Great Russell-street, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Dr. L. of Stowe, co. Northampton.

At Castlehill, Miss Anne Begbie, daughter of Patrick B. esq.

22. In Suffolk-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. Mary Campbell.

Mrs. Vines, wife of Goodson V. esq. of Wotton-Underedge, co. Gloucester.

At Brandoo, aged near 90, Mrs. Mary Dent, who many years kept the Maid's Head in that town, but had lately retired.

23. At Coldstream, Rev. Dr. James Bell, minister of that parish.

At Bath, Mrs. Frederiek, widow of the late Col. Charles F. in the East India Company's service.

Mr. John Gibbons, of Eton-college, son of Rev. Mr. G. of Windfor.

At Newmarket, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. French, wife of Mr. F. surgeon, Baker-street, Portman-square.

24. Mr. Browning, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

25. At Whalton, near Morpeth, the Rev. Thomas Bates, D. D. many years rector of that place, and in the communion of the peace for the county of Northumberland.

At Gravesend, in childhood, Mrs. Minshaw, wife of Mr. M. owner of several Gravesend passage-boats.

In her 97th year, Mrs. Allop, widow, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

26. In his 92d year, the Rev. Thomas Cobb, M. A. rector of the united parishes of Great Hardres and Stelling, in Kent, of Hope All Saints in Romney-marsh, and perpetual curate of Fairfield.

At Haslemere, co. Salop, Mrs. Jane Hill, daughter of the late Sir Rowland Hill, bart. and sister of Sir Richard Hill, one of the representatives for Salop.

At Greenwich, in her 74th year, Mrs. Hardy, relict of Josiah H. esq. late his Majesty's consul at Cadiz, and one of the daughters of the late Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, in Kent.

28. At Lexden, near Colchester, Essex, Robert Deighton, esq. late a captain in the 55th regiment.

In Luckspar-street, in her 90th year, Mrs. Bridget Creuws, a maiden lady.

29. At Vicar's-hill, Hants, in his 78th year, Lieut.-gen. Cleaveland, of the royal artillery.

Mrs. Frances Hubbard, widow of Mr. H. auctioneer, late of Marshall-street, St. James's, and of Acton, Middlesex.

At Horncastle, in Lincolnshire (where he had practised medicine upwards of 50 years), John Thorold, M. D. aged almost 90. He was probably the last surviving pupil, in these kingdoms, of the celebrated Dutch professor, Dr. Boerhaave. For many years he enjoyed a degree of celebrity, and an extent of practice, that was equalled by few, and excelled by none of his contemporaries in the county where he resided. Of late, however, his circuit had been much contracted from the inroads made by neighbouring

practitioners; and for several years past, especially since the residence of two other physicians at Horncastle, his professional engagements have declined rapidly, and for the last three years he was very seldom consulted. As a man, Dr. Thorold was sober, industrious, and plain in all his dealings; as a physician, he suffered no consideration to interrupt his professional duties. For many years he subjected himself to the laborious employment of midwifery, which he practised through such an extent of country, that he was often exposed to the greatest fatigue, and his life was several times brought into the utmost danger, owing to bad roads, and the want of inclosures in the neighbourhood where he resided.

30. Mrs. Eliz. Coxeter, wife of Mr. James C. of Kennington-green, Surrey.

At his house in Castle-street, Reading, Berks, Wm. Tiffin, esq. captain in the royal regiment of artillery.

At Blawith, near Ulverston, co. Lancaster, aged 81, Mr. Robert Lancaster; of whom some farther particulars shall be given in our next.

31. At Ware, in Hertfordshire, aged 84, Alexander Small, esq. F. A. S. formerly an eminent surgeon in London. He was descended from an old and respectable family in Perthshire, and came to London as early as the year 1736. It is singular that Mr. S. came up the Thames with the same tide that brought the late Princess-dowager of Wales, the King's mother; and he has been heard to say, that the decoration of the shipping, the roaring of the cannon, the festivity and population of the city, displayed upon the banks of the river, and in the streets, and the grandeur and novelty of the whole scene, made an impression on his imagination which was never effaced. After having finished his general education, and studied his own profession in a complete and liberal manner, and having visited the most polished countries in Europe, he settled in London, where, for near half a century, few men were more esteemed by all who knew him, as a professional man, a scholar, and a gentleman. Perhaps few men ever possessed a more generous spirit or a better heart, a stronger mind united to a sound and cultivated understanding. He lived on terms of friendship and intimacy with the most distinguished men that adorned the various walks of science in this country 30 or 40 years ago; and, having survived most of them, he reckoned himself in part desunct. In that retirement to which his infirmities have confined him for many years, no changes, no pain could affect the vigour, activity, and benevolence of his mind; and, from the fruits of his leisure, and recreations of his retirement, our Magazine has been frequently enriched with essays on agricultural and physiological improvements; one of which appears in our present month, p.

791. Colonel S, the present governor of Guernsey, is his only surviving brother.

At her seat at Blythold, co. Norfolk, in her 70th year, Mrs. Jodrell, widow and relict of Paul J. esq. and only surviving daughter of Richard Warner, esq. late of North Elmham, co. Norfolk.

Mr. Weldon Guadern, of Duddington, co. Northampton.

Found drowned in the pond in Burley-park, Rutland, aged 74, Mr. John Tyers.

Aged 36, John Hollis Piggot, M. D. of Derby.

Suddenly, at Wragby, near Lincoln, much regretted, Mr. Paddon, many years a respectable furgeon and apothecary there. He was returning home from a neighbouring village, and, it is supposed, fell from his horse in a fit of apoplexy. He was found in the road within half a mile of his own house, but never spoke afterwards.

After a long and painful illness, in his 62d year, Rev. John Erren, minister of Bassow and Beeley, both in Derby.

Lately, in the West Indies, Lieutenant William Forester, of the 24th regiment, brother to Cecil F. esq. M. P. for Wenlock, co. Salop.

Robert Charles Dering, esq. a lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship Iphigenia, and third son of Sir Edward D. bart. of Surrenden, co. Kent.

Major Rowley, of the 21st regiment.

At St. Vincent's, Hon. John Robertson, judge of the Court of Admiralty of Martinique.

At Guadaloupe, Col. Clofe, of the 65th regiment.

At Martinique, Lieut. Warren, of the 5th regiment.

At Rome, aged 80, Cardinal de Bernis, formerly ambassador from the King of France to that city. He was not less celebrated for his diplomatic talents than for his taste for the belles lettres. Three cardinals' hats are now vacant.

At Pisa, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Francis Moncreiffe, esq. youngest son of Dr. M. of Bristol.

At the palace of Tuam, in Ireland, Right Hon. and Right Reverend Dr. Joseph Dean Bourke, archbishop of Tuam, primate of Connaught, bishop of Ardagh, and Earl of Mayo. He was the second son of John Bourke, created Lord Naas of Naas, in the county of Kildare, August 17, 1776; advanced to the dignity of a viscount on the 13th of January, 1781, by the title of Viscount Mayo, of Moyrower, in that county, and Earl of the county of Mayo, 24th June, 1785. Embracing the clerical function, he was dean of the diocese of Drogheda, whence he was translated, 1772, to the see of Leighlin and Ferns, and to the archbishoprick of Tuam, with the united bishopricks of Enagh and Ardagh, in

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1782. His Grace succeeded his brother as Earl of Mayo, and took his seat as such, Jan. 20, 1791: and was married to Elizabeth, sister of Earl Clanwilliam, in October, 1772. The archiepiscopal see is now vacant; but he is succeeded as Earl of Mayo by his son, John Viscount Naas, M. P. for the borough of Naas.

Suddenly, at her brother's, Sir P. Whichcot, Mrs. W. Manners, wife of — M. esq. of Spittlegate, near Grantam, co. Lincoln.

At Frinton, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Norton, mistress of the Haycock inn at Wansford.

Aged 68, Mrs. Froke, relict of Rev. John B. late rector of Houtham and Hacton.

At his father's house near Leeds, co. York, in his 36th year, Thomas Fenton, esq. late of Laucolton-inn.

At Malton Mowbray, co. Leicester, Mr. Yardley, of Oundle, co. Northampton.

Suddenly, on the road between Exeter and Exmouth, Rev. Robert Dodge, of Exeter. It appears that he had dismounted from his horse, and was leading it down the hill, when it is imagined he was seized with an apoplexy.

Aged 79, Mrs. Fromanteel, relict of Rev. Daniel F. rector of Aldby, co. Norfolk, and curate of St. Michael at Horn, in Norwich.

At Warley camp, after a short illness, John Dawson, esq. lieutenant of the Derbyshire militia, whose death is much regretted.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Field, formerly an eminent book-seller in Cheshire.

At her house at Fulham, Middlesex, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Martin W.

In Addenbroke's hospital, Cambridge, in consequence of a broken leg, Robert Fordham, who formerly kept the Half Moon opposite Pembroke-college.

Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. H. attorney, of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Robert Evinson, jun. of Skirbeck, co. Lincoln. His death was occasioned by a horse falling upon him on his return home from Boston.

At Pawlish, co. Devon, Mrs. Grant, widow of Archibald G. esq. of Piddicott.

At Lambeth, aged 97, Mr. John Aylmore, who was at the birth of the first three of Westminster-bridge, and worked 25 a wagon till it was finished. He has lost 7 sons and 5 daughters, about 20 grand-children, and a great grand-child.

In Bond street, Henry Booth Blindshall, esq. of Jamba ca.

In Henrietta street, Cavendish-square, in his 70th year, Charles Selwin, esq. of Down-hall, Essex.

In St. Martin's lane, in his 74th year, Mr. William Bell, an eminent tailor.

In the Middlesex hospital, Mr. Courtenay, the celebrated prisoner on the bag-pipes. He died of a dropy, which he is supposed to have contracted by hard-drinking; and was buried

buried in Pancras church-yard. The funeral procession was exceedingly numerous, and extended from the Hampshire Hog, in Broad-street, St. Giles's, a considerable way into Tottenham-court-road. The number of those in mourning could not be less than 80 or 90 couples, who were preceded by two Irish pipers, one of whom played on the union pipes used formerly with such wonderful effect by the deceased. The body was *waked* at the Hampshire Hog, and all the expenses of the burial and it were defrayed by Capt. Leek'n; whose motive for ordering the wake to be held there was his great success in recruiting by means of the deceased, who had, some time since, enlisted in his corps, and had, by that gentleman, been appointed a serjeant. Courtenay was a wet soul; and every thing about the body, to its interment, was entirely correspondent. During the continuance of the wake, the greatest profusion of liquors was distributed. At the church-yard the same liberality in the distribution of liquors to every one who chose to drink was observed; and the company happily parted without fighting.

Sept. . . . Princess Christiana, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, sister to our most gracious Queen.

At his house in Gerard-street, Soho, after a lingering decay of two years and a half, Robert Welsh, esq. surgeon and apothecary; a gentleman whose professional eminence and excellent private character require something more than a mere memorial of his death. He was of Scotch extraction, and, in the early part of his life, served as surgeon in the army, in which station he was present at the famous siege of the Havannah. When he settled in London, his numerous military friends procured him an extensive circle of patients, which were continually increasing, till, in 1792, his own health, too much impaired by many years laborious practice, no longer permitted him to leave his house. His medical knowledge was of the first rank, and his application of it perfectly disinterested: His attendance was punctual, his skill conspicuous, his exertions indefatigable alike to the rich and to the poor. Mr. W's private worth is best evinced by the high esteem and regret of his very extensive acquaintance; his unassisted simplicity of manners bespoke the integrity of his heart; and his knowledge of the world, sound and deep judgement of men and things, enlivened with much pleasant anecdote well told, rendered his conversation highly interesting, and his plain but hospitable table much frequented; nor was his purse less liberally open to those of his old military friends whose worth he knew, and whose services might perhaps be ill requited by a scanty income from their half pay. A more circumstantial account of his life the writer of this article is in hopes his nephew and partner, Mr. Murray Forbes (author of

an ingenious Disquisition upon Gravel and upon Gout, reviewed in one of Mr. Urban's late Numbers), will undertake.

1. George Barnard Kennett, esq. one of the serjeants at arms to his Majesty, and eldest son of the late Alderman K.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, dau. of Mr. John Beffelaer, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker in the Strand, and widow of Mr. Wm. Walker, of Rawelliff, surgeon.

At Rochester, Lieut. John Skinner, of the marines, quartered in Chatham barracks, and son of the late Mr. Joseph S. surgeon and apothecary, of Chatham. He was much beloved, and greatly distinguished also for his skill in painting portraits.

At Weymouth, Mr. Soutberam, one of the gunners who were wounded by firing the platform-guns on the arrival of the Royal Family.

2. Alexander Cottin, esq. of Cheverells, Herts, in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Birmingham, in his 85th year, Edmund Hector, esq. the school-fellow, and, through life, the intimate friend, of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson; a gentleman eminent for skill and assiduity in his public character as a surgeon, and much and deservedly esteemed in private life for his benevolence of disposition, liberality of sentiment, and urbanity of manners.

At his seat at Staines, in a very advanced age, John Perkins, esq.

At Maxey, co. Northampton, aged 74, Mrs. Anne Wootley, wife of Mr. Tho. W.

3. Mr. John Cook, office-messenger at the secretary of state's office.

At her apartments in Hampton-court-palace, in her 69th year, and after a lingering illness, Viscountess Hester Malpas, relict of George Viscount Malpas, and daughter of Sir Francis Edwards, bart. of Shrewsbury.

4. Sir James Johnstone, bart. one of the members for Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and elder brother of Mr. Pulteney, who succeeds to the title and estate.

At his house, Carlton-hall, co. Suffolk, Osborne Fuller, esq.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Craig, merchant in Glasgow, brother of Lord Craig.

Mrs. Wikon, wife of Joseph W. esq. of the Royal Academy, Somerset place.

5. At Huntly, in Scotland, Mr. Hugh Garden, manufacturer.

In Dublin, aged 79, Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, principal secretary of state for Ireland, one of the most honourable privy council of that kingdom, M. P. for the city of Cork, provost of Trinity-college, Dublin, and LL. D. one of the most extraordinary characters, perhaps, that ever existed. He arrived by splendid abilities to the situation of prime serjeant at law, and had very great practice at the bar. He was a leading man in the senate, and commanded attention

attention whenever he spoke. He had the clearest head that ever conceived, and the sweetest tongue that ever uttered, the suggestions of wisdom; but he had his faults, and was always deemed what is understood by the world a rank courtier. When he was appointed provost of the university of Dublin (which situation, since the reign of Elizabeth, who founded the college, was always filled by an unmarried man) the Celibacy of Fellows, who were interdicted from conjugal rites, rose up in arms against him. Some of the best satirical writings, in prose and verse, that the Irish ever read, on this occasion made their appearance in the daily prints, and were afterwards published, in a pamphlet, by the title of *Prancerinaia*; Mr. Hutchinson for many antecedent years bearing the name of Prancer. The conflict in the university was so great after he became provost, that he procured a decree permitting the fellows to marry. This, however, did not answer; a most formidable party was raised against him. The press teemed with pasquinades, and even the fizards of the house insulted him. Soon after Mr. Hutchinson obtained that eminent situation, he quarrelled with the then attorney-general, Mr. Tisdal, a gentleman about 70 years of age, and sent him a challenge. Mr. Tisdal replied by moving for an information against Mr. Hutchinson in the Court of King's Bench, and a rule *nisi* was granted. Some of the ablest men at the bar offered their services to the attorney-general on this occasion, and the pleadings began. The Provost undertook his own defence; and, after speaking for three days, the consideration was adjourned to the following term. This business, however, never came on again, the attorney-general dying within the time, and the proceedings of course finally stopping. Never before did Mr. Hutchinson, or indeed any other man, display such eminent talents as he did on this occasion. He delighted his auditors by the beauty of his language, and astonished the Bench with the amazing force of his reasoning. All the flowers of rhetoric seemed by him to have been culled together to ornament his diction; and tropes and metaphors were most artfully introduced to dazzle the mind's eye, when it met with a guilty fact that found argument could not do away. His power and his wealth gained him many adherents, and he stemmed the torrent of opposition with resolution and with success as to strength of party; but, on an examination for a fellowship, where he was to pass *the first opinion*, in respect to the answer given by one of the candidates to a question, he unfortunately said *Bene*, when all the senior fellows, who pronounced their decision afterwards, said, *Non omnino*. In the university, as a man of literature, he was therefore never esteemed; as a lawyer, an orator, and a good companion, he ranked highly in the estimation of

his friends and the publick. He was a man of high spirit, and of undaunted courage, if setting no value upon his life merits that honourable appellation. Although vested with an authority to superintend the education of the rising generation, and acting as provost, which ought to be a pattern of morality and virtue, he accepted of a challenge from a Mr. Doyle, and fought him at a place called Summer-hill, a part of the suburbs of Dublin. No mischief ensued. Doyle was *near-sighted*, and the Provost had a *strong fit of the gout*. The public papers at this time teemed with the most bitter invectives against Mr. Hutchinson; and, perhaps, in the annals of diurnal publications, even Junius not excepted, *Justice*, in its most pointed, classical, and beautiful dress, never came forward in greater perfection. It was a *resurrection of genius*, which an attack on the *prudery of calibracy* had roused into action; and it took every form which Sarcasm found convenient to its purpose, and which Ingenuity could invent to answer its end. The consequence was, a pamphlet published by the Provost, in which he defended his conduct; but this only served as food for his enemies. The pamphlet was turned, grammatically, into ridicule, by an anonymous writer, under the signature of *Stultifex Academicus*, supposed to be Mr. Malone, the commentator on Shakspeare; and a most humorous and excellent composition it was. The partizans of the Provost, finding that "The Hibernian Journal," printed by Mr. Mills, was the particular vehicle of what militated against their patron, formed a plan, in which they succeeded, of forcibly taking this man from his house, and conveying him, at six o'clock in a winter's evening, to the university, in defiance of the *judice*. This they did; and putting him into the trough under the college-pump, gave him the discipline of what they called a *ducking*. The young agents in this business were soon discovered. Some of them fled, but of those that remained was Mr. Brown, now a member of the Irish parliament, who was tried and convicted as one of the most active persons on the occasion; and he received judgement accordingly.—Mr. H. was extremely severe on his enemies in the university; and having a particular dislike to a Mr. Shewbridge, one of the then junior fellows, he absolutely refused him leave of absence to go into the country for the benefit of his health. The consequence of this (at least the scholars of the university reported it so) was, that, in a short time after, Mr. Shewbridge died, and the college was in an uproar on the occasion. The Provost gave orders that the great bell should not toll, and that the corpse should be privately interred, at six o'clock in the morning, in the fellows' burial ground. The students immediately posted up placards, insisting that the *great bell should toll*, and that the funeral should be by *torch-light*

at night; and they carried their point accordingly. Almost every student in the university attended the corpse to the grave, in scarfs and hatbands, at their own expense; and when the funeral oration was pronounced, one spirit of revenge, in the manner of electricity, ran through them all, and they flew like lightning to the Provost's dwelling-house, bursting open his doors, and smashing to pieces all that obstructed their fury. Fortunately the Provost had intelligence of this intended outrage; and he and his family were removed, in consequence, to his country-seat, about four miles from the metropolis, some hours antecedent to the burglary. It was several weeks before the carnal frenzy subsided, and the young gentlemen returned to their studies; but the Provost's bridge stank in ten or fifteen days, and he was obliged to repair it at his own expense, although the faculty declared that this gentleman could not have foreseen whether he went to the country seat, or to London, being of that nature, which is the only way of promoting the contagion. The history of Mr. Hutchinson will be entitled from Bialent to student in the Irish university, as long as that university exists. Being at one and the same time a privy-counsellor, reverendary secretary of state, major of the 4th regiment of horse, provost of Trinity-college, Dublin, and searcher, packer, and gauger of the port of Stratford; the late Earl Guildford made the following remark on him: "If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potatoe garden."

At his nephew's house at Chelsea, in his 90th year, John Turner, esq. comptroller of the household, and steward to the late Princess Amelia, all the years her Royal Highness kept house.

At Leicester, aged 74, Mr. Turlington.

At his house in Mary-la-bonne, Robert Grews, esq. On the preceding Saturday he attended the marriage of his daughter at Mary-la-bonne church, was immediately taken ill on his return home, and never quitted his bed until his decease. He had been successfully as well as extensively engaged in the new buildings erected in that populous and opulent parish; having by a life of industry and economy, joined to the most perfect integrity, realized a fortune of upwards of 70,000*l.*

At Wickham, Hants, in an advanced age, John Sissmor, esq. many years belonging to the victualing department at Portsmouth.

Of a dropsy, at his house on Enfield-chace, aged upwards of 70, Humphry Bache, esq. formerly chief teller at the custom-house, from which place he was dismissed last year; proprietor and builder of the buildings called after his name at Hoxton (where his wife died May 11, 1792), and of two houses on Enfield-chace, on the inclosure of which he, with Sir Thomas Halifax, knight and a'der-

man, obtained a special clause, limiting the rent to be paid for the land allotted to them respectively to 3*6s.* per acre; and also proprietor of an estate at Watford.

6. At Walworth, in his 55th year, Mr. Thomas Feilder, late of Idol-lane, Great Tower-street, fruit-broker.

At Hereford, Mrs. Leigh, a maiden lady, daughter of the late Rev. Egerton Leigh, D. D. and dean of Salop, and canon-residentia'y of Hereford cathedral.

At his house at Stratford grove, Essex the Rev. Peter-Thomas Burford, rector of Magdalen Laver, in the same county, and vicar of Braughing, Herts; the former in the gift of Thomas Burford, the latter of trustees. He took the degree of LL. D. at Magdalen-college, Cambridge, 1775; and was formerly master, as was his father before him, of Archbishop Harlet's free grammar-school at Chigwell, in which he succeeded Mr. Lloyd, 1782.

7. Mr. Robert Gosling, surgeon, Fenchurch-street, translator of a chyrurgical journal lately published from the French of M. Dehaute.

Rev. Guv Fairfax, M. A. of Newton-Kyme, co. York. While performing divine service in his parish-church, he fell back in the reading-desk without any previous intimation of indisposition, and instantly expired. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by the rupture of one of the large arteries near the heart.—It is doing very imperfect justice to his character to say, he was a man of the mildest and most amiable manners; of the most disinterested benevolence, as unostentatious as it was diffusive; and that such was the invariable exemplariness of his conduct, that his whole life, in whatever point of view it might be contemplated, appeared but as one continued act of preparation for a better. Under these circumstances, severe as must be the affliction of his surviving family for the loss of so invaluable a member of it, the manner, at least, of his death, preceded by neither pain nor sickness (for he died without either a struggle or a groan); must be matter of consolation rather than regret. He was formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford; where he took the degree of A. M. 1750, and for several years held the valuable living of Wigan, in Lancashire, for his relation, a younger son of the present Lord Bradford, in whose favour he resigned it in the year 1789. He held no other preferment at his death but the rectory of Newton-Kyme above-mentioned, and Bah-worth, in the county of Nottingham. He was descended from an elder branch of the family of Lord Fairfax, the parliamentary general.

At his house in Parliament-street, in his 79th year, George Stubbs, sen. esq. keeper of the records of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Thomas Watts, attorney, of Lync.

Thomas

Thomas Lyon, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Thomas L. of Hutton-house, co. Durham.

Mrs. Caruthers, relict of the late Alderman C. of Nottingham.

8. At Hull, aged 60, Mr. W. Donkin, upwards of 30 years clerk in the house of Joseph Sykes, esq. Son and Co. merchants.

At Felham, in her 77th year, Mrs. Hill, relict of H. Hill, D.D. late rector of Buxhall, co. Suffolk.

At Horsham, Suffex, in a very advanced age, Charles Draper, esq. a superannuated captain of dragoons, and uncle to the late Sir William Draper.

At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Somerville, lady of the Hon. Hugh Somerville. of Fitzhead, co. Somerset.

9. At Lees court, Miss Grace Watson, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mr. W.

Suddenly in his chair, after eating a very hearty dinner, John Jolliffe Tufnell, esq. of Langley, in Great Waltham. He was one of the most wealthy commoners in England; the rental of his landed property in Essex and the North amounted to 18,000l. per annum, and his ready money and stock in the funds is expected to amount to near 150,000l. He has left three sons, the eldest of whom is supposed to be incompetent to the succession: the second, William, formerly a captain in the dragoons, will therefore probably succeed to the inheritance of the estates: the third, John, has for many years been a resident at Boulogne, from his father's too rigidly persisting in not discharging some inconsiderable debts which he contracted in an early period of his life.

At Walthamstow, in her 13d year, Mrs. Free, wife of John F. esq. banker.

At North Wingfield, co. Derby, of which he was rector, aged 83, Rev. Wm. Burrough, also vicar of Barrow on Soar, co. Leicester, in the gift of St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was formerly fellow; B. A. 1746; M. A. 1750; B. D. 17...; F. A. S. 1764.

At his lodgings in Charles-street, St. James's-square, John A-lair, esq. formerly surgeon-general to the army in America, under Gen. Wolfe.

10. At Blockley, in the county and diocese of Worcester, the Rev. Charles Jasper Selwyn, M. A. more than forty years minister of that parish; of whose exemplary character they can only speak as it deserves, who had the happiness to be most intimately acquainted with his virtues, which originated from the most endearing sweetness and benevolence of natural disposition, improved and heightened by the influences of true religion. This gentleman was of a very ancient and respectable family, nearly connected with Lords Sydney and Boston. He was educated at Westminster school; and his amiable character and conduct there still live in the memories of his contemporaries. He was elected

thence to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1755; and, soon after he had taken his first degree, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Coxeter, esq. of Bampton, co. Oxford. Not many years after his ordination he was placed by his friend Mr. Congreve, the late generous and worthy vicar of that parish, in the curacy of Blockley, with a handsome stipend; and his faithful labours, in an extensive and laborious cure, so recommended him to his liberal-minded principal, that he permitted him to apply to Dr. Johnson, then bishop of Worcester, who was no stranger to Mr. Selwyn's character, to consent to the resignation of Mr. Congreve, and to collate his excellent curate to the vicarage. In that station he was enabled, by this fortunate increase of income, to extend his bounty to his poor parishioners.

"By him were riches rightly understood

"To be a larger power of doing good."

About 20 years ago he qualified as a justice of the peace for the county of Worcester; and, not many years since, he also qualified for the county of Gloucester: and in this arduous situation, in a district of thirty miles extent, with very few resident magistrates, he acquitted himself with such unbiassed integrity, such unwearied patience, such sound judgement, and such strict adherence to the laws, as gave universal satisfaction to those to whose benefit and accommodation he devoted his time and his abilities. In a word, it is difficult to say in which character he shone most; whether as an affectionate husband, a tender and indulgent father, a pious minister, an upright magistrate, or (as the writer of this article with tears of grateful sorrow now reflects) as an attentive, benevolent, and faithful friend. During a long and severe illness he exhibited an example of patient submission to the will of God, full of comfort to himself, and of instruction to those around him; particularly to his affectionate children, who, from the moment of their mother's death, had but one contest with each other, which of them should be most dutiful and attentive to the best of fathers. He was attended to the grave by a mournful train of children, parishioners, and friends.

At her house in Portman-square, the dowager Lady Rous, mother of Sir John R. bart. and M. P.

In her 87th year, Mrs. Cant, relict of the Rev. Mr. C. of Wartnaby, co. Leicester.

Major-gen. John Campbell, of Barbeck. 11. At Boston, near Rochester, Mrs. Spong, wife of Mr. Stephen S. gentleman farmer, of Boston.

Mr. John Day, porter-brewer, of Norwich, who served the office of sheriff of that city in the year 1783.

In Spital square, Dan. Mesman, sen. esq. Mr. Wm. Hodgkinson, fuller, of Gainborough; a man of very respectable character, and much esteemed.

At

At his house in Newport-street, aged 74, Rev. Mr. Murray.

12. At Little Chelsea, in his 94th year, Mr. Jameson, upwards of 40 years a superannuated master of the royal navy.

At his seat the Gnoll, co. Glamorgan, Sir Robert Mackworth, bart. Having left no issue, the title and estate descends to his next brother, a very respectable character, whom their father always intended as heir to the paternal estate. The young widow, Lady Mackworth, enjoys a settlement of 1,200*l.* per annum, in lieu of 30,000*l.* which she brought her deceased husband.

At her house in Mortimer-street, Mrs. Calvert, relict of Nicholas C. esq. of Hunfdon.

Mr. John Clarke, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Bolnbroke, co. Lincoln.

At the house of the Rev. Wm. Marshall, at Great Shelford, in his 23d year, Mr. Wm. Girton, student of Magdalen college.

At Tottenham, co. Middlesex, Abraham Gray, esq. one of the people called Quakers, and formerly in the wine-trade in Newgate-street, where he acquired a large fortune.

At Hitchin, in a deep decline, aged 22, Mr. J. Pierson, eldest son of Mr. J. M. P., banker there.

At Witcham, near Ely, the wife of Mr. John Headley, of that place.

13. At Brompton, near Chatham, Capt. William Moore, of the division of marines quartered in Chatham lower barracks.

At Highgate, Miss Anne Divett.

Aged 48, respected by all for the mildness of his disposition and the propriety of his conduct, Mr. Jonathan Sharp, organist of St. John's college, Cambridge, and one of the singing-men of King's and Trinity colleges. In his profession he was allowed to be a most useful performer, having acquired, with very little assistance from instruction, a considerable degree of skill on several instruments, and a facility of singing at sight even of intricate musick, and was frequently admitted to the society of the musical part of the university.

14. At Clute, near Andover, Hants, John Freeman, esq. of Fawley-court, near Henley upon Thames, nephew of the late Sir Jeremy Sambrook, bart.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Mary Duppa, wife of Baldwin D. esq. of Malmaus-hall, Stoke, in the hundred of Hoo.

15. At Bedford, in his 88th year, Mr. Thomas Gadby.

At his house in Merchant-street, Edinburgh, Lieut. Fran. Keir, of the royal navy.

In her 7th year, Mrs. Agnes Trail, daughter of the Rev. Mr. James T. late minister of Montrose, and relict of Mr. Alex. Thomson, formerly bookseller in Aberdeen.

16. At his house in Clerkenwell-close, in an advanced age, Wm. Blackborow, esq. formerly and for many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

Aged 20, Mr. Richard Bewley, of Lin-

coln, formerly a surgeon and apothecary at Kirton in Lindsey, but for several years past a resident of Lincoln.

Drowned, in crossing the Thames at Chiswick, Benjamin Vandergucht, the famous picture-dealer and collector. He was the only son of Mr. John V. picture-dealer in Lower Brook-street, and was one of the first students at the Royal Academy on its institution in 1769. He was returning from Chiswick, where he was employed in cleaning and arranging the duke of Devonshire's pictures. A barge, by the carelessness of the boy who was guiding the horse in the towing-path, ran foul of the boat, which overfet. As Mr. V. could swim, it is imagined he was drowned by the clinging of a woman passenger, who sunk with him and had in her arms a child a few months old, which was providentially saved by the humane exertions of another of the passengers. After two hours search, his body was found and taken home. His fate is the more to be deplored, as he has left a worthy and amiable widow, and eleven children, to lament their great loss. Mr. V. was one of the first connoisseurs in painting; he had indeed more experience in the art than any of his contemporaries. He was a temperate, placid, unoffending man, and very much attached to his family.

17. At his house in Brighthelmstone, aged 63, of a very severe but short complaint in his bowels, Charles Eyre, esq. of Clapham, Surrey. He passed through life with a character unimpeached, and has left an afflicted widow and three children to lament the loss of a kind husband and most affectionate father. Society also at large has lost one of its most worthy members, as his charity was unbounded, to which was added a spirit perfectly meek and harmless. He filled the office of high-sheriff for the county of Surrey in the memorable year 1780 with peculiar dignity and steadiness. In the midst of the most polite circle of acquaintance, Mr. Eyre was neither ashamed nor afraid to defend by his actions and arguments the truths of Christianity; and it is no small honour to his memory that the late Bishop of Norwich was heard to say of him, "Mr. Eyre is a man of very singular piety; he is, indeed, a chosen vessel." He was the youngest of a very numerous and very ancient family in Wiltshire, and brother to Dr. John Eyre, of Wilts, whose death and excellent character were mentioned in vol. LXII. pp. 1040. 1055. 1218. His eldest daughter was married some time since to Robert Thornton, esq. M. P. for Southwark; and his only son was lately elected a fellow of All Souls college, Oxford. He laboured for the three last years under a very peculiar disease of a nervous nature, which, though very oppressive to his spirits, he bore with a remarkable firmness and resignation. Among many most exemplary virtues, the present times forbid

forbid our not mentioning his keeping holy the Sabbath-day, and using constantly Family prayer; never neglecting, when opportunity offered, the pleasures of social worship, or the duty of communicating at the Lord's table.

Suddenly, aged 88, the Rev. Augustine Fish. He was the oldest incumbent in the diocese of Peterborough, having been rector of Sywell, in Northamptonshire, where he died, upwards of 50 years.

In the alms-house at Kingston, Surrey, aged 95, John Greenhouse, formerly a coach maker.

18. At Teddington, of a paralytic stroke, Drewry Otley, esq.

At Nunton, near Salisbury, James Neave, esq. one of the directors of the South Sea Company, and brother of Richard N. esq. one of the bank directors.

19. Aged 26, Anthony Morgan, of Stone, co. Stafford.

At Southampton, after a sudden illness, Miss Mylne, eldest dau. of Mr. M. architect.

At Camberwell, Surrey, William Dunbar, esq. of Fen-court, Fenchurch street.

20. In the 86th year of his age, William Prowing, esq. an eminent apothecary in Tower-street, London, and treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital; an institution which, from a slender origin, he had the satisfaction (for he was one of its earliest promoters) to see rise into one of the most extensive and best regulated of its kind in Europe. He was likewise treasurer of the company of Apothecaries, of which he was the oldest member, and had repeatedly served the office of

master. He was a sensible, well-informed man, of uncommon mildness of temper, and of the strictest integrity; qualities which conciliated the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. P. was a native of Hampshire, and for many years has been in the habit of paying an annual visit of a few days to his native country. He was there as usual (in the neighbourhood of Alton) about a month before his death, and was apparently in good health and spirits. There is a good portrait of this truly benevolent man, by Romney, in the committee-room of Saint Luke's Hospital. As a professional man, Mr. P. was greatly respected. As a man of the world, his conduct was irreproachable. He was a friend to the friendless, and a father to the poor. Though a brilliancy of parts was not a striking feature in his character, yet his good sense and placid manner seldom failed to blunt the shafts of Satire and put ill-natured Wit out of countenance.

At his house at Croydon, Surrey, aged 70, Samuel Wilson, esq. formerly an apothecary of Hatton garden.

At his house in St. Lawrence church-yard, aged 68, Mr. John Dun, merchant.

22. At Chatham, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Frances Long, a maiden lady, of considerable fortune.

23. Mrs. Smith, wife of John S. esq. of Finsbury-square, and daughter of Thomas Bonne, esq. commissioner of the customs.

At Chatham, Mrs. Waring, wife of Mr. Gustavus W. assistant brewer to Messieurs Bests, brewers, of that town.

* * * Promotions and Preferments *to our next*

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R .

- Sept.* HAY-MARKET.
1. Britain's Glory—Ways and Means—My Grandmother. [Hexham—Ditt's.]
 2. All in Good Humour—The Battle of
 3. The Jew—*The Apparition.*
 4. Rule, Britannia!—The Village Lawyer—*The Apparition.*
 5. Auld Robin Gray—The Son-in-Law—*The Child in the Wood.*
 6. Inkle and Yarico—*The Prize.*
 7. The Mountaineers—My Grandmother.
 9. Ways and Means—My Grandmother—*The Agreeable Surprize.*
 10. Seeing is Believing—The Mountaineers—*The Purse.* [The Village Lawyer.]
 11. The London Hermit—Peeping Tom—
 12. Heigho for a Husband!—My Grandmother—*The Purse.*
 13. Inkle and Yarico—The Son-in-Law.
 15. The Liar—Peeping Tom—My Grandmother.

- Sept.* NEW DRURY-LANE.
16. The Jew—My Grandmother. —
 18. The Wonder—The Prize.
 20. The Heiress—My Grandmother. —
 23. King Henry the Fifth—No Song No Supper.
 25. The Jew—Ditto.
 27. The Provok'd Husband—Lo! Jotika.
 30. The clandestine Marriage—Ditto.

- Sept.* COVENT-GARDEN.
15. *The Rival Queens*—of *Drury-Lane and Covent Garden*—The Suspicious Husband—Sprigs of Laurel.
 17. Othello—Netley Abby
 19. The Belux Stratagem—The Poor Soldier.
 22. Macbeth—Harlequin and Faustus.
 24. She Stoops to Conquer—Rosina.
 26. The Travellers in Switzerland—Modern Antiques.
 29. Hamlet—Harlequin and Faustus.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Sept. 2, to Sept. 23, 1794.

Christened.	Buried.						
Males 642	Males 697	} 1332	Between	2 and 5	143	50 and 60	84
Females 652	Females 655			5 and 10	49	60 and 70	77
Whereof have died under two years old 601				10 and 20	38	70 and 80	53
				20 and 30	97	80 and 90	25
				30 and 40	103	90 and 100	6
				40 and 50	109	100	

Peck Loaf 25. 7d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1794.

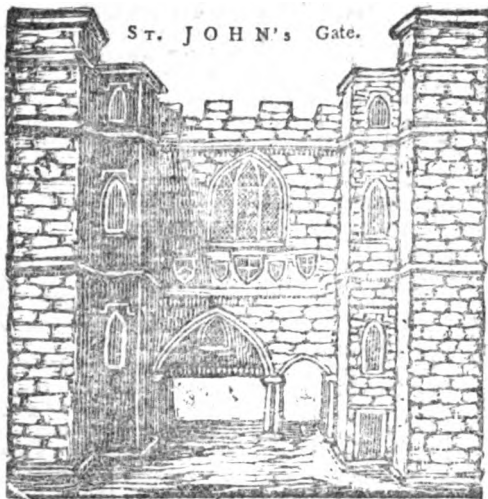
Days	Bank	3 per Cent. Confolis	4 per Cent. Confolis	5 per Cent. Confolis	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy	Exchange	3 per Cent. Scrip	4 per Cent. Scrip	L. Ann. Utto.	Omn.	Eng. Lot. Tickets	Fr. Lot. Tickets
1	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					12	62 1/2	62 1/2				
2	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					13	62 1/2	62 1/2				
3	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					14	62 1/2	62 1/2				
4	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					15	62 1/2	62 1/2				
5	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					16	62 1/2	62 1/2				
6	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					17	62 1/2	62 1/2				
7	Sunday																		
8	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					18	62 1/2	62 1/2				
9	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					19	62 1/2	62 1/2				
10	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					20	62 1/2	62 1/2				
11	164	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					21	62 1/2	62 1/2				
12	163 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					22	62 1/2	62 1/2				
13	163 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					23	62 1/2	62 1/2				
14	Sunday																		
15	163 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					24	62 1/2	62 1/2				
16	163 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					25	62 1/2	62 1/2				
17	163 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					26	62 1/2	62 1/2				
18	163 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					27	62 1/2	62 1/2				
19	163 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					28	62 1/2	62 1/2				
20	163 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	9 1/2	17	17					29	62 1/2	62 1/2				
21	Sunday																		
22	159	65 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	15	15					30	60 1/2	60 1/2				
23	158 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	15	15					31	60 1/2	60 1/2				
24	158 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	15	15					32	60 1/2	60 1/2				
25	158 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	15	15					33	60 1/2	60 1/2				
26	158 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	19 1/2	9 1/2	15	15					34	60 1/2	60 1/2				

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OCTOBER, 1794.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Church's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-ſtreet; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1794.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in September, 1794.
1	S gentle	29,76	60	14 1.3	dark sky, shower
2	W brisk	67	59	.3	white clouds, fair
3	N calm	30, 7	59	.4	blue sky, pleasant
4	SE gentle	2	60	.4	dark sky, bland and pleasant
5	E calm	29,76	59	.4	rain all the day
6	E gentle	53	59	.2	dark sky, pleasant
7	N brisk	62	58	.5	dark sky, fair
8	E brisk	82	58	.9	blue sky, heavy thunder shower
9	N moderate	86	57	.7	overcast, fair
10	NE moderate	98	57	.8	white cloud, very pleasant
11	N gentle	30, 8	56	2.0	clear expanse, fine day
12	SE calm	17	56	.1	grey, no sun
13	N calm	2	56	.2	dark sky, little rain P.M.
14	E calm	29,80	55	.1	dark sky, no sun
15	S calm	72	55	1.8	dark sky, little rain
16	S calm	62	58	.8	dark sky, rain at night
17	W calm	45	60	.0	light showers
18	SE calm	27	60	0.9	very heavy rain
19	S moderate	41	57	2.4	blue sky, clears up P.M.
20	SE moderate	28,80	56	.3	showers all day
21	W brisk	29,42	56	.3	white clouds, rain at night
22	W brisk	48	56	0.9	rain without intermission,
23	SE calm	6	57	.4	after a heavy shower, white clouds and fair
24	SW gentle	26	60	1.3	white clouds, rain at night
25	N calm	50	58	.3	white clouds, fair
26	N calm	85	56	.9	clear sky, rain at night
27	N gentle	99	51	2.0	dark sky, pleasant
28	SE gentle	30, 7	58	.0	dark sky, little rain at night
29	S calm	16	53	1.0	white clouds, very pleasant
30	S calm	24	57	.1	white clouds, pleasant

2. Nuts gathered; good, and in great abundance.—6. Gorse and heath in full bloom, and make a beautiful mixture upon the commons.—14. A pear-tree in bloom, having lost its leaves in the scorching drought, re-foliated, and put forth fresh bloom and in great plenty. Cobwebs abound upon the thorn-hedges.—21. The ground strewn with leaves from last night's storm.—26. Laurustinus in bloom.—27. White frost this and subsequent mornings.

Fall of rain this month, 5 inches 2-10ths. Evaporation, 3 inches 2-10ths.
Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1794.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1794.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1794.
	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	11 o'cl. Night.				8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	11 o'cl. Night.		
Sept.	0	0	0				Oct.	0	0	0			
27	41	54	45		30,24	fair	12	48	58	45	29,91	fair	
28	40	54	46		35	fair	13	40	55	52	39,1		
29	46	57	48		38	fair	14	54	61	56	30	rain	
30	50	65	50		37	cloudy	15	55	62	54	38	fair	
Oct. 1	50	60	49		34	fair	16	54	62	55	30,15		
2	46	49	50		27	rain	17	54	61	50	30	bazy	
3	55	59	47		06	showery	18	44	53	46	29,86	fair	
4	50	56	50		29,91	rain	29	44	52	50	30,08	rain	
5	48	55	51		18	rain and wind	20	54	57	49	33	cloudy	
6	48	55	45		20	fair and wind	21	48	54	48	35	fair	
7	42	55	45		23	fair, rain at night	22	50	54	46	35	cloudy	
8	46	57	44		50	fair	23	44	48	46	29,77		
9	43	56	53		89	fair	24	45	48	41	31	fair	
10	55	63	54		72	cloudy	25	40	51	44	30	fair	
11	58	61	50		45		26	49	53	48	37	cloudy	

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine :

For OCTOBER, 1794.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Stockport, OB.* 16.

 * MBOLDENED by your
 * infertion of several com-
 * munications from me, I
 * E * again refume my pen in
 * * order to poffefs a column
 * * of your valuable Mis-
 * *****
 * celtany. In your Ma-
 * gazine for July, p. 626, I laid before
 * your readers an inflance no lefs wonder-
 * ful than true of the inflinctive affection
 * of animals. As I am fond of observing
 * the aftions of the irrational part of the
 * creation, many things of course occur
 * to me which are in reality furprizing,
 * but which ceafe to furprize by being
 * common.

My father, Mr. Urban, is a true
 fportiman; one, I mean, who doats on
 the purfuit of game, but is totally in-
 different to it when poffeffed: the firft
 friend that he meets generally reaps the
 fruit of his labour. Having been led
 one day farther than he intended by the
 wildnefs and continual evolutions of the
 covey he was purfuing, night furprized
 him. Being unwilling to return through
 the length of way which was neceffary
 if he fhould take the proper road, he
 chofe to cut off a part by taking an al-
 moft tracklefs route through the fields.
 This road he had travelled, but not of
 many years; he kept, therefore, in the
 track he had formerly known; it was
 by the fide of the dangerous Merfer, whofe
 waves had in one place undermin-
 ed it, wafhed away the foft parts,
 and left the turf only remaining, above
 20 yards from the furface of the water.

When he came to this place, it funk
 with his preffure, and he had inevitably
 perifhed had not his gun, which he car-
 ried under his arm, caught two trees
 that had inclined, but not totally yield-
 ed, to the waves. Even ftill muft he
 have remained in this fituation, or,
 when unable to endure it, muft certainly
 have fallen into the river, had not one
 of his faithful dogs refcued him. Had
 he moved, his gun would have loft its

hold. He was uncertain what to do.
 The grateful animal looked round in
 feeming defpair, whined, and gazed full
 at him; and at length, with all the firm-
 nefs that a friend is capable of display-
 ing for his benefactor, feized him by
 the collar, and abfolutely drew him
 from his precarious fufpenfion. My fa-
 ther, when delivered, lay on the ground
 for fome time thunder-ftruck and mo-
 tionlefs. The poor animal watched
 him with all apparent folitude; but,
 when he perceived him rife, it is im-
 poffible to exprefs how he bounded
 round the field, leaped up as high as
 his head, bounded again, and ufed
 every gesticulation to manifefit his un-
 bounded joy. This, Mr. Urban, is, I
 think, beyond any thing that has ever
 been made public concerning this wife
 domeftic animal. For this, Mr. Ur-
 ban, fhall I ever pour out my thank-
 givings to that Power who made this
 poor dog the inflrument of liberating
 from immature death a moft indulgent
 father, a moft tender husband, an un-
 fhaken friend, and a truly honeft man.
 It is defigned that there be a ftone
 erected to the memory of this grateful
 dog, at the place where he faved his
 mafter's life.

"His faltem accumulem donis, et fungar
 [inani
 Munere."

Yours, &c.

F. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Litchfield, OB.* 20.

A FRIEND of Mr. Seward requests
 an early infertion of a critique on
 his picture as drawn by Dr. Johnson,
 and fo ungeneroufly placed by Mr. Bos-
 well in his exhibition. I might with
 more propriety have called it a carica-
 ture, as it bears no refemblance of the
 original. Dr. Johnson's definition of
 a Valetudinarian, in his Dictionary, is,
 "fickly, weakly, infirm of health."
 Mr. Seward, on the contrary, had a
 very ftrong conftitution, and enjoyed in
 general a robuft ftate of health from the
 time I firft became acquainted with
 him,

him, which is above 26 years ago, till the infirmities of old age came on. The Valerudinarian is a careful being, attentive to every little incident which he is apprehensive may diminish his small stock of health; but Mr. Seward was remarkably careless of himself, the consequence of which was his taking cold perhaps oftener than other people; and then indeed he would quack himself, and see about *mending* himself, as the Doctor expresses it. But surely, Mr. Urban (to use the Doctor's own words, which I heard him repeat at Mr. Seward's hospitable table on another occasion), "there is no law, either human or divine, that forbids any man to endeavour to become well when he is ill. It probably was at one of these fittings that the Doctor took his caricature; but the implication, that, as a Valerudinarian, he indulged himself in the grossest freedoms, is a gross misrepresentation of him. Mr. Seward's demeanour was always that of the gentleman. He was very fond of society, of which he was a very worthy and entertaining member; but his conversation was totally unaffected, and without the least tincture of the ambition the Doctor imputed to him. I will not omit this opportunity of adding another trait to his character, which is, that any of his friends might at any time confer on him a sensible pleasure by only pointing out in what way he could be of service to them.

The speech of Dr. Johnson, alluded to above, was in answer to a question put to him by Miss Seward. The conversation had turned a good deal upon Dr. Dodd, whose forsaken life Dr. Johnson had greatly exercised himself to save. Miss Seward asked him, had he been King, would he have pardoned Dr. Dodd? To which he replied, "Why, Madam, had I been placed at the head of the legislature, I should undoubtedly have signed his death-warrant, though there is no law, either human or divine, that forbids any man to endeavour to deprecate punishment."

RICH. GEO. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Litchfield City, Oct. 21.*
MISS SEWARD requests me to allude your readers that, however friendly to her the paragraph might be in p. 815 of your last Magazine, it is a mistaken suggestion.

From no individual instance of false representation, from no wound of personal feelings, arose her conviction of

Dr. Johnson's propensity to defame; but from a countless number of imputations concerning the characters of others, groundless as that which Mr. Boswell has *generously* recorded concerning her father, at whose house he had been frequently entertained with the most friendly hospitality.

Every person who knew Mr. Seward, and has seen his distorted portrait by Dr. Johnson, is conscious of its injustice, and remembers that no one had less of the selfish sollicitudes of a Valerudinarian; that his constitution and frame were robust; that no man was ever more entirely free from grossness or indelicacy in his manners, which were those of a scholar and a gentleman; that, however lively, frank, and full of anecdote, he never *declaimed*, that his benevolence, which was unbounded, inspired the with to please and amuse, without the least appearance of talking for fame.

When she saw these false traits of Mr. Seward given in the dark shades of Johnsonian malignance, she said, "My poor father shares the almost general fate of those who were so unlucky as to have any personal acquaintance with Dr. Johnson."

The letters signed Benvolio, in the Gentleman's Magazine for February and April, 1786, and for August, 1787, she has acknowledged, and they were written several years prior to the appearance of this stigma on her father. They evince that her convictions were not the offspring of filial indignation, though she must have been left to natural affection if it had not arisen over that accumulated proof of the justice of her opinions concerning Dr. Johnson.

Yours, &c. H. WHITE.

LETTER TO THE REV. MR. ARCHDEACON TRAVIS.

REV. SIR, *Leipzig, Sept. 30.*

HAVING discovered, during my late residence in Cambridge, that one of the seven Greek manuscripts, quoted by R. Stephens at the celebrated passage 1 John v. 7, is now preserved in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, I thought the intelligence would be acceptable to every man engaged in sacred criticism, and for that reason I communicated it to the publick in one of my notes to Michaelis's "Introduction to the New Testament" (701. II. p. 789), which I published at Cambridge in the year 1793. You have thought proper, Sir, to call the dis-

very

very in question; and, in the last edition of your letters to Mr. Gibbon (p. 410—414), you have endeavoured to shew that my opinion is without foundation. This attack, ~~by~~, has occasioned, on my part, a new and more complete examination of the subject. I have weighed your arguments with all that attention which is due to your critical abilities and your respectable station; and have already prepared an answer, which I have drawn up in the epitolar form, and which I at first intended to publish in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. But, as my marginals have increased beyond my expectation, and as I am in duty bound to give a full investigation of the matter in dispute (for, a superficial answer to a profound critic would be an unpardonable affront), I have found it necessary to alter my plan, and to make a separate publication in the form of a pamphlet, because the whole will be too much to be printed at once in a literary journal; and, if it were published in detached pieces at monthly intervals, the chain of argument would be in a great measure destroyed. My distance from England will unfortunately prolong the time of its appearance; and, as some months had already elapsed between the publication of your valuable work and its arrival in Leipzig, though I sent for it as soon as I heard that it was printed, you will conclude, perhaps, if I remain any longer silent, that it is not my intention to make a reply. I publish, therefore, the present letter, in order to remove all apprehensions of that kind, and to inform both yourself, and the publick at large, that it is not my intention to shrink from a controversy in which you have thought proper to engage me against my own inclination. As this letter is merely an advertisement, I shall not anticipate the result of my enquiries; and will merely observe, that all the arguments which you have brought against me have had no other effect than to confirm me in my former opinion. One of us must of course be mistaken; but which of the two, the Learned will determine when the documents are laid before them.

Father, Sir, I give notice that, as our controversy relates to the identity of Stephens's MS. E, I mean to extend the enquiry beyond the limits of that single MS. which formed the subject of my note, and was the occasion of your attack. I intend to examine not only the general principles by which you

prove the non-identity of MSS. but also those particular examples which you have produced from the eight MSS. borrowed by Robert Stephens from the Royal Library. This enquiry is so intimately connected with the question, whether the MS. marked Kk. 6. 4. in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, is the same as the Codex Stephani *α*, that I cannot well avoid it; for, if I can shew that you have proved nothing in the former case, where you have quoted many examples in your favour, it will follow *à fortiori* that you have proved nothing in the latter, when you have been able to produce no more than one. With any other part of the general controversy in which you are engaged I have no immediate concern; nor should I have taken even this small portion in it unless you had called me forth by giving me a public challenge. I should have thought it even presumption to make the attempt, since the controversy at large is already in the hands of a person whose learning and abilities are infinitely superior to mine. Whether he will think proper to reply, I am unable to say; but this I will say, that I think it wholly unnecessary.

Lastly, Sir, I give notice, that it is my intention to favour you with a complete demonstration, in your own manner, that the Codex Stephani *α* is not the Complutenian edition. It is true, that Simon, Newton, Le Long, La Croze, Matt. Wetstein, Griesbach, Michaelis, &c. have uniformly asserted the contrary. But who cares for the opinion of such critics as these after what you have written against them? The only difficulty which I have to encounter is, that Stephens himself declares them to be one and the same. But this difficulty I shall overcome by shewing "the contrarieties, the irreconcilable dissensions, which interpose themselves between the margin of Robert Stephens" and the Complutenian edition; an edition "which sets forth readings utterly dissonant from those in which Robert Stephens declares that all his copies agreed;" an edition which, in hundreds of examples, "refuses to coincide" either with Stephens's text or with Stephens's margin. "All these conspiring circumstances" are abundantly (or, to use your own expression, "more than abundantly") convincing, that the Codex Stephani *α* is not the Complutenian edition. In short, Sir, they prove that Robert Stephens himself was mistaken, and thereby "decide

"decide the fate of this great question." I must acknowledge, however, that your demonstrations are superior, upon the whole, to any that I shall be able to produce; for, in the comparison of Stephens's margin with the readings of the Paris MSS, you have detected differences which would have eluded even the microscope of a Leuwenhoeck. On the other hand, you appear, in some cases, where the evidence was perverse, to have laid your glasses aside; and, in the examination of Stephens's *diastole*, you must have looked through a lens, which represented the objects in so confused a manner as to make it impossible to distinguish the one from the other. This, Sir, is a word to the wise; and, if the unwise should not understand me, I will explain myself more fully hereafter. In the mean time I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

HERBERT MARSH,

Mr. URBAN, O&A. 3.

THE word *διαστολη*, used by R. Stephens in his margin as to the disputed passage of St. Matthew, may be rendered a comma, or other stop, or mark of that kind. But there are objections to this construction. It may, however, be thus construed: the question is not thought worth the dispute by
A FRIEND TO MR. URBAN.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, O&A. 4.

IN Mr. Polwhele's Prospectus the design of the History of Devon is explained at large. But, if your copying correspondent Q. X. will take the trouble to read even Mr. P's Preface to the second volume, he may easily comprehend the design of the whole work. Mr. P's first volume (containing the Natural History, Antiquities, general History, &c. &c.) will have just as much connexion with the chorography (of which the published volume is a part) as Borlase's Cornwall hath with Carew's. ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, O&A. 14.

IT is very clear and evident that what your correspondent Q. X. (p. 802) observes of himself is strictly true, *viz.* that he is *no conjuror*. It is likewise equally clear and evident that, though a *subscriber* to the History of Devon, he is *no friend* to the author. If he had been either one or the other, he would not have obtruded on the world such criticisms shall I call them? No, Mr. Urban, I ought rather to say such ca-

villing, such puerile, such infantine observations.

Are Mr. Polwhele's expressions of the substitution of "*new*" in the place of *old* Commandments, on account of their *rotten* state," so mysterious as to be looked upon as *really* unintelligible? And does Q. X. conceive that a more than common proportion of sagacity and penetration is requisite to develop the meaning of the words, "that, as East and West Teignmouth are consolidated, the latter, as being the larger parish, *has two-thirds of the service?*"

That Mr. P. "should seldom mention where the tower of a church is placed" is not surprising, because it is well known they are almost invariably placed at the West end. His observing, therefore, that at Bishop's Teignton it is erected on the East end, is a proof of his accuracy. As an exception to the general situation, it was incumbent on him to notice it.

Q. X., with the confidence that characterizes the *literary insects* of the day, asserts, that "it is *perfectly* novel to send vol. II. into the world before vol. I. has made its appearance." He is most indisputably mistaken. The second volume of the "Loves of the Plants" was published before the first. If Mr. P. was to assign his reason, I have no doubt but that it would be as satisfactory to the publick as Dr. Darwin's.

Give me leave, Mr. Urban, to insinuate to you, that I have of late been rather surprized, that some of the epistolary effusions I have read should have found admission into your valuable *Miscellany*. Papers indeed of rational and liberal disquisition, when clothed in a *style of language* which proves that the writers are actuated by a love of Truth, and that they are desirous of discovering her by such methods as neither impeach their abilities as critics, nor their urbanity as men; papers of this description are calculated to extend the boundaries of literature, and to widen the horizon of science: but such as resemble *the one* that has occasioned these reflexions must necessarily produce the very reverse of these effects. By publishing them you gratify malice; but, at the same time, you depress genius: you encourage envy, but you destroy emulation. In short, Mr. Urban, you can have no conception to what a wide circumference (if I may so express myself) the radii of uncandid or illiberal criticism extend themselves, and the mischief

mischief they produce, when they have the honour of being circulated through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine.

ORSAMES.

Mr. URBAN, *Dundas, Oct. 18.*

I OBSERVE that some of the more violent of the party-papers, though obliged to confess that no evidence of an offensive and partition treaty at Pilnitz has ever appeared, still endeavour to support the credit of its existence by arguments drawn from probability. One of these rests upon many of the Emigrants refusing to enter into the service of the Combined Powers, taking it for granted that their views extended to the dismemberment of the French monarchy. This proves only that the Emigrants gave credit to the assertions contained in the French declaration of war, which for some time were also very generally believed in England. In the declaration of war against England the same assertion was made with respect to ourselves, and gained so much credit as to deceive Mr. Fox, as appears by the question he put to Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons. The falsehood of that assertion is now evident.

The next argument adduced is taken from the offensive operations of the Austrians and Prussians, and taking possession of the towns in French Flanders in the name of the Emperor. It might, however, have occurred to these gentlemen, that every war, though undertaken purely on defensive principles, necessarily becomes offensive in its operations. A nation that was to act purely on the defensive would soon invite attacks from all quarters, because they might be made with perfect security to the assailants; and in all wars that ever were, or ever will be, each party will naturally endeavour to distress its enemy, and conquer from it as far as its power extends.

When any thing is positively asserted we expect some proof of the fact. The difficulty of proving a negative is known to every body; but, in the present case, whoever will carefully peruse Dr. Moore's Travels will be satisfied with regard to the motives of the French in declaring war against the Emperor. Brissot, then a minister, was the friend of Dr. Moore and Lord Lauderdale. It appears that the party, of which he and Roland were the chiefs, had a meeting at Charenton, where it was agreed to force at all events a declaration of war against the Emperor, which would easily afford an op-

portunity of accusing the king of combining with his brother-in-law, of attacking him in his palace, dethroning him, and saving the State, which was the term they adopted for forming a republick. Being in possession of the administration gave them an opportunity of fully executing every part of their plan; and, when at the height of their power, they detailed it in their Journals, boasted of it as the greatest good they could have done to their country, and differed only about the share which Petion claimed in its execution. It would be difficult to get stronger proof of any fact of that kind. Dr. Moore will not be suspected of exaggerating any thing against Brissot and his party. This account, which seems to have escaped the Reviewers, is to be found somewhere about the middle of the second volume, and is explained by a passage in the Appendix, which must be combined with it to make it intelligible.

VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Oct. 12.*

I WAS a good deal surprized, and somewhat hurt, at the Querist's letter in your last Magazine, p. 787; and I trust your well-known candour will induce you to give an early admission to a few remarks I have to make upon it. Nor be afraid, Mr. Urban, of its leading to controversy; for, after the few observations which I have now to make, I shall leave the subject to the candour of your readers, and of those more immediately concerned, without taking notice of what the Querist may be farther pleased to say upon it, or in his own defence.

He informs you, Mr. Urban, that the English Episcopalians will never consent to embrace the *unscriptural usages of the Scotch Episcopalians*; and that, therefore, the English Liturgy must be soon annihilated in Scotland, unless the English bishops still continue to ordain men as formerly for the English chapels here. Now, Mr. Urban, I must inform you, that I myself am an Englishman, and, as such, a warm admirer of the Church of England; and, though only a layman, will venture to say I know as much of that church as your Clerical Querist. Having besides lived a good while here, I am tolerably well acquainted with what is called the Episcopal Church of Scotland: that your correspondent is not acquainted with it, is evident from the manner in which he expresses himself; but candour

dour should have taught him not to speak uliberally of a sect whose tenets he did not know; a sect which has been much misrepresented, but which it is indeed unworthy of a clergyman of the Church of England residing in Scotland to misrepresent: that he has done so; however, is plain from the passage which I have quoted; for, though I have attended a Scotch Episcopalian chapel in this city for several years past, far from seeing *unscriptural usages*, I have never seen an usage at all different from those of the Church of England. Nay, it is certain, on the contrary, that the very same Liturgy is used, the same usages adopted, and exactly the same tenets professed, by them as by the Church of England; nor have I seen a single deviation from that Liturgy, and those usages, for the few years past that I have attended it. In most of their chapels, indeed, they use a Communion Office of their own (the only point in which any of them differ); but, in that I attend, they use the English; and all the chapels are left at perfect liberty to use which they think most proper. Nor can the Scotch Communion office give just cause of offence to any man who knows what the Church of England is; by the most eminent Divines, of which it has been approved of; nor does it differ in any thing material from that of Edward the Sixth, or that in the *old Scotch Common Prayer*. Where then are their *unscriptural usages*? The only thing that can be cast up to these men is, that they are the secessors of the Clergy who were established before the Revolution, which is surely no discredit to them, or that they were attached to the House of Stuart, which is now done away. It is indeed lamentable, Mr. Urban, that unity should be so little regarded among Christians, as that, when two parties agree in fact, they should differ in words, or that, when one party has come forward and offered to unite (which the Scotch have done), the other should refuse them of *unscriptural usages* which do not exist.

Your Querist is much afraid of the loss of the English Liturgy in Scotland, and of his own stipend. About the latter I can give him no information, or I would willingly do it; but I should suppose, unless he has managed his bargain very ill, he is sure of it. About the former he need not be quite so much alarmed; it is not to the English Clergy residing here that Scotland is indebted

for the preservation of that Liturgy so long; it was the Scotch Clergy who introduced it, and have done most for its continuance. But surely the Liturgy, excellent as it is (and no man more sincerely admires it than I do), is not the most important thing of which the Church of England has to boast. If the Querist thinks so, I can only say I do not agree with him; and I am pretty certain that the best-informed members of that Church will think with me.

If the English bishops keep to their resolution, and I know many of them will, of ordaining no more young men for Scotland, I cannot see how the people of the English chapels have any right to complain of the Legislature, when they have enacted it to be lawful for any person to attend the ministrations of Scotch ordained pastors, who in every thing agree with those of the Church of England, except that they are ordained by different bishops, and are under their immediate government. But it is more than probable, as I am well informed by those who attend the English chapels here, that, were it not for the Clergy themselves, and the arts they have used, the lay-people would have had no objection to unite; the most respectable members of the largest English chapel here, I know, would have none. And surely the Clergy themselves have nothing to fear, for the Scotch bishops want nothing of them but to live in Christian fellowship, and to be in perfect communion with them; and they do not surely act altogether like the followers of the *Prince of Peace*, nor do they take the most effectual method of supporting Episcopacy in this country, when they throw any obstacles in the way of so desirable an union. On the whole, I admire the Church of England as much as the Querist; and, though but a layman, would do as much to extend her influence as he, though a clergyman. But I own I think with Bishop Hurdley, that no English or Irish bishop, who knows what he does, will ordain a man for Scotland, when there are regular bishops here, tolerated by Government, professing the same faith, adopting the same usages, and using the same Liturgy. Forgive me, Mr. Urban, for having extended my letter to a length far beyond my first intention; and, for the sake of the cause I have espoused, which is unquestionably a good one, excuse the prolixity of

AN EPISCOPAL LAYMAN.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 30.

WHILE forty or fifty Families are deluging all Europe in blood, to stop the progress of opinions that are hostile to old customs, fables, and prejudices, it is pleasing to avert the horrid picture, and the miserable prospect of devastation and cruelty, by employing leisure in literary research.

It was during the civil wars of Britain in the last century that Newton, and Boyle, and Locke, with a memorable groupe of literary associates, of whom modern Britain is not worthy, applied themselves to science and to literature, and found, in Gresham college, at Oxford, and in their peaceful closets and learned societies, a balm to heal the wounds inflicted by Faction and by Discord.

It is thus that I, your old-correspondent, intrench myself against the invasion of accursed political strife, and shelter myself from the storm of British phrenay under the wings of Apollo and of the Muses.

While employed in this manner a few days ago, I happened to discover among my papers an Essay of the late learned and worthy Dr. Donald Macqueen, of the Isle of Skye, of Scotland; which, as a proper channel of communication to the Learned, I send to the Gentleman's Magazine.

Dr. Macqueen was minister of the parish of Kilmuir, in Skye.

He (with the reverend Mr. Stuart, minister of the parish of Lufs, and other learned ministers of the Gospel) was employed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to revise the translation of the Five Books of Moses, commonly called the Pentateuch; and, in the course of performing this task, Dr. Macqueen wrote very learned and interesting remarks on the customs and religion of primitive nations, contained in a series of letters to Mr. Lufs, well worthy of being communicated to the Republick of Literature.

Except the library of the late celebrated Sir James Macdonald, of Slate, Dr. Macqueen had for many years no access to books of erudition; and it is a proof of his great attachment to learning, that the genial current of his soul was not frozen in that situation to which he was allotted.

Some of this learned minister's writings are to be found in the printed GENT. MAG. *October, 1794.*

Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which he was an early and zealous associate.

A son of this worthy clergyman is minister of Applecroft, in Rosshire, Scotland; and another is settled as a physician at Norwich.

It is pleasing to preserve the names and memory of men that have been useful to society. It is a task which I perform with exultation. ALBANICUS.

A Speculation on the Origin and characteristical Manners of the PICTS and SCOTS, written in October, 1778.

OUR people of Britain and Ireland, like other nations both ancient and modern, taking the advantage of the darkness of antiquity, have not only indulged their credulous vanity in giving themselves an old settlement in their several countries, but have fetched their ancestors from afar wherever their pride could be tickled by an honourable descent, by a similarity of customs, or, perhaps, merely for the sake of going out of the common road, and connecting themselves with distant strangers; as if it were of consequence to the present generation to know, or rather to guess, the origin of the barbarous people who possessed their countries many centuries ago, on account of the vain resemblance of name. Had it not saved our friends pen, ink, time, and patriotic zeal, to be laid out on more useful subjects, if they had from the beginning contented themselves with the usual course of things, and peopled Britain from Gaul, the next continent, and Ireland from Kintire, or Gallaway, or perhaps from the coast of South Britain, when some of the more ancient *Nomades*, in need probably of subsistence, pressed forward by new adventurers, and standing in dread of the military tribes who had advanced beyond them, would trust themselves to such *courrachs** as they or their fathers had crossed the British channel in, invited by a land just in their view?

The pruning-knife of Criticism is from age to age lopping off the extravagant fictions of former times, and will at length reduce them to a more natural appearance. The emulation which is common in close neighbour-

* The Cymba Sutilis of Charon was one of the kind.

hoods determined the people of South Britain to derive their origin one way; the Caledonians having been split near the end of the third century into two principal branches, the Picts and Scots, have gone differently to work. The Picts, who had no writers among themselves, must come from any country on the Continent where painting the body was fashionable; and the similarity betwixt the word Scot and Scythe hath judiciously determined some of our writers to think them the same people; though the Irish have given themselves and the latter a more honourable descent, which, by falling under the animadversion of the Learned, is better known than such trifles deserve.

The course of population, and of the improvement of manners, may otherwise be traced out, as suggested to us, by the scanty lights cast upon it by the Roman writers, who are the only sure guides, more so than the fanciful unauthenticated reveries of ignorant ages, though vindicated, supported, and more plausibly dressed out, by their more learned successors, led by the prejudices which the belief of ages brings along with it.

It is universally agreed that all the Britains painted in the following manner: they struck the figures or outlines of different animals on the bodies of their young children by using an able artist to prick them with a needle or bodkin, and rubbing the diminutive marks of the iron with the juice of a certain herb, which gave a blue and lasting colour. The unextinguishable characters, enlarging in the advance of years, looked in the eyes of civilised strangers as if the figures were immediately printed off; which was the reason why the Romans called them *Picti*, though the word *Puncti* would have been nearer the fact, and a literal translation of the Gaulic word *peackigb*, pricked, and of the Greek *πικτρον*, used by Herodian. The noblesse and the commons were distinguished here, as well as in Thrace, by the figures of different animals, and by the largeness or smallness of the characters, as were also the several tribes from one another; and, that they might not hide these marks of distinction, their breasts, their back, and arms, were exposed to view, especially in time of battle, when it was necessary in the hurry of arms to find out the friend or relation with the glance of an eye, and to have witnesses

of the prowess or cowardice of the military man among his own acquaintance.

In our country, as among all undisciplined savages, the tactic art was little known; they engaged in a loose tumultuary manner, without rule or order or inferior officer. Fingal and Cuchulinn were as much engaged in the fray as any common soldier. Experience would soon convince them of the expediency of marching in companies under leaders, and of being able, by certain marks, to distinguish their companies and leaders from each other. The *sagum* was their only covering, a Gaulic word derived from *sbac**, hide, which they threw away in time of action, that they might know whom to join.

In some parts of the world the soldiers were marked with the ensigns of their general, as were the votaries of certain false deities with something peculiar to their service; and Tertullian affirms, that the Britains were distinguished by their *stigmata*, as other nations by their particular ensigns. An unmixed people, who all, from the highest to the lowest, were bred and educated in the same hardy manner, preserved the same colour of hair, the same milk-whiteness of skin, great similarity in their features and in the proportion of their limbs, would require these visible marks of distinction, especially in the first periods of society, when men went almost quite naked. For the same reasons, which Nature suggested to all in similar circumstances, we find the Americans painted from one end of their extensive continent to the other; some, in the absolute want of iron or any other metal, pricking their flesh with a pointed bone. It is perhaps true, that the great states of Mexico, Peru, and the republick of Kalsala, were advanced so far in civilization as to have few traces of this custom remaining when the Spaniards first visited them. All those, indeed, who now live close to the neighbourhood of the European settlements, by dealing in furs and other small branches of commerce, or by some services, have purchased cloaths, which rendered their corporeal ensigns invisible, if they do not sometimes mark their faces and wear their hair in a particular distinctive mode. Thus, when South Britain became subject to the Romans, and the

* *Inferiores Brittones pellibus sunt vestiti.* Cæf.



Longmate sc.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 2. & 3.

debarable lands betwixt the walls were at length converted into a Roman province under the name of *Valentia*, possessed by provincial Britains, Romans, and afterwards by Saxons; such of the natives as dreaded slavery most flew to the forests of Caledonia and Galloway, and perhaps a few may have got themselves waisted over to Ireland. These fugitives, from the severity of provincial discipline, and the inhabitants of the unconquered parts of the island, had the denomination of *Picts* given them by the Romans, and by the South Britons who had submitted to their laws and customs. This name was appropriated to them from the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century, as the custom expressed by it was peculiar to them, and laid aside by the provincials: and, at the same time, the name of *Scots* is bestowed by the Romans on the inhabitants of the Western side of Caledonia. But how came it about that the *Scots*, a branch of the old Caledonians, quitted the barbarous practice of striking their bodies with the figures of different animals, while their Eastern neighbours continued it, and for several centuries were known by the appellation of *Picts*, is a question of some little curiosity.

The *Picts*, so called, being hemmed in betwixt the German Ocean and the vast cluster of hills called the *Grampian*, i. e. the *Forks*, which stretch themselves from Strathern to *Loch-ness*, and farther, had no outlet by which they might intermix with strangers but by the passage of *Bodelria*, towards the Roman provinces, it not by the *isthmus* betwixt the two firths, where small boats would serve all their purposes, probably those on the coast of the *Firth*, for they had no islands to frequent on their own coast, and they fished none, for it would be no less than sacrilege to plunder the waters, which were to them an object of worship (*Dio & Adamnanus*); and it is probable that *Pictavia*, as well as South Britain and every other country near the frise of Nature, was split into many independent principalities; for, it is not likely that *Brideus*, whom *Columba* found in his palace, at the North end of *Loch-ness*, had another seat in *Abernethy*, or near it. There would certainly be little of the spirit of union among these independent *Regub*, except when the law a common enemy stole to their gates, as in the case of *Agricola* and the Emperor *Severus*.

Thus sequestered from the commerce of other men but when they sallied out; some of them only upon a plundering party, and returned quickly when they got their hands full or were beaten back, they might continue long enough in a state of the utmost barbarity if they were not conquered by a more polished people than themselves.

But how came the *Scots* to be that people when they were almost at the same distance from the schools of civil life, originally inured to the same customs and way of living? To the *Scots* and *Picts*, men unattached to any land by houses, for they had none but the huts of a day's labour, by temples, by agriculture, or property of any kind, every soil would be equal. As it stands upon irrefragable authority that they fished none, hunting the deer was their principal occupation; which, when they failed, or, in their own words, *nuar a chealagh an' sailg*, their next choice was to go to war. The necessity of providing subsistence for themselves and their families ennobled the profession of robbery and arms, and compelled them to a wandering itinerant life in quest of game—they must have chosen to die of famine, or to hunt down the deer of another country, or to plunder and fight. The inhabitants of the Western coast made the earlier progress, small as it was, in the arts of order and civility, as being nearer the Roman colonies, to which history bears testimony they made frequent sallies attended often with a band of the *Picts*. They would also go to the Western isles, which were close to their neighbourhood, and easily subdued, as being severed from one another, thinly peopled, and under insurmountable difficulties of leaguering together for mutual defence; and, though they were at first but a single tribe of the *Picts*, separated from the rest by a ridge of inhospitable mountains, they would gather strength, and be tempted to sail over to Ireland, a country favoured by Nature with very fine harbours, which were better known, and more frequented by strangers, than those of Britain. Here they would see civilized people, exchange their furs, their share of the Roman booty, whatever trinkets they had to spare, for the necessary ornaments, and enter gradually into more refined manners and fashions. Would not these men learn the art of war from the Romans by an apprenticeship of about 300 years? and would not they

they also learn from the folly of their neighbours in South Britain, who never pursued any common interest, to form themselves into indissoluble bands by the strictest treaties and alliances? Thus prevailing in power, policy, and numbers, Ireland, whither the fertility of soil and mildness of climate would tempt them to make frequent visits—Ireland, where the inhabitants have not yet been said to fight without their own island, would become an easy purchase, at least in part; a land where, as yet, the habitations were common and un-circumscribed, not at all appropriated by an extensive monarchy. If a single legion, with a few auxiliaries, would conquer in the days of Domitian, the probability of this supposition can scarcely be called in question after being pelted by the Belgæ and the Northern rovers; for, it seems they gave their name to Ireland for some centuries; a name which was, very probably, given them by the Britains and by the Irish on account of the vagabond life they led—*per diversa vagantes*—for, *scabits* signifies wanderers; as, in the Western isles, they call the Campbells vessels, who go from loch to loch in quest of herrings, the black *scabits*, which might naturally enough be Latinized into *Scoti*.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, O&A. 8.

MR. W. Loveright, if that is really his name, might easily have spared himself the trouble of writing, and you of printing, his hints of two matters to be introduced in a new highway act, as to accounts to be given by surveyors, and the appointment of one with a salary, where the justices think it necessary. These things are already provided for by an act of the present king for the amendment of the highways; perhaps the best, and best-framed, act that has been passed in the present reign.

As to his proposal of prohibiting a presentment at the assizes or sessions (except by the judges or justices) unless a previous complaint had been made, without effect, to the justices of the district, I can by no means agree with him. Would a Jury be willing to find a bill when they were told that the neighbouring bench would not order the road to be repaired? Would the justices at sessions attend much to a complaint, when two, three, or more of their brethren would be there to say

that it had been previously made to them, and they did not think an amendment necessary? This would go far towards making a jury useless. And that justices may sometimes have their own reasons for not wishing roads in their neighbourhood repaired, Mr. Loveright may have heard. He may perhaps have heard that two justices have been found to endeavour to stop the repair of a road, by certifying it to be in good repair, when on trial of the indictment it has been proved, to the satisfaction of a jury and a judge, that the road was not in good repair. It is by defending such indictments on frivolous pretences, instead of at once amending the road, that enormous expences are incurred. I could give him an instance of more than 100*l.* being spent in this way, and the parish at last obliged to repair, when 30*l.* would at first have done all that was necessary; but a neighbouring justice did not choose it should be done. If a parish would set about a repair as soon as a bill of indictment has been found, the law-expences would be very trifling.

That poor-rates are in many places enormous, and tithes are a burthen, I agree with your correspondent; but, if justices will make improvident orders to relieve idle and worthless poor, before enquiry of the parish-officers into their real situation; if needless salaries are paid out of county-rates, and if the rage for building bridges and gaols continues; enormous as poor-rates now are, they must become more so; and, if the fear of innovation prevents a proposal for a fair and adequate compensation to be given in lieu of tithes in kind, these burthens, which continually increase in weight, will weigh us down.

Mr. W. L's Postscript is truly curious! So is his question, whether a juryman ought to find a bill when oath is made that a road is foundrous?

Yours, &c.

S. D.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 18.

OBSERVING several letters in your Magazine for July, proposing a coalition between the Church of England and that of Rome, my astonishment was so great as induced me to refer to a second and third perusal of the above letters, suspecting that I must have misunderstood what now clearly stands recorded in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, stating such an uncommon and most surprising proposal.

What,

What, a coalition with the tenets of a religion which, at some particular periods of this country, from its gross bigotry and superstition, deemed all other professions of faith, differing from its own, heretical and diabolical, and whose power deluged the land in blood! The prospect of such an event, were it ever probable to happen, would be dreadful. I am, therefore, led to the following observations and reflexions on the probable causes of such a proposition; and cannot but help thinking that, from the great numbers of emigrant French priests that have been some time residents in this country (and numbers still continually coming, and who are, no doubt, invited or induced to come hither from the universal character of our benevolence and hospitality, and where their temples of worship are pretty numerous), they have been industrious enough, by their *politeness* and *suavity of manners*, to have instilled their pernicious doctrines into the minds of many of the *lay-members* of the Church of England. This conjecture is a fair one. But, to go farther, this, I am well informed, has absolutely happened at a parish in the environs of London. Ceremonies which carry with them the appearance of awe and show, added to the gaudy trappings of the priests, incense, chantings, brilliant illuminations, &c. have a wonderful effect on weak minds, who are at first led by curiosity to view their legerdemain performances; but, when in constant communication with the performers as inmates, there is no great difficulty of becoming proselytes to the Papistical faith. To remedy this evil, I should hope, as these emigrant priests have now received bountiful donations from the people of Great Britain, particularly from our dignified Clergy, that Government will provide some place distant from this country to which they may be sent. To prevent, therefore, such a monstrous absurdity as the Protestant faith of the Church of England being united to that of Rome from ever happening, let our *dignified labourers* in the pure Gospel of Christ heartily and industriously enter into the good work of increasing the numbers of our Established Church, by sedulously examining and appointing such men for the sacred order as are eminently calculated for so divine a work, and to turn the current of their beneficence and relief to their own necessitous brethren. When the prosecution of such a work

goes on with a determined seriousness, the Church of England will have nothing to fear from the artful insinuations of Popery, or any other sect on earth.

A LAYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. URBAN, O^{B.} 2.

TO the several correspondents the citation from Lady Craven's Travels respecting the authenticity of Lady W. Montague's letters has occasioned you, permit me to add one more, for the purpose of relating a circumstance I once heard in conversation on that subject, when a person present made the following assertion: that the materials for those letters were indeed supplied by Lady W. M; but that, for the luxuriance of description with which they abound, they were indebted to the pen of Cleland, of whose talents for that species of writing there is extant a well-known and incontestable proof. In support of this assertion the same person added, that the present Dowager Countess of Bute had this circumstance mentioned to her, and was asked why, if the letters were not her mother's, they were not disavowed by the family? Her reply was said to have been, "the publication does my mother no discredit; why then should her family disavow it?" As this respectable lady is still living, it is to be wished, Mr. Urban, that she could be prevailed upon to confirm or refute the above anecdote, and to clear up all doubts concerning this literary mystery.

ANOTHER CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, O^{B.} 3.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIS^L, in his observations on the cure of wasp-flings, p. 817, "having observed that wetted stone blue is the best, but cannot be applied within the mouth, because it is poisonous;" I beg leave to state, that Stone Blue is not poisonous. In my manufactory I had, and have, men that enjoy as good health as in any other species of manufacture, and who, having worked 45, 40, 30, 25, and 20 years in it, most individually, from the very great and continual dust, have swallowed more in one day than a whole family, who sleep with their mouths open, and consequently get stung with wasps, would require to cure them.

I know not, Mr. Urban, whether it is a good cure or not; but am certain that your well-known humanity and attention

attention to the welfare of society will induce you to admit this, to prevent ignorance from depriving those who are in pain of a remedy (which he allows it to be) that will ease them.

A BLUE-MAKER.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 3.

I CAN assure your querist, p. 787, that English Episcopals in Scotland may content themselves with the ministrations of Scotch Episcopalian clergymen, who are NOW LEGALLY permitted to exercise their functions under Scotch bishops, who derive their EPISCOPATE from the English Church at the Restoration. The *usages* of Scotch Episcopals are exactly the same with those of the Church of England; and her Liturgy is that used in the several Scotch Episcopal Chapels. There is, indeed, some trifling difference in the forms of the Liturgy drawn up for Scotland before the abolition of Episcopacy in that kingdom and those of our Church; but the Scotch bishops *always* allowed their clergy to use either one or the other; and the English Book of Common Prayer is now universally used in Scotch Episcopalian Chapels, as I am informed it is also beyond the Atlantic, instead of the *mutilated* Book of Common Prayer which some of the American States recommended to their bishops and clergy.

As to the probability of English or Irish bishops in future ordaining persons to officiate in Scotland, the Querist may rest assured, it is *very, very small*.

Now that there are no Nonjuring bishops or clergy in Scotland, and *now* that no persons are forbidden to frequent the chapels of the loyal Scotch bishops and clergy, what pretence can any man have to apply for orders HERE to officiate THERE? Bishop Horsley has given a decided and well-grounded opinion on the matter; and, I dare say, all his brother bishops in England and Ireland will act in conformity to his opinion. Bishop Talbot, of Durham, refused to ordain candidates for Episcopal Congregations in Scotland so early as when he was Bishop of Durham, alleging, that *there were bishops in Scotland*. The bishops in that kingdom are now five or six; and they ordain clergymen enough for the persons of their communion, who are said not to exceed 90 or 100,000.

The *owners* of the few English Episcopal Chapels, but at a time when the

Leislure inflicted penalties on the frequenters of Scotch Episcopal Chapels, must turn those houses to *other purposes*.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 8.

IN your publication of some time since, the smoking of tobacco having been attacked and reprobated, I come forward as the defender of that practice. In the autumnal and winter seasons, in our insular situation, subject as we are to such constant rains, dampness, and moist air, some defensive against those seasons, and in such a state of air, is both useful and necessary. How is it now provided against? Why, to speak generally, in affluent situations, by the convivial feast, plentiful and hard drinking; in low and inferior life, by that desperate resort the noxious dram. If the practice of smoking tobacco was more general, and adopted in the different situations of life, much public benefit would arise from it; the luxurious feast would decline, most smokers not being epicures, or having voracious appetites; and the hard drinking matches would be greatly checked; smokers are not in general hard drinkers, and seldom rapid drinkers. In mixed company, the circulation of the bottle is usually stopped by the smoker. Another signal advantage to society would arise from it, the proportional disease of cards and gaming; the smoker cannot conveniently engage in either; besides, his mind becomes so tranquil and pleasant under his pipe, that any other engagement would be a disagreeable interruption. Half a century ago smoking was much in practice at the universities; luxurious dinners and card-playing were not then the fashion, and hard drinking in no degree compared with the present practice. Indeed, the grand objections to this practice originated from the *petits-maitres* and effeminate tribe of fashionable young men of that time. It was then, as it now is by the same tribe of men, reputed a dirty practice, and offensive in its smell to delicate noses; though the present very cleanly practice of pomatum and powder, generating vermin in the head and disease in the body; and the agreeable smells of musk, ambergris, scented powder, and other modern perfumes, notoriously hurtful to health, are unobjected to, approved, and practised; sanctioned only by the fashion of a dissipated age, and not, as

it ought, reprobated by the pen or practice of such men of authority, sense, and understanding, whose exertions in opposition to it, instead of criminal indolence and passiveness, would soon gradually extinguish the above, as well as many other, hurtful habits and fashions of this time.

VERAX ET BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Hactæy, OZ. 4.*
YOU furnish me at every opportunity with such unequivocal marks of your good will, by exerting yourself to the utmost in deliv'ring me from the *esse* attendant on those, of whom *all men speak well*, that I cannot doubt your readiness to insert in your Repository this short address to your correspondents.

I wish to remind them, that the little hesitation with which I prefix my name to any composition of my own entitles me to the same degree of openness in any adversary who wishes a reply to his objections; otherwise I am silent. It is with me an established maxim, that no man of understanding, who does not labour under the most palpable and acknowledged prejudice; no man, who has proved himself by his life and writings a sincere lover of truth; can possibly be an advocate for our present system in *Church and State*. I take it for granted, therefore, that every *anonymous* libeller of myself and my writings is some dignitary of the *Establishment*, some *Custom-house* dependant, some *Court-sycophant*, some *placeman* or *penioner*; in short, one connected immediately or indirectly, by position or expectation, with the political and ecclesiastical emolument of our present "most excellent and happy Constitution in Church and State." Let his name be given to the publick; and, if deserving, he shall find on my part that homage invariably paid by me to talents and virtue wherever they exist.

In the mean time, my dear Mr. Urban, I intreat you to continue your favours, by supplying me with reiterated demonstrations of my rectitude in principles and conduct, from the malice of your admirers. It is the highest pitch of my ambition amidst the general insatiation and degeneracy of *Englishmen*.

Εἰς τὸν ἀνδρῶπος, τρισμυριοῦ ὁ δ' ἀνα-
 εἰσῆμα εἶδος.

I am, Sir, your obliged friend,
 GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 23.*
I BEG leave to trouble you with a few remarks on the Travels of the Rev. Mr. Gray, whom I do not mean to censure, only to suggest to him some corrections for his second edition. The Dance of Death, at Basse (Gent. Mag. p. 684), was painted by Heibin, not Rubens.

P. 637. The name of Mr. Necker's seat is *Coppet*. The famous wine of La Côte is made in France, not in Switzerland. Hannibal, if he ever marched over Mount Cenis, could not show the plains of Piedmont, much less those of Lombardy, to his troops; no point in that passage where any army could clamber commands a view into Italy, because the winding chain of mountains that forms the valley of Susa obstructs a prospect.

The King of Sardinia's residence is *Moncalieri*; his burial-place is La Superga. The architect of this church was Philip Juvara, who gave the plan in 1715. The building was finished in 1735. Now, I cannot believe that there is a Mr. Collini, or any other architect, still alive in Prussia, old enough to have been at the head of his profession in 1715; nor can I believe any but an eminent architect would have been selected to give a plan of so great and national a work.

P. 638. Asti is the Roman *Hæstia Pompeia*, not Pons.

Novi is part of the dominions of Genoa; and, as none of its inhabitants have a seat in the senate, it cannot with propriety be called a free town.

The *Georgium fidus*, p. 734, is called *Urania* by foreigners.

P. 738. How can Mr. Gray think of putting Leopold upon a par, as a protector of the Fine Arts and Commerce, with the princes of the house of Medici, who were undoubtedly for many generations the greatest traders in the world, and the most liberal patrons that men of genius or talents ever knew? Leopold was a good lieutenant of police; he found means to humble the nobility, to equalize taxes, establish a system of economy, and destroy all confidence and union among his subjects by hemming them in with a legion of spies and informers; but he knew nothing of the great principles of commerce, or even government, as he plainly evinced when he exchanged his Florentine toy for the weighty sceptre of the Empire. All he did

did towards fostering the Fine Arts was, to bring from Rome the furniture of the Villa Medici, to fit up a saloon for the Niobe, and to put the gallery in more modern trim; at the same time selling whole cart-loads of elegant and valuable productions of art collected by the Medicæan connoisseurs. Few of the nobility can regret the times of the Medici, whose splendour they never saw; but many may regret the times preceding the reign of Leopold, when they durst think and speak with freedom.

Mr. Gray is in an error when he affirms, that the antient Greek sculptors were fond of copying the violent movements of the stronger passions; and, on that supposition, declares his preference for modern pictures, as exhibiting milder and more Christian-like affections. Nothing can be so contrary to fact; for, the Laocoon is almost the only work of antient art where violence of pain and passion is expressed; and, except in the group of the Farnesian bull, some gladiators, and Discoboli, I scarcely recollect a specimen of bodily exertion among the antient statues; whereas every collection of pictures abounds with murdering Judiths, slaughtered Innocents, tortured martyrs, battles, and other scenes of blood. If Mr. Gray has not some better reasons for his predilection, his decision will have little weight with men of true taste.

P. 737 Pasquin and Marforio, before they were mutilated, were representations of beings which the antients respected, and never could think of rendering the repository of their libels. The custom of pasting satires and libels upon them is of modern date.

The Farnesian Hercules never was at Portici.

None of the MSS. of Herculaneum have been published, though two or three have been unrotted.

Yours, &c. DAMASIPPUS.

REPLY to MEDICUS LONDINENSIS.

Chip-Norton, Oct. 3.

ML. first notices a *misnomer* in the title of the case, yet he considers the event as *very extraordinary*, and worthy of future *investigation*. If the case was not *remarkable*, how could the event be deemed *very extraordinary*? The case was offered to the publick with no other view than to prove the inefficacy of salivation, and to submit it for future investigation; Mr. Robinson considering it as his duty, in a case so

important, to state the principal *facts* that came within his knowledge, well knowing the uncertainty of any medical agency in that disease.

M. L. next adverts to the unfavourable effects of *bleeding* in that disease; and proves it to be uniformly fatal, by allowing, that there is not one instance of recovery after *bleeding*; and repeatedly and unjustly imputes that operation to Mr. Robinson. Is it not clearly demonstrated, in the recital of the case, that the patient was bled, &c. on Wednesday, and that Mr. R. had no concern with him until the Friday morning following?

M. L. next considers the opinion which is given of the probable result of the case as a censure, forgetting, I suppose, his own censure upon the *bleeding*.

And, in support of the practice of *salivation* in that disease, he observes, that favourable relations have been given of *mercury*; but does not produce one *fact* to prove that any good effects have been derived from mercury, when used to produce *salivation* in those cases.

What medical application is more debilitating in its effects, or more *baneful* to the *constitution*, than *salivation*; which, at the best, *Medicus Londinensis* acknowledges to be but an *uncertain remedy*?

REPLY to Dr. CRANE's Observations.

Mr. Robinson is very much obliged to Dr. Crane for correcting the errors in the case of *hydrophobia*; which, in the haste of *transcribing*, were not perceived by him; but, at the same time, observes, that it would have appeared more *disinterested* and *impartial* if he had also noticed the unjust *imputation* of *bleeding* the patient, which *Medicus Londinensis* has alleged to have been done by him.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingsland, Sept. 22.*

IN answer to a correspondent, p. 500, who enquires after the authority of an assertion in the Preface to my edition of "The Grave, in Rhyme," I can only give the following account: that the biographical dates and references therein contained were derived from some papers in MS. which I became possessed of by purchase at public sale of the effects and library of Thomas Dawson, M.D. who resided at Hackney, where he died April 29, 1782. These sketches were most of them in the hand-writing of Mr. John Jones, I believe chaplain and

and amanuensis to Dr. Young, of Walwyn; and contained besides, a miscellaneous collection of letters, written by various hands, upon the subject of the Confessional and the alteration of the Common Prayer, by Dr. Clarke. After I had availed myself of their information for what I had need, I gave them to the self-created Doctor, the noted author of *Gaffer Greybeard*, and the punctuator of Lord Lyttelton's History of Henry II. The substance of many of these papers, at different times, found their way into your Magazine through the medium of a correspondent who signed Eugenio, and who, I suppose, bought them of Old Saunders. Who Mr. Mitchel was, I must candidly own I am now at a stand to say; but, if the papers in question are not destroyed, their authority, I think, will remain unquestioned, as it was from some of these letters, or some passages therein contained, that the late Dr. Johnson was enabled to inform the publick, that Mr. West was a pertinacious Deist before he published his book upon the Resurrection. I wish I could go farther in satisfaction of your enquirer, but so remains the present state of the question³.

Some time since, an enquiry appeared from a country correspondent concerning the time of the decease of the Lady Derwentwater. The following I extract from the Chronological Diary of the Historical Register for 1726:

“Nov. 5, died at Paris, aged 53 years, or thereabouts, the Lady Mary Tudor, Countess of Derwentwater, relict of Francis Ratcliffe, second Earl of Derwentwater, who had issue by her three sons and one daughter, *viz.* James, who succeeded his father in the earldom, and was beheaded for high-treason on Tower-hill in 1716; Francis, and Charles, and the Lady Mary Tudor. She was twice married after the death of the Earl, her first husband, *viz.* to Henry Græhne, esq.; and, after his decease, to ——— Rooke, esq. son of Brigadier-gen. R.”

Yours, &c. HENRY LEMOINE.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

IN your excellent Repository for May, p. 433, is a letter from a Berkshire correspondent respecting a superstitious custom, which obtains in his neighbour-

* On the subject of a paragraph of Mr. Lemoine (which we here omit) we should like to know farther particulars. The papers he alludes to were purchased, and that on West in particular was shewn to Dr. Johnson, by the writer of this note. EDIT.

GENT. MAG. *October*, 1794.

hood, of applying a piece of silver collected at the Communion to the cure of convulsions, when worn as a ring. In answer to his queries, I beg leave to inform him, that we have in Devonshire a custom very similar, and made use of for the same purpose. The materials are, however, different; with us the ring must be made of three nails or screws which have been used to fasten a coffin, and must be dug out of the church-yard. The force of imagination in a case which I recollect produced a temporary cure; and the patient, having unfortunately lost her ring, was so shocked at her misfortune, as she thought it, that her spasms returned, and were cured again by procuring another ring made of the same materials. I should be most ready to ascribe the origin of these superstitious customs, the rings, the touch of a dead man's hand, &c. to the same source.

In p. 596, a philosophical reason is assigned, from Dr. Arbuthnot's reasoning upon aliment, &c. to account for clerical corpulence. But, Mr. Urban, it is worth the enquiry, whether it be not a vulgar prejudice that the clergy are more inclined to corpulence than other men who lead sedentary lives, or are by their situation exempted from labour⁴. I am myself a clergyman, and have a tolerably extensive acquaintance among my brethren; but I declare I am not acquainted with more than one who is distinguished for more than ordinary corpulence; and at a late Visitation, attended by nearly forty, there was not a single clergyman deserving notice for extraordinary obesity, and only two who might with propriety be said to possess the *embonpoint*; I should have said, deserved to be called jolly men, if I had not expected that such an expression would have excited the sneer of some frivolous or prejudiced person.

On this point I have to observe, that I am sorry to see Mr. Urban should have distinguished by his selection† so illiberal a poem, if such it may be called, as appeared in the Magazine for July, p. 653, under the title of *Gaffer Gray*. That “the priest ne'er gives a mite to the poor” is as false, as the conclusion,

That the poor man *alone*,
When he hears the poor moan,
Of his morsel a morsel will give.

I believe, Mr. Urban, that, in pro-

* *TERRÆ FILIUS* in our next. EDIT.

† Our correspondent is too satirical. The Song was selected by a liberal Divine. ED. portion

portion to their ability, there is no class of men whatever who give so liberally to the poor as the Clergy; and I feel an utter indignation against any one who shall abuse, like Mr. Holcroft, the charming gifts of the Muse to such general, such illiberal sarcasm; and think he deserves the disapprobation of all liberal men, who should discourage calumny against whomsoever levelled.

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 6.*

IT certainly is an extreme hardship on the family of a deceased clergyman, that they shall not receive a proportion of the profits according to the time he lived, and did the duty of the parish. Justice requires it; and why a spiritual tenant for life should be in a worse situation than a layman, I can see no good reason. It is, perhaps, very true, as your correspondent observes, that the deceased may have actually paid taxes for three quarters of a year, and may not be entitled to one quarter's profits. Was there no other simony than a Patron stipulating for a proportionable allowance to the family of the late incumbent, it would be very praise-worthy simony, unless indeed the oath which used to be taken on institution would reach to this—but, query, whether that oath is not abolished, as purchases by the clergy themselves are every day made openly and notoriously? Much honour would the bishops receive if they would promote a reformation in this case; and surely they need not be afraid of such a reformation. There is one at least, on the bench, who does not think the care of his parochial clergy beneath his attention; who even receives curates at his table; whose regulations in favour of that much-neglected, though most useful, part of the body, will be long remembered with gratitude in his late diocese. Would he come forward on this occasion, he could not fail of success; and the blessings of the fatherless and widows would be his reward!

When I am speaking of reformation in the church which should not be attended with any dangerous consequences, let me mention another, not merely equally harmless, but which I am sure would produce effects strongly in favour of the clergy. I mean, if the bishops would enquire into the shameful and increasing neglect in the performance of divine service in country churches. Numerous are the places where once on

a Sunday is thought by the rector or vicar to be a sufficient performance of his duty. If these hints should be thought worthy of attention, I shall feel myself happy to have contributed my mite to so good a purpose.

Q. X.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 25.*

IN addition to my last (p. 723) respecting Caudon, in the hundred of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, I have to observe, that Mr. Wheeldon, who resideth in the village, is lord of the manor, and hath likewise in his gift the nomination of the minister, a perpetual curate. The most ancient register there, now extant, beginning in 1579, is in the earliest part much defaced, so as to be nearly illegible. Having not seen the register-books down to the present time, I am obliged to decline giving you a statement of certain averages of baptisms, &c. as well for the present, as for a more remote æra; and will now, Mr. Urban, lay before your readers some memoranda relating to *Wetton*, a populous village, situated North-east of *Ilam*, so well known for its picturesque scenery. Waving all account of the celebrated *Eston* mine, the no less famous river *Maisford*, of which various descriptions have already been given to the publick, your present correspondent, friend Urban, will content himself with observing, that the church at *Wetton*, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, hath nothing remarkable in its structure to engage the attention of the beholder. The edifice consists of a body with one aisle, to which, in their commonly-appropriated situations, adjoin a chancel and a square tower. In the last-mentioned part are three bells. The inscriptions on their different verges are the following: on the largest, in Saxon characters, IESV BE OVR SPEDE. J. CANK. WARDEN. 1699. On another, in Roman letters, GOD . SAVE . HIS . CHVRCH . I. WOODWARD . WARDEN . 1603. On the third, GOD . SAVE . THE . QUEEN . T. HALLOWES . WARDEN . 1703. A curious semicircular arch over the doorway leading from the North porch, the only one, into the church, merits attention. The mouldings of this arch are in the zig zag fashion. In the compartment below the semicircle, and immediately over the entrance, we may indistinctly perceive, in rude carving, two figures, which, 'though' heretofore beautified by the whitewashing of some

some honest churchwarden, emulous, no doubt, of future fame, are still so conspicuous as to afford us a suspicion that they were designed to represent a dragon preparing to devour a lamb. . . . The register-books for this place reach back to 1657; but, from a note inscribed in one of them, it appears, that, in 1693, J. Malbon, the then incumbent, transcribed from loose papers all the entries to the last-mentioned date. Mr. Malbon, to whose diligence in so useful a work much praise is due, died about 1738, and was buried at Butterton, a chapelry in the parish of Mathfield, where a brass plate to his memory records, that his days had been in number more than those which a century contains. In Wetton a singular custom in past times seems to have prevailed very generally, as its register certifieth, in giving "an account of the persons who have *bin* transported into, or out, or through, the *towne* of Wetton, for which six shillings and eight pence have *bin* paid to the curate for each transportation."

Then follows a list of the persons' names, where brought from, or whither taken, &c. From 1691 to 1741, when the custom appears to have ceased, the whole number of the deceased, on whose account the fee had been paid, is 27. Not noticing the quaint use of the term *transportation*, and at the same time observing, that there is a custom no way uncommon, by which the clergyman of one parish demands a double fee for every corpse brought from another for interment; may I be allowed to enquire, whether a practice, similar in every respect, hath existed elsewhere? The number of baptisms and burials, for the period of seven years, ending 1793, as also for an equal portion of time a century back, is exemplified in the two subsequent tables.

TABLE I.

A.D.	Bapt.	Bur.
1687	13	9
1688	6	0
1689	3	3
1690	4	1
1691	6	6
1692	7	5
1693	5	2
	44	26

TABLE II.

A.D.	Bapt.	Bur.
1787	19	9
1788	27	8
1789	17	12
1790	23	10
1791	24	9
1792	20	5
1793	19	12
	149	65

Not wishing to trespass too much upon the patience of your various readers, I remain, for the present,

Yours, &c. MEDEVELDIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, O.S. 9.

A FRIEND has transmitted to me, from the East Indies, the following very curious, and, in Europe, I believe, unknown chirurgical operation, which has long been practised in India with success; namely, affixing a new nose on a man's face. The person represented in *plate I.* is now in Bombay.

Cowasjee, a Mahratta of the cast of husbandman, was a bullock-driver with the English army in the war of 1792, and was made a prisoner by Tippoo, who cut off his nose and one of his hands. In this state he joined the Bombay army near Seringapatam, and is now a pensioner of the Honourable East India Company. For above 12 months he remained without a nose, when he had a new one put on by a man of the Brickmaker cast, near Poonah. This operation is not uncommon in India, and has been practised from time immemorial. Two of the medical gentlemen, Mr. Thomas Cruso and Mr. James Trindlay, of the Bombay presidency, have seen it performed, as follows: A thin plate of wax is fitted to the stump of the nose, so as to make a nose of a good appearance. It is then flattened, and laid on the forehead. A line is drawn round the wax, and the operator then dissects off as much skin as it covered, leaving undivided a small slip between the eyes. This slip preserves the circulation till an union has taken place between the new and old parts. The cicatrix of the stump of the nose is next pared off, and immediately behind this raw part an incision is made through the skin, which passes around both *ala*, and goes along the upper lip. The skin is now brought down from the forehead, and, being twisted half round, its edge is inserted into this incision, so that a nose is formed with a double hold above, and with its *ala* and *septum* below fixed in the incision. A little *Terra Japonica* is softened with water, and being spread on slips of cloth, five or six of these are placed over each other, to secure the joining. No other dressing but this cement is used for four days. It is then removed, and cloths dipped in ghee (a kind of butter) are applied. The connecting slips of skin are divided about the 25th day, when a little more dissection is necessary to improve the appearance of the new nose. For five or six days after the operation, the patient is made to lie on his back; and, on the tenth

tenth day, bits of soft cloth are put into the nostrils, to keep them sufficiently open. This operation is very generally successful. The artificial nose is secure, and looks nearly as well as the natural one; nor is the scar on the forehead very observable after a length of time. The picture from which this engraving is made was painted in January, 1794, ten months after the operation.

Fig. 1. the plate of wax when flattened.

Fig. 2. and 3. the plate of wax in the form of the nose.

Fig. 4. 1. figure of the skin taken from the forehead; 2. and 3. form of the *ala* of the new nose; 4. *septum* of the new nose; 5. the slip left undivided; 6. 6. 6. the incision into which the edge of the skin is grafted.

Yours, &c. B. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Shadwell, Oct. 7.*

YOUR correspondent Philotaphon, p. 818, laments the ravages of Time and the "sacrilegious hand of Folly" destroying those venerable and beautiful monuments in Westminster Abbey; he discovers his feelings and his taste, and hopes for a subscription. Permit me to lead his thoughts and yours to an object of still greater importance to this metropolis, the cemeteries, and their crowded state, with the best means of prevention. In a parish not 100 miles East of the Tower, the parishioners may weekly see, when they approach their place of worship, the mutilated remains of their fellow-parishioners lying above ground; and the foot frequently encounters those bones, exposed on the surface, much, I think, to the disgrace of the living. Happy, however, may we pronounce those who can so calmly submit to this; as it proves their high ideas of Christianity, that, when the spirit is departed, "the tabernacles of clay" are of little consideration.

Yours, &c. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Sept. 29.*

THE underwritten is by the lady herself, in answer to a query in p. 619, signed *Tivertonensis*:

"In answer to the query in the Gentleman's Magazine respecting the descendants of the Rev. George Pierce, the unmarried gentlewoman, the great grand-daughter (a Mrs. Bawden), therein alluded to, is now living in the parish of St. David, in the city of Exeter, and she has a sister in the town of South Molton, and likewise a nephew there,

who is a great great grandson of the above-said gentleman, and are the only lineal descendants that the family know to be living."

The lady living at South Molton is named Calmer. The nephew of these two ladies, who lives at South Molton, is Mr. John Bawden, a banker there, who has two sons; one, an attorney at Chard; the other, intended for a clergyman, now at Oxford.

Yours, &c. EXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 9.*

HAPPY should I be to subscribe to the opinion of VERAX ET BENEVOLUS, p. 780, on the subject of hydrophobia; but, unfortunately, his *ipse dixit*, however respectable, is not sufficient to contradict the melancholy experience of so many ages, the well-authenticated cases of so many distinguished physicians. He, in fact, says either too much or too little. If he can prove, that, in the cases generally supposed to be hydrophobic, the canine virus is not concerned; if he can only satisfy the unfortunate, that the effects of the bite of a rabid animal never appear at any distant period, he will deserve well of the publick, he will immortalize his name by the discovery; but, unless he can do this, I fear his letter will only tend to lull the patient into a false security; and, from the neglect of the usual precautions, render one of the most deplorable maladies to which human nature is obnoxious, much more frequent and incurable.

Let VERAX ET BENEVOLUS attend to this. To elicit proofs and cases, not theory and assertions, are the objects of this letter. You, Mr. Urban, cannot devote an occasional page of your valuable Magazine to more humane and useful purposes, than to shew how apprehension may be safely dispelled, and deep-seit ills alleviated. MORVA.

Mr. URBAN, *Primrose-street, Oct. 6.*

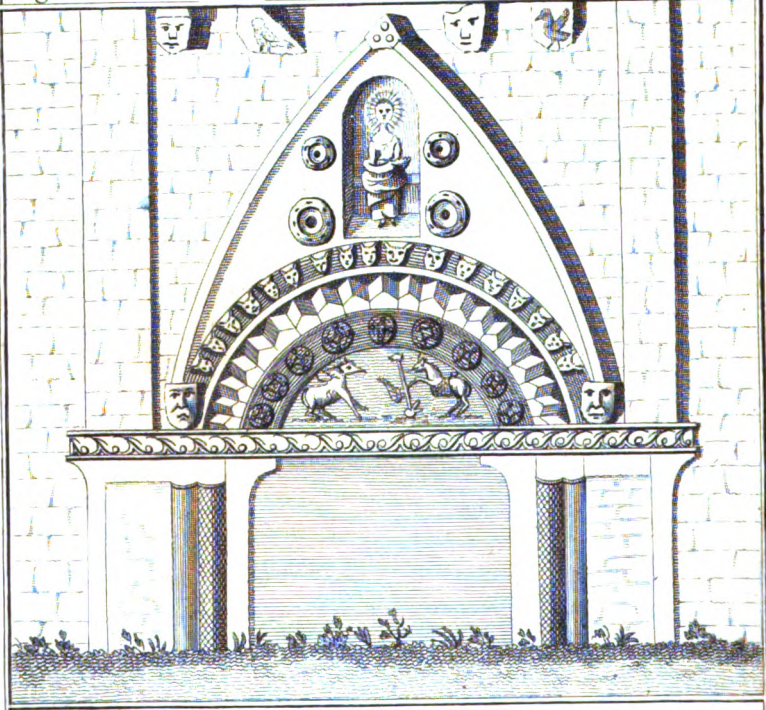
INCLOSED you have the last letter written by Sir Thomas White to the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford*. The original is now preserved amongst the archives in the tower thereof; and a transcript of it remains at the farm-house at Fifield, Berks (formerly the mansion of Sir Thomas). It has been engraved also, and a fac-simile made of Sir Thomas's

* We thankfully accept Mr. ELLIS's very polite offer. EDIT.

hand.



Fig. 2. South East view of LULLINGTON Church, Somersfet.



Door way in Lullington Church.

Phil. Crocker del. Frome.

hand-writing, but has never, I believe, hitherto been published.

Yours, &c. H. ELLIS.

N. B. At the bottom of the letter is written,

“Obiit Anno Salutis 1566, regni Elizabethæ octavo, et die undecimo Februarii.”

“To Mr. President, the Fellowes, and Schollers, of St. John’s Colledge, Oxon.

“Mr. President, with the Fellowes and Schollers,

“I have me recommended unto you even from the bottome of my hearte, desyringe the Holy Ghost maye be amongste you untill the ende of the worlde, and desyringe Almightye God that everye one of you maye love one another as brethren; and I shall desyre you all to applye your learninge: and soe doinge God shall give you his blessinge, both in this worlde and in the worlde to come. And, futhermore, if any variance or strife does arise amonge you, I shall desyre you, for God’s love, to pacify it as much as you maye; that doinge, I put noe doubt but God shall blesse everye one of you; and this shall be the last letter that ever I shall sende unto you, and therefore I shall desyre everye one of you to take a coppye of that for my sake. Noe more to you at this tyme; but the Lorde have you in his keepinge untill thende of the worlde. Written the 27 of Januarye, 1566. I desyre you all to praye to God for mee, that I maye ende my life with patience, and that he maye take mee to his mercye.

“By mee Sir THOMAS WHITE, Knighte, Alderman of London, and founder of St. John’s Colledge in Oxford.”

Mr. URBAN, *Frome, Sept. 8.*

LULLINGTON is a small parish, situated three miles North of Frome, in the county of Somerset; the church whereof, as it now is, appears to have been built at different periods of time, part being evidently Saxon, part Gothic, and part modern architecture (*see plate II. fig. 1.*) In the middle stands a square embattled tower, supported by four clustered pillars, which are ornamented with wreaths, figures of birds, beasts, &c. The arch which divides the nave from the chancel is enriched with the Saxon zig-zag ornament.

On the outside of the North wall of the church is a beautiful antient doorway (the entrance closed) of the true Saxon ornamented architecture, having in the upper arch, within a corbel, a mutilated figure of the Virgin Mary in a sitting posture holding on her knees the Holy Child. *See fig. 2.*

Collinson, in his faithful and very

valuable History of Somersetshire, tells us, that the advowson of this church, before the dissolution, belonged to a priory of black canons at Longleat, in the county of Wilts; which priory, in the 29th of Henry VIII. was united with the monastery of Carthusians at Hinton, in the county of Somerset, and was, by Prior *Hord*, surrendered to the Crown. The advowson of this church, in the 32d year of the same reign, was granted to *Edward*, Earl of *Hertford*. who sold it, with the beautiful place of Longleat, to *Sir John Thynne*, from whom it descended to the *Marquis of Barb*, the present lord of the manor.

Yours, &c.

A. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 3.

IS the ABBE’ NOEL, who has lately made such a figure on the bloody stage at Paris, an English ecclesiastic, who assumed that name about fifteen years ago, and who was resident in Lyons in the year 1782? I remember meeting a monk of this description at that unfortunate city, who contrived to introduce himself to a party with which I was then travelling, and who, to do him justice, was no unpleasant companion.

As he was extremely communicative on the subject of his life and adventures, I had no difficulty in committing the following anecdotes to my pocket-book, where they have reposed for more than a dozen years. If you think them worthy a place in your Miscellany, they are much at your service.

Father Noël is descended from a respectable protestant family in Oxfordshire, by name Pr——r, who have been settled for some centuries near Burford. His early education was among the gentlemen of our *Alma Mater*; but difference of religious opinions drove him to a country, where he might profess his favorite tenets without embarrassment. For some time he was a tutor in the university of Louvain; but, as his income was very insufficient for a man of his expensive turn, he left Flanders, and established himself at Lyons as a teacher of the English language; under which character, and the sanction of a white frier’s dress, he gained access to several families of distinction.

His appearance was in his favour; he seemed (Sept. 1782) past the middle age, but in a very fine autumn; his discourse was gentle and plausible; and he had a smile for every word he heard uttered around him. His conversation

almost

almost universally turned upon the two delicate subjects of Politics and Religion. He often took care to insinuate that his absence from his native country was merely occasioned by conscientious motives; and most undisguisably did he (though it was a season of hostility between France and this country) express the warmest attachment to the interests of England. But in the demeanour of this specious frier there seemed to be *art*; and art concealed in the most dangerous manner, under an appearance of primitive simplicity. I could not help imagining that this worthy ecclesiastic was very possibly employed, either by France or England, or perhaps by both, in a service, which is generally considered as involving in itself more of danger than of honour. His introducing himself to all his countrymen without any form or ceremony, and his apparent frankness as to his own affairs, might occasionally lead an ingenuous mind too far; especially as he ventured to say such things in the political line as would, under the then constitution of France, have endangered his ears at least, if not the head to which they belonged, if a general privilege had not been tacitly given him, for some purpose or other, by his superiors.

He was the oracle of the hotel de Provence, to which he had at all times free access, as language-master and confessor to Madame Girard and her pretty niece; and he carried on a decent retail trade in seals, rings, watches, snuff-boxes, &c.; "*articles which a particular friend of his lately died possessed of; and with which his patriotism induced him to accommodate the English, in preference to all the world.*"

For one or for two days, the Frier may be highly entertaining: but I should presume to think him not very easily dismissed, after he had insinuated himself into the acquaintance of his countrymen. The shortness of our stay at Lyons made this circumstance in no way dangerous to us, and we therefore suffered him to be of our party for a whole day. He brought, by way of addition, an Englishman of some fortune, who had been resident at Lyons for six months, to the no small emolument of Pere Noël.

He was lively in the morning; but after dinner he became still more unrestrained, and descanted with as much enthusiasm in the cause of his country as hypocrites usually do in that of religion.

When the news of Rodney's famous victory arrived, he was confined to his bed in a high fever. He rose immediately, put on his cloaths, threw all his medicines out of the window, filled his calotte* with hermitage wine, which he drank off as a libation to King George, Old England, and Admiral Rodney; and declared himself to be in the most perfect health. He never after had the slightest return of his complaint.

This story, as it came from himself, we received with the same degree of allowance necessary to be given to the account of miracles in the legendary history of a saint.

As he rejoiced at our victories, he sympathized with our national distresses: in either case, to prove his joy, or mitigate his sorrow, he had recourse to one and the same *specific*, with which the vine-clad hills in the neighbourhood supplied him in high perfection. When some of the officers taken at Minorca, and released on their parole, came through Lyons, in their way to England, he was the first person to present himself to them, to condole with them on the misfortune, and to recommend some of his infallible antidote against care and anxiety. The proposal was listened to on all sides; and "*Better success to the British arms*" was toasted, till the Father forgot Minorca, Britain, and himself. As the spirits of the company heightened, our hero, who had been a sportsman in Oxfordshire, in the days of his youth, rose suddenly, took a poney out of the hôtel yard, and galloped him up and down the streets of Lyons, crying "*Tally-ho!*" "*Tally-ho!*" in the true accent of a foxhunter, and totally regardless that he was in the habit of his order. When he awoke the next morning, he found that his mischievous companions, with the help of a celebrated Lyonesse nymph †, had contrived to place him in a situation not perfectly consistent with his monastic vow.

Intelligence of the destruction of the floating batteries at Gibraltar, by the brave General Eliott, arrived at Lyons the day before we were introduced to the Abbé Noël. As it was his forte at that moment to profess the highest at-

* The black concave of leather which covers the clerical tonsure.

† "*Addit se sociam, timidisque supervenit*
Ægle;

Ægle, Naiadum pulcherrima——"

tachment

tachment to England, he was elated by this news in a manner there is no describing. When his brethren of the convent attempted to check his joy, commanding him to fear the Grand Monarque, and to speak more respectfully of the exertions of his armies, he told them very freely, that "their King and his soldiers were a parcel of scoundrels like themselves; and that he would talk, and sing, and rejoice at their defeat as much as he pleased, in defiance of them all." They then proceeded to more serious threats.

"Look you, gentlemen," said he, "I have not lived for so many years in your society without being in possession of certain secrets; now, you are the best judges of the propriety there may be in divulging them, and of the pleasant reception they would meet with among our governors. What say you? If you are silent on one subject, I am so on the other. If you betray, depend upon it, I WILL BETRAY TOO."

The menace was not to be disregarded, and the Frier came off with flying colours.

Such was the man whom I have at this moment in the eye of my fancy—

"*Hominem haud impurum—patria qui abligurietur bona.*

Ellum! confidens—catus—"

I cannot go on—for, no man living could say of the Abé Noél,

"*Tristis severitas inest in vultu, atque in verbis fides."*

I really am anxious to know, Mr. Urban, if this loyal, this Antigallican Frier is the Pere Noël of modern days, who has appeared in so very different a character in the *demonocratic* Convention. Some of your correspondents will not fail to recollect my Lyonese hero; and perhaps they may be able to identify him. If the personage should be one and the same, my old acquaintance must have made no small sacrifice of former principles, or at least professions, to have enrolled himself among the saints of the Republican Calendar.

Yours, &c. E. E. A.

Copy of a Paper sent by the Post Dec. 24, 1792 (but written soon after Michaelmas) to a confidential friend of Mr. Pitt.

THE growing surplus of the public revenue warrants the hope of a farther reduction of taxes in the approaching session of parliament; nor, in that case, can it be an unreasonable expectation that an impost will cease which is felt by the poor only, and subjects the Clergy to the no very respect-

able office of collectors, certainly without an adequate compensation, and in sundry instances, as may be proved, with loss of pence.

Small indeed is a three-penny tax on a birth, a marriage, or a burial, to a man in easy circumstances, supposing him to be really the payer of it; but, to a labourer, it is a sixth part, and, in many places, a larger portion, of his earnings for a day. It is besides drawn from him when a change in his condition that ought to be encouraged, or an increase of issue, or an illness that has proved fatal to one of his family, may have occasioned an extraordinary expence. And, unless he is in law literally a pauper, the clerical gatherer is not at liberty to remit the tax without risking the penalty of his bond, or discharging the tax himself; which must not unfrequently happen, from his being assured that the party liable to it is more an object of distress than his neighbour, who becomes on a frivolous pretence a burthen to his parish.

Persons, however, in affluence, and of a generous disposition, are, in fact, free from this impost, because it is deducted out of the voluntary overplus of the surplice-fee due to the officiating minister. Even a country vicar may occasionally be favoured with a tender of a little piece of gold for service done; but when half-a-guinea, instead of ten shillings, is laid by a farmer upon the book, three of the six pence, that would otherwise be a perquisite to the clergyman, must be conveyed to his Majesty's Exchequer. To hint to the bridegroom, that three pence are payable to the king, might be hazardous, lest he should reply, "You are to give me three pence in change." And now and then a rustic wag is to be met with, who, after withholding both surplice-due and tax, boasts over his pot of beer that he hath cheated the king and the parson, and will cheat them again.

Ten *per cent.* may be an allowance equivalent, nay liberal, in the receipt of pounds, and even of shillings; but when a collector is to pick up the money by three pences, and there must be at forty different times a reckoning of 240 half-pence, with an account thereof kept in writing, before he earns one shilling, subject likewise to the taking of Birmingham half pence, which a sub-distributor of the stamps will cast aside; it must be admitted that, under the most favourable contingencies, there

is not a just rule of proportion between the work done and the reward.

By way of illustration is inserted the state of a year's account in a small parish, from October 2, 1789, to October 2, 1790:

Received for 23 entries	5 9 = 6½
Deduct for extra gratuities, as above remarked	— 9
Without computing other losses, minus for the vicar	— 2¼

And for this minus a clergyman has been compared to a Scripture publican, (though perhaps not quite so often as might be expected); whereas it may be truly averred, that there is not an individual layman, in any department of the public revenue, who so well merits the appellation of a patriot.

If it were the design of the Legislature (but it is not alleged that it was) to make the Clergy more attentive to the registers of their parishes, it cannot answer the purpose, because the clause is wilfully unheeded which requires the proper officer of the stamps to examine the registers, and check by them the accounts delivered. And for the omission this cogent reason is assigned by each distributor in his circular letter, "that the produce in many parishes is likely to be so very small that the travelling charges would probably exceed the receipt." The commissioners of the Stamp-office have, therefore, adopted and recommended a plan not countenanced by parliament, which is, that the reverend collector shall be at the trouble and expence of carrying or sending, it may be from one to half a dozen or half a score miles, the money received, to a sub-distributor at the market-town nearest to his place of residence. But, though the distributor is allowed, the clergyman is not, for horse-hire, or the payment of turnpikes; and yet, were the clergy to resign their post of honour and profit, the tax must be wholly relinquished for the reason urged by the commissioners.

What may have been the amount yearly of the register-tax has not yet transpired; but, after a concession from the Board, that, to prevent its being gainable, there must be a deduction from the mode of collecting enjoined by law, the presumption is strong, that the sum must be trivial in a branch of the revenue which in one week of August last produced 75,925*l*.

At the time the act passed, the exigencies of Government were pressing,

and difficult was it to find ways and means of levying supplies; it might, therefore, be then requisite to catch at any object of taxation that was likely to yield a pittance of revenue. But, after its being announced from the throne, that there was such an increase of revenue as would admit of the subjects being relieved from some existing taxes, it was concluded that, in case of the poor, and in deference to the clergy, a tax so disproportioned, and so troublesome, would have been the first repealed, instead of a preference being given to the cessation of a light duty on waggons and caris. But, unluckily, this was deemed a more popular manœuvre.

Pending the proposed motions in the House of Commons for an abatement of taxes, *Can any substantial reason be assigned why the duty on christenings, marriages, AND burials, should not be discontinued? was a question submitted to the consideration of the Premier's right reverend friend to whom this paper is addressed.* The event of the inuendo was not fortunate: may success await this second attempt!

Two correspondents in the Gentleman's Magazine* have animadverted (one of them in sharp terms) on this paltry, oppressive, and unprofitable tax. A private mode of representing the grievance is still judged more advisable by the writer of this paper. But, not having the vanity to flatter himself that the name of an obscure country clergyman can add any weight to his solicitation, he chuses to resume the signature

RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, O& 9.

IN answer to E, who, p. 824, asks the meaning of the word *eddish*, please to insert these explanations:

"EDDISH (*ēdīnch*, Sax.) the latter pasture, or grass, which comes after mowing or reaping." BAYLEY'S DICTIONARY.

"EDDISH, or EADISH, the latter pasture, or grass, which comes after mowing or reaping; otherwise called *ear-grass*, *earsh*, and *ēicb*." CYCLOPEDIA, by REES.

Yours &c. J. HOLT.

* In that for July, 1792, pp. 596, 597, and in that for August, p. 716. In the former, which is dated from Oxford, and subscribed A Friend to the Poor, a hope is expressed that it may pass into the hands of Mr. Pitt, or any of his friends.

† Hence a species of cheese, made at that period of the year in Leicestershire, is called *eddish cheese*. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *OB.* 3.

YOU hold out so fair a challenge to continue the circulation of Learning by Catalogues of books with the prices affixed, that I am tempted to take up my pen once more, to gratify the curiosity of yourself and your readers, by such a list as a pretty regular perambulation among the various Bibliopoles of the metropolis, for a course of at least 40 years, enables me to make out. So little do we reflect that the pursuits of early life will contribute to the information or amusement of more advanced age, that it required the œconomy of a Rawlinson to preserve sufficient materials to render this list complete. You must take it as it is; and, if the booksellers who have survived, or the representatives of those who are no more, can fill up the hiatus, they will merit your and my thanks, and prevent our regretting that so many of their catalogues have been added to the "Boghous miscellany," or other miscellanies of equal utility. The intrinsic merit of some has kept the series almost uninterrupted; while others, who had not even "a name to live," are lost in Lethe's stream. Such as have names will shew posterity that the dignitaries, the lords, the esquires, and men of all rank in the present century, had libraries, and perhaps will obliquely point out to biographers the dates of their deaths or preferences. D. H.

Anderson, John, Holborn-bill, 1787.

1790 Hon. John Scott, Lincoln's-inn.
1792

Baker, Samuel, York-street.

1757 Arthur Ashley Sykes, D. D. dean of Burien; John Young, M. D. Cheshunt.

1758 Dr. Tho. Rundle, bishop of Derry; and Italian and Spanish books of a deceased Nobleman.

— Hon. John Talbot, a Welsh judge; Abraham Caffres, esq. envoy to Lisbon; and Mr. Holloway, of Cheapside.

1759 Rev. Dr. John Scott; Richard Ince, esq.; and Robert Helyer, of the Temple, esq.

— Peter Nourse, rector of Droxford, Hants, and author of "Discourses on the Homilies;" and his son, Rev. Major N. minister of Higham, Kent, and fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.

1761 Person of quality; Charles Lethieullier, esq.; Rev. Mr. Gunn, of Colchester; Rev. Mr. Nunns, of Yately.

GEN. T. MAC. *OB.*ber, 1794.

1761 Dr. Vernon, rector of Bloomsbury; Dr. Heringham, vicar of Tilbury; Rev. Mr. Spateman, minister of Chiswick; and Mr. John Moncrieff, author of the tragedies of Agis, Appius, &c.

1762 Rev. Mr. Woodford, canon and treasurer of Wells; Robert New, esq. F. A. S.

1763 William Corry, esq.

1764 John Ant. Balaguer, esq. secretary to the late Earl Granville; and Dr. Charlton Woolaston, F. R. S.

1766 Dr. Mansfield Price, sen. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; Mr. Ashcroft, rector of Mepfoll, co. Bedford; Thomas Thompson, M. D.

Baker and Leigh.

1768 Sir Brydges Ba'dwin; Dr. Lawson; and Mr. Lobb, of Peter-house, Cambridge.

1769 Rev. Mr. Wattenhall, minister of Walthamstow.

1772 Dr. Michael Festing, rector of Wyke Regis, Dorset; Richard Phelps, esq. provost-marshal general of the Leeward Islands; and Messieurs Richardsons, eminent portrait painters, of Queen-square.

1775 Sir Thomas Abdy, bart. of Albyns; Rev. Stotherd Abdy, minister of Cooperfall; Dr. Dowset, physician to the Charterhouse; and medical part of Dr. Daniel, of Colchester.

1776 Rev. Joseph Sims, prebendary of St. Paul's; Dr. Edward Jackson, rector of Christ church, Surrey.

1777 Mr. John Channing, apothecary, of Essex-street; and Dr. John Roberts, of Ross.

Ballard, S. and E. Little Britain.

1758 Randolph Walker, esq.; Jarvase Scot, esq.; Rev. Dr. Bar. Bulkeley.

1777 — Wayman, M. D.

Barker, J. Russel-court, Drury-lane, 1790.

Batbee, Wm. near Exeter-change, Strand.

Wm. Hogarth, esq. serjeant-painter.

Becket and De Hondt, Strand.

Books imported 1761—1766.

Bickerton, William, Devereux-court, Temple-bar, 1727 Paul Beach, esq.

Bingley, William (by commission).

1793 — Dorne, bankrupt, at Feversham, in Kent.

1794 George Smith of Peircelie's; esq. including that of the late Dr. Smith, the learned Editor of Bede.

Brindley, P. New Bond-street, 1758.

Brown, Dan. Black Swan, without Temple bar.
1727 Walter Richards, esq. and Dr. Woodhouse.

1728 Charles Spelman, esq.
Several others.

Brown, William, Essex-street, Strand, 1794

Cates,

Cater, Wm. Holborn.

1767 Lord Willoughby of Parham, P. A. S.

1774 The late eminent antiquary, Cudworth Bruck, esq. of Wallingford.

1777, 78, 79, 80.

1781 Rev. Mr. Spooner, of Chesham, and an eminent mathematician.

Des Carrières, Union-st. Bishopsgate-st. 1788.

Chapman, Henry, Old Round court, Strand,
1776, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84,
85, 87.

1781 Dr. Henry Chapman, dean of Worcester.

1783 Collection of Tracts by Dr. Mead.

with King and Collins, on Snow-bill.

with King, King street, Covent-garden, 1790.

Chandos-street, 1790. 92,
93, 94; since removed to Wood-
cock-street. Oxford street.

Clarke, Wm. New Bond street, 1793.

Collins, Wm. 1778, Pope's Head alley, burnt out
1779, Exchange-alley, 1781, 82, 83, 84.

1785 Part of Eve and Mead's tracts

1787 Luke Trusfield, esq. of Reading.

Conant, Nathanael, successor to Dr. Wbison,
Fleet-street.

1776 Samuel Speed, M. A. rector of Mar-
tyr Worthy, Hants.

Cutbell, John, Middle-row, 1787—89, 1791,
1792—94

At Davies's Coffee-house, Little Piazza.

1727 Henry Nelson, esq. late secretary to
Sir Robert Walpole.

Davies, Thomas, Russel-st. Covent-garden, 1764.

Mr. Peters, rector of Isleworth, from
January to March; William Shen-
stone, esq.; Dr. Oliver, of Bath;
John Parker, painter; and a gen-
tleman resident in a public charac-
ter in Spain and Italy, July and Sep-
tember, 1764.

Remainder of these, April and June,
1765.

Rev. — Russel, of Guilford, and
William Thomson, of Queen's-col-
lege, Oxford, 1768.

William East, esq.; Mr. Jn. Thorn-
ton; George Macaulay, M. D.
1766.

John Ratcliffe, esq. undated.

1769, 71, 73.

Curious and scarce pamphlets, in or-
der of time, 1771.

Another ditto.

Gilbert Elliot, of the War-office;
Rev. Mr. More, of Plymouth;
Ambrose Stapleton; and William
Molesworth, esq. of Wembdon,
co. Devon.

1775 Rev. Mr. Bismard, of Bardfield, Essex.

1776 Charles Chauncy, esq. and an eminent
Antiquary.

Undated: Wm. Oldyr, esq. Norroy king
at arms, author of the Life of Sir
Walter Raleigh; Rev. Mr. Emma,

of Yarmouth; and Mr. William
Roth

Davis, Lockyer, and Charles Rymer.

Dr. Thomas Church, vicar of Bar-
tersea; D Thomas Wood, rector
of Barrowby, co. Lincoln; Rev.
Thomas Wright, lecturer of St.
Andrew, Holborn. Mr. Nathanael
Worley, of Staple-ton, attorney;
and an eminent surgeon.

1757 Hon. Henry Finch, esq. F. R. S.

Henry Wainston, M. A. lecturer of
St. Olave, Hart-street.

Phineas Fowke, M. D.

The learned William Wasey, M. D.,
late president of the College of
Physicians.

1753 Sam. Hassel, M. A. assistant-preacher
at Kentington.

Richard Holland, M. D. F. R. S.

James Hiekes, of Hatton-garden, sur-
geon.

James Wallis, D. D. professor of geo-
metry at Oxford.

Barrows Harris, esq.

Rowland Charlton, M. D.

John Burn, M. A. one of the masters
at Merchant Tailors school.

1761 Jn. Hawes, of the Custom-house, esq.
Stephen Le Grand, M. D.

1762 Hugh Wyat, M. A. vicar of West
Ham, and rector of St. Alphage,
London-wall.

John Hutchinson, lecturer of St. Bo-
tolph, Aldgate.

1763 Rev. Mr. Henry Crispe, and Lau-
rence Eusden, M. A. poet laureat;

1764 of Guilford.

George Pfallmanazar.

Peter of Gray's-inn, esq.

1765 Sir James Creed; Mr Jenkins, lec-
turer of St. Martin, Ludgate;
Rev Mr. Preston, a learned ma-
thematician and an eminent sur-
geon.

1766 Rev. Mr. Newcome, of Hackney,
author of the poetical edition of
Harvey's Meditations; John Ro-
berts of Lincoln's-inn, esq.

1767 Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David; Dr.
John Pelling; Joshua Tillotson, M.
A. sur-master of St. Paul's school.

1768 Zachary Grey, LL. D. editor of Hud-
ibras; Malachy Postlethwayte,
author of the Dictionary of Trade
and Commerce; Thomas Cran-
mer, M. D.

Ditto John Martyn, M. D. F. R. S. professor
of botany at Cambridge; and the
single tracts and volumes of ditto
of Dr. Grey.

Lockyer Davis alone.

1770 Mr. Alleyne, rector of Stanton, co.
Leicester; Dr. John Barham, of
Lewes; and Mr. Richard Webb,
surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hos-
pital.

- 1771 Edmund Herbert, esq. deputy paymaster to the marines.
- 1773 Mr. Humphry Chetham; Francis Swinton, M. D. of Poole; Mr. William Cowper, surgeon to the 1st regiment of dragoon-guards; and the law library of the late Edward Chetham, esq.
- 1775 Bp. Lloyd, of Worcester; Dr. William Lloyd, chancellor of that diocese; John Lloyd, rector of Rytton, co. Durham; and the law library of Matthew Locke, esq.
- 1779 Sir Thomas Hare, bart.
- 1780 Rev. Mr. Thomas Baker, late of Westminster; and Richard Blackburn, M. D.
- 1784 Mr. Gibson, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; Rayner Heckford, esq. of Thaxted; and Mr. Humphries, attorney.
- 1786 Dr. John Negus, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford; Rev Mr. Daniel Noble; and John Andree, M. D.
- 1790 William Ludlam, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; and theological part of Dr. H. Stebbing; and the medical part of a late eminent physician, F. R. S.
- Deighton, John, Cambridge, 1784.*
Watson Tooke, rector of Exning, Suffolk.
- *successor to Cater, Holborn, 1786.*
One every year.
- *successor to L. Davis, 1793.*
Dell and Co. Holborn, 1765.
Dell alone, 1767.
— Herring, esq. of Bickley, Devon; a Bedfordshire clergyman and a Suffolk surgeon 1788.
- 1789, 90, 91, 92, 93.
Drew, John, Fetter-lane, 1791. Miscellanies, *Edin, Thomas.*
- 1788 Collection of a very curious gentleman.
- Edwards and sons, Pall-mall.*
- 1784 N. Willon, esq. of Pontefract; two eminent antiquaries, deceased; H. Bradshaw, esq. of Marple-hall, Cheshire.
- 1787 J. Mannering, M. D. an eminent civilian, &c.
- 1790 Salichetti of Rome, and Zanetti, of Venice.
- Egerton, Thomas and John Whiteball, 1784.*
successor to John Millan.
Millan's collection.
- 1785 John Muller, professor at the royal academy at Woodwich.
Thomas Deletanville, esq. author of a French and English Dictionary.
- 1786 Dr. Geo. Haddon, rector of Stepney.
Dr. John Bradshaw, bishop of Bristol.
- 1787 Dr. John Jebb.
L. D. Nelme, esq.
- 1788 Dr. Markham, rector of Whitechapel.
William Pagett, esq. of the Middle Temple.
- 1789 Dr. Francis Blackburne, archdeacon of Richmond.
Richard Ward, prebendary of Lincoln.
- 1790 William Young, and Richard Knight, esqrs.
- 1791 Francis Hiorne, of Warwick, esq. F. A. S.
Thomas Osborne, D. D. rector of Clifton, Bedfordshire.
Henry Brooker, esq. keeper of the Augmentation-offices.
Marmaduke Overend, of Chiswick, esq.
Kenton Coufe; architectural books, and library of a physician.
- 1792 Peter Whaley, M. A. editor of *Ben Jonson.*
Michael Morris, M. D. F. R. S. physician to the Westminster infirmary.
- 1793 Two parts. Another same year.
- 1794 John Smeaton, F. R. S.
Evans, Thomas. King-street, Covent-garden.
- 1769 Duche's of Dorset, and an antiquary.
- 1771 Sir John Cross
— *near York-buildings, Strand.*
- 1774, 1779.
- 1782 A baronet; and John Walter, esq. By auction, 1775, Dr. Van Swindeng and J. H. Schoeman, esq. and part of Heydinger's stock, 1778.
Faulder, Robert, New Bond street, 1779.
- 1781 Hon. John Maitland.
- 1786 Dr. Foley, dean of Worcester.
Rev. Mr. Degulhon.
- Fox, W. Holborn, 1773, 74, 75, 76, 77.*
Gardner, Henry, opposite St. Clement's church, Strand. 1786, 81, 93.
- Gorgo, Anthony, Middle-row, Broad St. Giles, 1773, 75.*
Hall, Francis, Strand. 1771.
Hamilton, near Gay's-lane, 1792.
Harlow, Elizabeth, St. James's-street, 1790.
Hayes, Samuel, Oxford-street.
- 1776 — *from Mr. Cater, facing St. Andrew's church, Holborn.*
Charles Thornbury, esq.; Mr. Worlidge; G. Arnaud, M. D. member of the Society of Surgeons in London, and of the Royal Academy of Surgeons at Paris.
- 1777
- 1778 Francis Fawkes, M. A. rector of Hayes.
Charles Stanley, esq.
J. Torriono, rector of Chingford.
Matth. Armstrong, esq.
- 1779 — *Oxford-street.*
Rev. William Etwall, B. A. of Magdalen-college. Oxford, vicar of Stanes, editor of Plato's Dialogues;
John Maule, M. A. fellow of King's; Herbert Nettleton, esq.
- 1780, 81, 85, 87, 88 &c. 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.
Hayes, John, High Holborn,
- 1779 Lord Archer; Dr. S. Smallbrook; Thomas Greenfield, M. D.

- 1780 Henry Alcroft, esq. of Mitcham; John Hutton, esq. of Gainfboro'.
1786 Herman Brown, esq., 1788—91.
Herbert, Isaac, Pall-mall, 1793, 94.
Heydinger, C. Strand, 1771, 73; not priced 1772; and two supplements.
Hingeston, Mileson, Strand, near Temple bar
Edward Francklin, of Raubham; and Dr. Bradshaw, of Upminster.
Merchant in the city, and gentleman of Essex, 1770.
Sir William Wiseman, bart.; Dr. Wingfield, hospitalier of St. Thomas; Thomas Thomson, vicar of Eltham.
Rev. John Lindsey, 1772.
Mr. Riggs, of Hollist, Kent; and Mr. Andrew Solinus, undated.
Hooper, Samuel, Ludgate-bill.
— and *Davis*, undated.
Jeffercy, Edward, Warwick-street, Golden-square, 1788.
The parliamentary and constitutional library of a man of fashion, gone abroad, 1789.
The lounging books of a gentleman; the library of his excellency Baron Hopp.
— *Pall-mall, 179c.*
Library of a gentleman from Marlborough.
Johnson, Joseph, opposite the Monument.
Stock of John Ward, bookseller.
King, Thomas, Lower Moorfields, 1780, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.
Anthony Purvel, 1786.
Lackington, J. Chiswell street, 1781, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.
Lackington, Allen, and Co. Finsbury-sq. 1794.
Laro, John, St. Martin's church-yard.
Lauroft, S. Charing cross.
1773 James Moody, rector of Dunton, Bucks.
1776 George Oldmixon, esq.; John Mortimer, painter; Rev. John Boardman, rector of Chedale, Cheshire.
— Dr. Charles Owen, author of the History of Serpents; Edmund Watson, M. D. of Stockport.
1777 George Alexander, esq. of Sturt-loe, Huntingdonshire.
Leigh and Sotheby.
1779 A nobleman, deceased.
1781 Michael Tylon, M. A. fellow of Bennet-college, and F. R. S.
— Sir Joseph Ayloff, bart. F. R. A. S. S. and Robert Young, esq.
1785 Dr. Thomas Morell, rector of Buckland, Herts, F. R. A. S. S.
1786. 87, 88, 91.
Lowndes, William, Fleet-street, 1785, 86.
Marfb, Charles, Charing-cross, 1764.
Lord Melcombe; Daniel Gell, of Westminster-abbey, esq.; John Trenley, of Doctors Commons.
Manfon, J. P. King-street, Westminster, 1786.
Manfon, J. P. Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, 1788—91.
Robert Salisbury Cotton, esq. F. A. S., 1789 or 1790.
Marfon, John, High Holborn, 1785, 86.
Mears, William, Lamb, without Temple-bar, 1727 An eminent lawyer.
Noortbouch, Harman, Cicero's Head, Great Piazza, Covent-garden.
1727 8 Archbishop Dawes.
1728 Miscellaneous.
Ogilvy, David, Middle-row, Holborn, 1786.
Dr. Brereton, of Winchester, 1785.
Rev. Mr. Smith, 1786.
— and *J. Speare, 1787-8.*
T. Osborne, Gray's inn.
1756 Vol. I. Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York, editor of the "Historia Anglicanæ Scriptorum;" Roger Gale, esq. the great antiquary; the learned Mr. Henry Wotton; and Dr. Francis Dickens, Regius professor of civil law at Cambridge.
Vol. II. Dr. Coneybeare, bishop of Oxford and dean of Bristol.
Gilbert Walmesley, esq. of Lichfield.
Vol. III. John de Peffer, esq.; Dr. Coneybeare; Dr. and Mr. Gale; and Mr. Walmesley.
1758 Rev. John Creyke, chaplain to Hedneage Finch Earl of Winchelsea.
1760 Sir Luke Schaub, bart.
Edmund Sawyer, master in chancery.
1762 Hon. Augustus George Egerton; Dr. George Hepburn, physician, of King's Lynn; Dr. Edward Hody, physician to St. George's hospital.
1763 Rev. Drs. Philip Bearcroft, master of the Charter house, Thomas Morton, fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; and Mofs, fellow of New-college, Oxford; Dr. Charles Feake, physician to Guy's hospital; Dr. Richard Conyers, physician to the Foundling hospital and army; John Twifleton, esq. of Rowpliff; Mr. Walter Birmingham, door-keeper to the House of Lords.
1766 Dr. James Sherrard, and his brother, consul at Aleppo; Hon. Admiral Lestock; William Fyre, esq. serjeant at law; Hon. Gen. Murray; Mr. Alderman Dickenfon, chairman of ways and means; Rev. Mr. Bryan, editor of Plutarch; Dr. Monk, of Walthamstow; Samuel Berkely, esq. benchor of Gray's-inn; and Mr. Noble, afternoon preacher to that Society.
1768 Remaining stock in trade, and 1769; and at last by S. Paterson, 1769.
Sale by Shropshire at Exeter-change, on announcing dissolution of partnership between T. Osborne and J. Shipton, three parts, and pamphlets.

- Oridge, William, Strand, 1777, 1780, 1788.*
 1790 W. Cuming, M. D. of Weymouth;
 Mr. Robins, an eminent mathematician.
- Owen, William, Temple-gate, Fleet-street, 1787.*
Parker, Samuel, New Bond-street, 1766.
 Hon. Mr. Montagu, undated
 Mr. Richard Dunthorn, surveyor and superintendent to the Bedford Level corporation, and a computer to the commissioners of longitude; a reverend divine; and a gentleman of the war department; undated.
- 1778
 1779 Archibald Duff, esq.
 1780 Emanuel Langford, vicar of Hayther, Lancashire.
- Payne, Thomas, Round court, in the Strand, opposite York building.*
- Feb. 29, {
 1740 } Curious Books in Divinity, History, Classics, Medicine, Voyages, Natural History, &c. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, in excellent condition, and mostly gilt or lettered.
- 1755 at the *Mews-gate.*
 1756 George Bagnall, esq. and Rev. Dr. Croxall.
 1757 Gibson Dalzell, esq. Rev. Mr. Davis, Dr. Woodhouse, &c.
 Sir William Keate, Arthur Pollard, esq. consul at Aleppo.
 1758 Monsieur Sanfon, Rev. Francis Peck.
 1759 Robert Dalzell, esq.
 1759 1760 two 1761 two.
 1763 Augustine Erle, esq. and Richard Reynolds, esq. of Hertford.
 1764 Ralph Thoresby, gent. F. R. S. of Leeds.
 1765 Sir John Barnard, knt.; Dr. Simpson, vicar of St. George in the East; Dr. Middleton, of Bristol; and Dr. Ross.
 Nich. Muncckley, of Hampstead, esq.
 1767 John Duprè, esq.; Hugh Barker Bell, esq.; Lewis Schraeder, esq.; Rev. Mr. Cooke; and Rev. Mr. Langham.
 Alexander Strahan, esq.
 1768 Ditto, and Rev. Charles Scottowe.
 1769 R. Thornton, esq.; Dr. Jn. Mitchell; Dr. T. Hayes, of Chester.
 Edward Pawlett, esq.
 1770 John Grey, esq. F. R. S. rector of Marischal-college, Aberdeen.
 Person of quality; Rev. Mr. Lea; and Dr. Wilkinson Blinshard, fellow of the College of Physicians.
 1772 Rev. Dr. Mason, of Trinity-college, Cambridge; Rev. Mr. Ray.
 1773 Mr. Hall, of Magdalen-college, Oxford (brother to Mr. Hall, Abp. Secker's chaplain).
 1774 Thomas Calderwood, Henry Henley, Samuel Brooke, John Fearnside, esqrs.; Rev. Dr. Charles Hall; and Mr. Woodeson.
- 1774 Nicholas Linwood, esq.; Rev. Mr. Hutchins; Dr. Nugent, F. R. S.
 1776 Bishop of Bangor; Rev. Dr. Murdock; Rev. Mr. Barham; Rev. Fowlett St. John; and William Lowndes, esq.
 1777 John Danville, esq.; Rev. Mr. Charlton; Rev. Mr. Beachcroft.
 1778, 79, 80, 81, 82.
 1783 Edward Chamberlayne, esq.; Rev. Mr. Wibberley, of Newcastle.
 1784 Samuel Crisp, esq. of Surrey; Dr. Kennicott, of Oxford; Rev. Mr. Green.
 Francis Grose, and the classical part of Rev. Stephen Whiffon.
 1785 Dr. Richard Cnst, dean of Lincoln; and Dr. Thomas Waldgrave, vicar of Washington, Suffex.
 1787 William Rose, LL. D.
 1788 A nobleman; Rev. Mr. Bouchery, of Swaffham; Rev. Mr. Laurents, of Bury; and Dr. James Beauclerk, bishop of Hereford.
 1789 P. Newcome, esq.; Dr. Newcome, dean of Rochester; Rev. Mr. Newcome, of Hobbits, Suffolk; Rev. Mr. Brereton, vicar of Aeton, Cheshire.
 1790 Charles Wolfran Cornwall, speaker of the House of Commons, and Samuel Martin, esq.
 1791 Dr. T. Newton, bishop of Bristol and dean of St. Paul's.
 1792 Dr. Philip Lloyd, dean of Norwich, and Rev. Henry Homer, fellow of Emanuel-college, Cambridge.
 1793 M. de Lamoignon, keeper of the seals of France.
 1794 Miscellaneous.
Payne, Henry, Pall-mall; bankrupt 1782.
Pate, Joseph, March 1726-7, Golden Door, over against Suffolk street, Charing-cross.
 1726-7 Library of Richard Lapinorus, of New Inn.
Pridden, John, Fleet-street.
 1771 Rev. Coste Leicester, prebendary of Peterborough, rector of Ellendon and Yeldon.
 1777 Mr. Lyons, teacher of Hebrew at Cambridge.
 Rev. Mr. Heath, rector of Kimpton, Herts.
 Rev. Mr. Dugard, rector of West Bourne, Suffex.
 Thomas Milward, M. A. of Queen's college, Oxford, master of Appleby school.
 Mr. Hale, M. A. fellow of Brazen Nose college, and rector of Lincoln; Mr. DeLangle, M. A. rector of Danbury and Woodham Ferrars; Rev. Mr. John Herries; Rev. Mr. Turnbull, dissenting-minister at Hammer-smith; Sidney Evelyn, esq. of Upton Grey, Hants; Mr. George Vaughan, surgeon at Greys;

- Greys; Rev. Aaron Methelius, M. A. minister of the Swedish church in Prince's-square.
- Romans, Jas. St. John's-lane, West Smithfield.*
1793 English and foreign, particularly those published in and near Germany.
- Robson, James, New Bond street.*
1765 From Dr. Mead and M. Folkes, esq. Lieutenant-general Guise; Joseph Grove, esq. of Richmond; part of Rev. Charles Morgan, prebendary of Durham.
- 1767 Butler Chauncey, esq. of Buntingford; and Rev. Charles Parkin, of Oxburgh, Norfolk.
- 1768 Sir John Evelyn, bart.; Edward Spielman, esq. translator of Xenophon; Dr. Husbands, rector of Little Horkley; and a general officer in Albemarle-street.
- 1769 Dr. Bland, prebendary of Durham.
— Duke of Newcastle.
- 1770 Duke of Newcastle.
Natural history and antiquities of England.
- 1771 Rev. Mr. Cowper, fellow of Benet-college, Cambridge.
- 1772 Dr. Walwyn, prebendary of Canterbury; Dr. Itcham, rector of Great Badow; Rev. Mr. Arnald, author of the Paraphrase on the Apocrypha; W. Mackworth Praed, esq.
- 1773 Joseph Smith, consul at Venice.
- 1774 A person of distinction; George Edwards, esq. F. R. A. S. S. author of Natural History of Birds.
- 1775 Dr. Hurton, M. A. of Christ Church.
- 1777 John Murray, esq. ambassador at Constantinople.
- 1778 Richard Long, esq.
- 1779 Dr. T. P. Young, prebendary of Westminster.
- 1780 Samuel Musgrave, M. D.; John Herring, esq.; Rev. George Boughton, M. A.
- 1781 Ebenezer Muffel, of Bethnal-green, esq.; and Col. Griffiths.
- 1785 John Staker, M. D.; Rev. J. Dockwray, D. D.
- 1786 Solomon Dayrolles, esq. resident at Brussels; and John Ellis, esq. F. R. S. author of the Essay on Corallines, &c.
- Robson and Clarke.*
1782 Natural history in a distinguished manner.
- Robson alone again.*
1791 Robert butler, esq.; and a general officer.
- Sael, G. Strand, 1-91, 92.*
Schepersson and Reynolds, Oxford street, 1784.
1788 Rev. Mr. Allen, of Dorking.
1793 Rev. Mr. Spry, of Yardley, Herts; and Dr. Poole, of Lewes.
- Sbroffire, Walter, New Bond street, 1768.*
Rev. Thomas Archer, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and Finchley,
and prebendary of St. Paul's; and Benjamin Archer, rector of Stower Provoft, and Todbere.
- Simco, John, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1788, 90, 92, 93, 94.*
Smith, Robert, next Barnard's-inn, 1787.
Snelling, Thomas, Fleet-street, 1759, 60.
Stohoe, Luke, Coventry-court, Hay-market, 1727 Bibliotheca Curiosa.
— Bibliotheca Dubourdieuana.
- Thame, John, Gevard street, 1771, two.*
Thornton, Theophilus, Southampton-street, Covent garden, 1785, 86.
1787 Everard King, esq. of Boughton.
1788 Rev. Joseph Comins, formerly of Exeter college, Oxford.
- Trueman, T. Strand, corner of Burleigh street, 1774.*
Vandenbergb, Simon, Pibbibiian Library, Piccadilly, 1772, 75-79.
Vandenaock, Abram and George-Richmond's French Bookfellers, opposite Exeter-change.
1727-8 Bibliotheca Selecta.
- Vernor and Chater, Ludgate-hill, 1767*
Vernor alone, Fore street, 1779.
Wade, J. near Gray's-inn, 1786.
Waghstasse, Brick-lane, Spital-fields, 1772, 73, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Walker, John, Paternoster-row, 1778.
Israel Mauduit; Mr. Forster, surgeon, Harleston, Suffolk; William-Frederick Glover, surgeon of the East Essex militia.
- 1789 Nathanael Booth, M. A. late of Merton-college, and vicar of Bucklebury, Berks; and John Adams, M. D. Bristol.
- 1790 Rev. Mr. Wroughton, of Walborne, Lincolnshire:
Walker, David, High Holborn, 1786.
Wachlev, A. Holborn, 1762, 63.
Whiston, John, Fleet-street.
1766 Henry Banks, M. D.; Mr. Adam Anderson, author of the History of Commerce.
1767 Dr. John Wilks, prebendary of Sarum, and a commissioner of excise.
1768 Dr. Charles Reynolds, chancellor of Lincoln; George Lodington, esq. of Bracebridge, co. Lincoln.
- Whiston, John, and White, Benjamin.*
1756 Risley Risley Brewer, esq.; Rev. Stephen Duck; and Thomas Wallis, M. D. of Stamford.
- 1758 Rev. William Gibbons, preacher at Bridewell, and vicar of St. Dunstan in the West; and John Hand, esq. counsellor at law.
- 1759 Sergeant Lomax Martin; Henry-Thomas Carr, esq.
- 1760 Edward Barker, baron of the exchequer.
— Thomas Potter, esq. M. P.; Vigtrus Edwards, esq. of Bedford-row.
- 1761 Dr. Hurton, rector of Staplehurst, Kent; Rev. Mr. Colton, F. R. S. Lucian professor at Cambridge.
- 1763 Thomas Williams, esq.; and Rev. William

- William Harris, M. A. of New-college, Oxford, vicar of Horn-church.
- Charles Delafaye, esq. of the secre-tary of state's office, and of Wich-bury, Wilts; William Pickard, esq. of Edmonton; and the learned and reverend Mr. Daubuz.
- 1764 Dr. James Tunstall, vicar of Roch-dale; Rev. Mr. Clare, of Rich-mond.
- Bartholomew Jefferey, esq. of Exe-ter; Rev. Thomas Axton, chap-lain to the Bishop of Rochester.
- 1765 Edward Smith, esq. of Edmondthorpe, knight of the shire for the county of Leicester; Henry Bromfield, esq. Bedford-row; Rev. Ph. Lion Henley, rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars.
- White, Benjamin.*
- 1766 Rev. Thomas Negus, D. D. rector of St. Mary, Rotherhithe; and Mr. William Price, glass-painter.
- Rev. Samuel Roileston, archdeacon of Salisbury.
- 1767 Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Salis-bury; and Sir William Calvert, late M. P. for London.
- William Hall, esq. deputy clerk of the Pells; and fellow of King's col-lege, Cambridge.
- 1768 [Dr. Seeker's].
- 1769 Rev. Joseph Spence, author of Poly-metis; and William Duncombe, translator of Horace.
- 1770 Dr. Hutchinson, editor of Xenophon; Rev. Mr. Mudge, of Plymouth.
- 1771 Richard Cavendish, esq. and Dr. Jortin.
- Rev. Granville Wheeler, of Otterden-place, Kent.
- 1772 Chester Moor Hall, of Sutton-hall, Essex, esq.; Rev. Tho. Clarke, rector of Kirkby Heaton, and master of Wakefield school.
- Alexander Thistlethwaite, M. P. for Hants.
- 1773 Rev. Mr. Lye, author of the Saxon Dictionary; Rev. Mr. Delafaye, of Canterbury; and Thomas King, esq. of Farnham, Surrey.
- Dr. William Borlase, author of the History and Antiquities of Corn-wall and Scilly; and Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott, of Ipswich.
- 1774 John Neville, esq. of the Middle Temple; and Dr. Cornwall Tath-well, of Stamford.
- Rev. Mr. Botham, of Albury, Surr.
- 1775 Dr. Edward Willis, bishop of Bath and Wells; Rev. Mr. Thomlinson, of Rochford; Rev. Mr. Herring, of Chevening; law of Robert Har-ley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.
- Dr. Gloucester Ridley, of Poplar.
- 1776 Two unnamed; and one 1777.
- 1777 Dr. Maty, F. & Sec. R. St. principal librarian of the British Museum.
- 1778 Dr. John Green, of Greenwich; Rev. Mr. Allison, vicar of Wandsworth.
- 1779 Dr. Pulter Forrester, of Cosgrave, co. Northampton.
- 1781 1782 Two each.
- 1783 Dr. Thomas Lawrence, of Essex-street; and John Waring, surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital, and F. S. A.
- 1784 Charles Hedges, esq. late of the Gar-ter-house, Windsor castle; and Rev. William Cole, of Milton.
- 1784 Francis William Skipwith, esq.
- 1786 Ellis Jones, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, vicar of Staverton, co. Northampton.
- 1787 Joshua Steele, esq. and Rev. Ed-ward Abery.
- 1788 Sir Richard Jebb, bart. F. R. S.
- 1789 Rev. Thomas Bagshaw, M. A. of Bromley, and rector of Southfield; Rev. John Lightfoot, M. A. chap-lain to the Countess-dowager of Portland, and author of "Flora Scotica."
- 1790 Rev. John Bowle, M. A. F. S. A. of Admiston, near Bathurst, edi-tor of Don Quixote, in Spanish, with various readings and notes.
- 1791 Edmund Bott, esq. of Christchurch, Hants; Robert Adair, esq. in-spector-general of his Majesty's military hospitals; and the natu-ral history part of John Blake, esq. of Parliament-street.
- 1792 Part of Dr. William Pitcairn, late treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital.
- White, Benjamin and John.*
- 1794 John Pitts, rector of Great Brickhill.
- White, Joseph, Holborn, 1779, 1782.*
- 1783 John Earl Ligonier, field-marshal and commander in chief.
- Several others, to 1791.
- Wilkie, John, St. Paul's church yard, 1771.*
- Wilson and Nicoll, Strand, 1773.*
George Mackenzie.
Dr. Henry Sacheverel.
- Woodman and Lysn, Russell-street, Cov.-garden.*
- 1727 James Du Poirier, sieur de la Ranée, physician at Tours, and counsellor to the King of France.
- 1728 Harduin Fortin de la Huguette, archbishop of Sens, primate of France and Germany.
- René du Longueil Seigneur de Mai-suns, president au Mortier of the Parliament of Paris.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 25.

MR. IRELAND having lately pub-lished a list of Mr. Hogarth's Works, I take the liberty of sending you an account of a picture, reported to be Mr. Hogarth's, of family portraits; probably

probably unfinished, but extremely well proportioned, drawn, and grouped; bought at a sale of the effects of the late Mr. Hammond, of Colchester, an ingenious coach and house painter, who, it is said, worked some time under Mr. Hogarth. It is now at Stisted Hall, Essex. The canvas is 27½ inches long by 23½ inches wide. Two thin tall ladies, dressed in white and blue, in a style of fashion about 30 years ago at least, are playing at a card-table, ombre probably, covered with a deep carpet, with a tall middle-aged gentleman dressed in black, and a very full-bottomed wig. The figures are about 26 inches in length. Near one of the ladies, directing her play, is a stout elderly gentleman dressed in grey, and a very full-bottomed wig. These are all on seats. By the side of this gentleman stands Mr. Hogarth, looking and pointing as if sketching their likenesses, dressed in brown and a green velvet cap, agreeing perfectly to a print of him before his engraved Works. Behind Mr. Hogarth, as assisting him, stands his servant, supposed to be Hammond. At the feet of one of the ladies is a black cat; and at the bottom, in the corner, behind the gentleman in black who is at cards opposite to her, is a Mulatto boy, dressed in green, carrying a cup to two figures that seem ludicrous, not sufficiently finished to be made out.

Yours, &c. No COLLECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 23.

THE description of Mellis church, &c. in your last Number, pp. 701—3, I have perused with so much pleasure, and particularly the monumental inscription it includes on the late venerable incumbent, that I am tempted to include a hasty translation of it for the satisfaction of many of your readers, and as a feeble tribute of respect to the name of the person it commemorates:

In sure hope of rising again,
near this place lie the remains of
the Rev. THOMAS PAGET,
rector of this church near 34 years;
who not only fulfilled the duties of a man, a
citizen, and a minister,
but also adorned them all.

As a man, ingenious, just, and pious;
as a pastor, learned, industrious, and bene-
ficient.

He faithfully watched over his flock
not only with wishes for their welfare,
but cheerfully assisted by his counsel, his
purse, or his table,

all who were "distressed in mind, in body,
or estate."

He so happily attempered the severer studies
of divinity

(which principally engaged his attention)
with the graces of polite literature,
as to attach all good men to him
by the sweetness of his manners and the
steadiness of his morals.

Finally;

in every situation he so conducted himself,
so mingled the becoming with the virtuous,
that (in death lamented as through life be-
loved)

he left to posterity a memory most dear;
He deceased on the 2d of Jan. 1783, aged 78.

The following slight family notices
may probably induce your intelligent
correspondent R. P. to render them
more complete:

Mr. Paget, before he came to Mellis,
was some time master of a gram-
mar-school at Pynnington, in Dorset-
shire, where he was warmly patronised
by Sir Gerard Napier. He united him-
self in marriage to Miss Cobb, a lady
of an Oxfordshire family, by whom he
had issue as follow:

Thomas, his eldest son, had an employ-
ment in one of our foreign factories, and died
abroad many years ago.

John, a clergyman, and rector of
Downton, near Bath, whose death was
caused by a severe fit of the gout, to
which disorder he had long been sub-
ject. He left behind a widow and two
daughters.

Richard, M.D. a very respectable
physician, resident at Chilcompton,
whose second son, when of Magdalen
college, Oxford, gave earnest of distin-
guished talents. If a casual conjecture
may be risked, this gentleman is no un-
frequent contributor to the Antiquarian
columns of the Gentleman's Magazine.

William, late a clothier at Shepton
Mallet, where he died some years be-
fore his father. He left an only daugh-
ter, since married.

Robert, LL.D. late Fellow of Mag-
dalen college, and esquire beadle of
law in the university of Oxford. Died
a bachelor in August, 1793.

Elizabeth, married to Tho. Strangé-
ways Horner, esq. of Mellis Park. Has
issue a son and daughter. The latter is
married to Henry Hippisley Coxe, esq.
M.P. for the county of Somerset.

Mary, married to the Rev. John Pi-
shop, D.D. rector of Mellis and What-
ley. Has no family.

A third daughter died an infant. S. K.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Oft 2.

WHEN we stop ourselves while giddy from turning, our eyes do not return to a state of rest along with our bodies, but continue to move for some time after. Of this, however, we are not conscious; and hence we imagine the relative motion between our eyes and objects at rest to be possessed by the latter; in like manner as a person gliding down the stream of a smooth and swift river fancies its banks are passing by him. Such is the outline of the opinion which I have said has been attacked by Dr. Darwin.

That a motion of the eyes exists in the giddiness which ensues upon turning ourselves with the head erect, the only mode I had tried when I published my opinion, Dr. Darwin admits; and he does not directly deny, that we are inconscious of it. If he did, I should willingly submit to the decision of any unprejudiced person, who would take the trouble to determine, from experiment, which of us was mistaken.

"But," says Dr. Darwin, "this rolling of the eyes after revolving till we become vertiginous, cannot cause the apparent circumgyration of objects in a direction contrary to that in which we had been revolving, first, because, in pursuing a spectrum on the sky or ground, we perceive no retrogression of objects."

To make this more clear, it must be mentioned, that Dr. Darwin has elsewhere remarked, that, if the dark spot which is occasioned by locking some time at a small luminous body be not exactly in the centre of the eye, we turn the eye to where it seems to be, expecting to bring it into the centre of the eye, that we may view it more distinctly: from which it happens that the spot always appears to move in the direction in which the eye is turned; and that he imagines the motions of the eyes, which take place in the giddiness after turning, to depend upon the same circumstance which induces us to pursue the spot. To shew, however, that this opinion is not just, it need only be said, that these motions exist when there are no spectra in the eye. Every argument, therefore, drawn from it must be without force. The present one is faulty in another respect; for, when we pursue the spot, the movement of the eye is *voluntary*; whence, as in all such cases, we ascribe to the eye alone the relative motion between it and the objects at

rest, over which it passes; whereas in giddiness the movement of the eye is *involuntary*, and without any indication from consciousness of its existence. Where the previous circumstances differ so essentially, different events must necessarily follow.

Dr. Darwin proceeds to state that my opinion must be erroneous,

"Secondly, because the apparent retrograde motion of objects; when we have revolved till we are vertiginous, continues much longer than the rolling of the eyes."

How Dr. Darwin has determined this point I know not; but I can assert, that what he says upon it is contradicted by my experience. I take for granted, what must be evident to every one the least tinctured with optical knowledge, that, when an apparent spot has been produced by viewing a small luminous body, every alteration in its position, with respect to objects at rest, must be owing to some movement of the eye. Now, when I have produced such a spot, and have made myself giddy by turning; I have constantly found, that, after stopping, and while attempting to keep my eye fixed upon some object at rest, the spot continued to change its position with regard to that object as long as either it or any other object seemed in motion. The real motion of the eye must therefore have had an equal duration with the apparent motion of the surrounding bodies.

"When we have revolved from right to left, the apparent motion of objects is from left to right; and when we have revolved from left to right, the apparent circulation of objects is from right to left; yet in both cases the eyes of the revolver are seen equally to roll forwards and backwards."

This is Dr. Darwin's third argument. The words *circumgyration*, *circulation*, are neither of them strictly proper when applied to the apparent motion of objects in giddiness; for these, in fact, seem only to describe *portions* of circles, and then to get back, without our well perceiving in what manner, to their original places. The cause of this phenomenon is explained in my work upon vision, though perhaps Dr. Darwin has overlooked it. For I there mentioned that, if, while giddy, and in possession of the spectrum of a small luminous body, I direct my eyes to a sheet of white paper, fixed to a wall, a spot immediately appears upon the paper; that the spot and paper afterwards

afterwards separate from each other to a certain distance, the latter seemingly moving from left to right, if I had turned from right to left; but from right to left if I had turned the contrary way; and that then they suddenly come together again. My conclusion from this experiment is, that, although the eye during it moves forwards and backwards, still the two motions are not exactly similar, but that in one the picture of the paper travels slowly enough over the retina to allow me to attend to the apparent progression of the paper; while in the latter the passage of the picture is so rapid, that no succession in the paper's apparent places can be observed.

Dr. Darwin's fourth reason for rejecting my opinion is,

"Because this rolling of the eyes backwards and forwards takes place during our revolving, as may be perceived by the hand lightly pressed on the closed eyelids, and therefore exists before the effect ascribed to it."

If I understand this rightly, it is equivalent to asserting that there is no apparent motion of objects while we turn ourselves round. My answer will be taken from Dr. Porterfield, who cannot be supposed prejudiced in favour of an opinion which is contrary to that maintained by himself.

"If a person turns (swiftly round without changing his place, all objects will seem to move round in a circle the contrary way; and this deception continues, not only while the person turns round, but, which is more surprising, it also continues after he stops moving, when the eye as well as the objects are at absolute rest." *Porterfield on the Eye*, vol. II. p. 425.

The fifth and last argument urged against my opinion, by Dr. Darwin, is the following:

"I now come to relate an experiment in which the rolling of the eye does not take place after revolving, and yet the vertigo is more distressing than in the situations above-mentioned. If any one looks steadily at a spot in the ceiling over his head, or indeed at his finger held high over his head, and in that situation turns round till he becomes giddy, and then stops and looks horizontally, he now finds that the apparent rotation of objects is from above downwards, or from below upwards; that is, that the apparent circulation of objects is now vertical, instead of horizontal, making part of a circle round the axis of the eye, and this without any rolling of the eye-balls. The reason of there being no rolling of the eye-balls per-

ceived after this experiment is, because the images of objects are formed in rotation round the axis of the eye, and not from one side to the other of the axis of it; so that, as the eye-ball has not power to turn in its socket round its own axis, it cannot follow the apparent motion of those evanescent spectra, either before or after the body is at rest."

As Dr. Darwin gives no proof, from experiment, that the eye does not roll upon its axis during the giddiness which has been produced in the above-mentioned situation, I presume he rests his belief of the fact altogether upon the inability of the eye to perform such a motion. But surely the parts which connect the eye-ball to the socket are sufficiently flexible to allow it to move in some degree round its axis; and, whoever bestows the least consideration upon the origin, progress, and termination, of the oblique muscles of the eye must perceive that they have the power of giving it such a motion. That the eye actually does roll upon its axis, is shewn by the following experiment: I placed a long thin rule parallel to the horizon, its edge being towards me, and gave it such a position, in other respects, that it was the only object intervening between my eyes and a bright sky. I afterwards fixed my eyes upon a mark in the middle of its edge, and having obtained in this way a long narrow luminous spectrum, I turned myself, having my eyes pointed to a spot over my head, till I became giddy. I then stopped and directed my eyes to the middle of a perpendicular line drawn upon the wall of my chamber. A luminous line, the spectrum of the rule, now appeared upon the wall, crossing the real and perpendicular line at right angles, or nearly so. The two lines, however, did not for a moment preserve the same position with regard to each other, but continually moved round their common point of intersection, in such a manner that the extremities of the one alternately approached and receded from the extremities of the other; the motion of those of the spectral line having therefore a direction contrary to that of the apparent motion of the extremities of the real line, and of the apparent motion of every other body within my view. When the spectral line ceased to move, the apparent rotation of objects likewise ceased. Now it is evident from this experiment that, during the time the surround-

ing objects seemed to move in a vertical circle, the centre of which was in the axis of the eye, there was a real motion of the eye in a contrary direction round its axis; and, consequently, that Dr. Darwin's chief argument against my opinion tends only to confirm it.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to mention two facts, which appear to strengthen my theory, but do not, as far as I can see, admit of an explanation from any other. The first is, that when we have become giddy by turning, if the apparent motions are not considerable, we can stop them altogether by viewing any particular object very steadfastly; but that, if we shortly after withdraw our attention from it, and look carefully at objects in general, their apparent motions will recommence. The other is, that if we have made ourselves giddy while our eyes were directed to a point above us, the apparent motions do not continue nearly so long as if the giddiness had been produced while the head was erect, the body being turned the same number of times in both cases. Upon the supposition that the apparent motions are occasioned by real and involuntary motions of the eye, these two facts are readily explained. For, with respect to the first, it is easy to conceive that a strong exertion of the will is sufficient to counteract a slight disposition in the muscles of the eye to involuntary movements; and, in regard to the second, when we consider the mechanical resistance to the rolling of the eye upon its axis, and the feebleness of its oblique muscles, which alone can give it this motion, it is natural to expect that, when produced involuntarily, it should continue but for a very short time.

WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS.

TO MR. L. D'ISRAELI.
SIR, OZ. 13.

UPON looking into the Gentleman's Magazine for September, p. 817, I was surprized to find that you have had the effrontery to attempt a vindication of your conduct respecting the late Mrs. Macaulay. But you are an extraordinary man! and my surprize ceased when I recollected that it was the author of "A Dissertation on Anecdotes" that I had to contend with.

Your first attempt to vindicate yourself is, that I have not given the whole

of the extract; and you say it should run thus:

"Upon examination of this book, Nov. 12, 1764, these four last leaves were torn out.

C. MORTON."

"Mem. Nov. 12. sent down to Mrs. M'aulay."

And what does all this prove? But that the MS. was examined on the 12th of November by Dr. Morton; that he found four leaves were torn out; and that it was afterwards sent down to Mrs. Macaulay for her perusal. The fact is, I never saw the MS. but employed a friend who has been long in the habit of attending the Museum, knows perfectly all the terms of the house, and on whose integrity I could assuredly rely. Dr. Morton, in his answer to my letter, in which I sent the same extract, after consulting the Mem. referred to along with the present keeper of the MSS. does not impeach the correctness of my friend's extract; and, therefore, the argument you attempt to set up is as trifling and unfounded as the rest of your charge.

As for what you call the fact's being well known to several gentlemen in the reading-room; such an assertion from you is of very little consequence to the publick or myself. I am satisfied in opposing the testimony of Dr. Morton to your malicious attack; and, if those gentlemen you allude to in the reading-room are your friends, they are certainly much indebted to you for concealing their names.

As for the word RATHER, in Dr. Morton's letter, which you seem to triumph too much in, it is the moderate and modest expression of a Gentleman who considers well what he writes; and, had you been actuated by a similar principle in the compilation of your Anecdotes, I, as well as many others, might have gone out of the world without knowing that such a man as Mr. L. D'Israeli ever existed.

But the same charge you make against my friend, in not giving the whole extract, may with much more propriety be applied to you. Without dwelling upon the word RATHER, you ought to have done Dr. Morton and the publick the justice to have given the whole of the sentence; where he says, "that, after having perused the Manuscript referred to, together with the present worthy keeper of the MSS, he finds that the note inserted at the end, dated Nov. 12, 1764, does not contain the following extract:

the three leaves wanting at the end were torn out by Mrs. Macaulay; and, on the contrary, it rather appears to him, that the said three leaves were *already wanting when the Manuscript was sent down to the reading-room for the use of Mrs. Macaulay.*" And yet you have the audacity to say, "that Mrs. Macaulay afterwards had the insolence to confess that she had torn them out, and, in consequence, was refused farther access to the Museum." Oh! Shame, where is thy blush?

And here, Mr. D'Israeli, let me remind you that, whether you have renounced the Ceremonial Law or not, we Christians hold the Ten Commandments, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai by God himself, in the highest veneration; and, in this instance at least, I am much afraid that you have violated the ninth of those Commandments.

What your motive could be in making so wanton and malicious an attack on the memory of a most worthy and amiable woman, three years after her death, I am at a loss to conceive. If it was to bring yourself into *some* notice, you have certainly succeeded; if emolument was your object, I hope you have not been disappointed.

And now, Mr. D'Israeli, I shall take this opportunity, for which I thank you, of bearing a public testimony to the character of a woman who, from party-spirit, has been much abused, and much misrepresented. I, who lived with her near twelve years in the uninterrupted habits of domestic intimacy, had an opportunity of knowing her better than any other person. And here I declare, that I never knew or ever heard of a more perfect character. A sacred love of truth, a detestation of every base and unworthy action, a heart filled with the purest benevolence and kindness to the whole human and brute creation, unremittingly influenced all her actions. She possessed such an equanimity and placidness of temper, that, before I was acquainted with her, I considered as incompatible with human nature; and, if I can flatter myself that I am possessed of a single virtue or good quality, it is to her I am indebted for it.

You say, Mr. D'Israeli, that I have treated you with virulence. Had I not felt a virtuous indignation against you, I should consider myself as totally lost to every principle of honour and virtue, when the character of a Lady was so

foolishly slandered, whose memory and virtues I shall ever revere.

You talk of *your* moderation and *my* virulence; but, if the love of truth, and the detestation of a base and bungling calumny, be virulence, I certainly am guilty.

Until you, Sir, can produce *something better than daring and impudent assertion in opposition to facts*, I shall not trouble the publick with any farther notice of you, but leave you to the enjoyment, as you call it, of "your religious attachment to truth." I am, Mr. D'Israeli, your humble servant,

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

I have asked three gentlemen, who are officers in the Museum, if they ever knew, or heard, that Mrs. Macaulay was excluded the Museum (as Mr. D'Israeli asserts) in consequence of having torn out four leaves of the Harleian MS.; and they declared they never knew, or heard, that such an order was given.

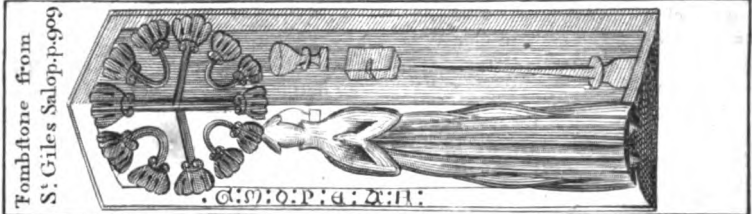
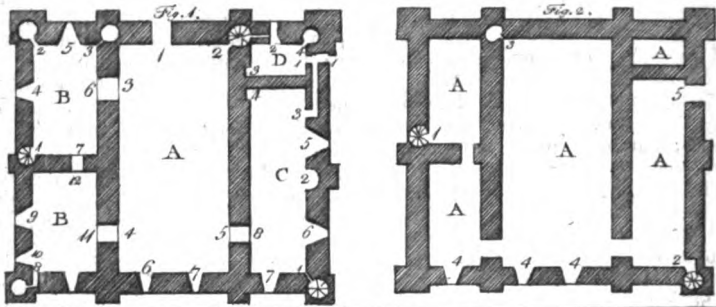
W. G.

MR. URBAN, *East Bergholt, Sept. 10.*

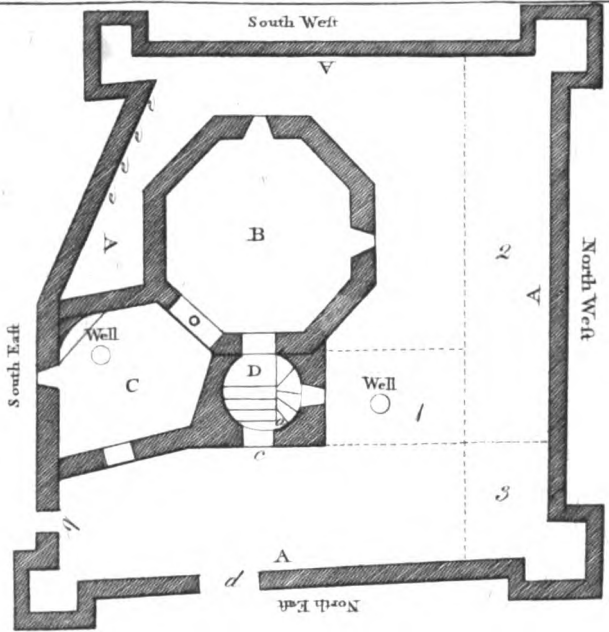
AFTER a pleasant tour through Norfolk and Suffolk, I find myself at this very pleasant village, about two miles from Dedham, most delightfully situated on an eminence commanding beautiful and extensive prospects. In the village there are many handsome gentlemen's houses. The rector's house (built by one of the Hankeys, who had very considerable property in this part of the world till the late Thomas Hankey, esq. the banker, converted all his houses and acres into guineas for his business) is pleasantly and conspicuously situated on the top of a hill at some distance from the church; which has much engaged my attention, and awakened my curiosity, from the extraordinary circumstance of the bells being inclosed in a large wooden cage on the ground, very much resembling a house of correction; and, upon enquiring of the inhabitants, I cannot learn the cause of their parish church bells being thus disgraced and imprisoned: but it is more than probable that some of your numerous and intelligent readers will be able, and, I trust, willing, to gratify my curiosity, and explain the meaning of this uncommon appearance. My landlord tells me, that the bells were sentenced to suffer their present punishment from having rung on the Pretender's birth-day; but I do not find that he has any authority for this assertion. In hopes that your next month's Miscellany

lay

Plan of the Ground Floor & Principal Story of the Keep of CANTERBURY CASTLE.



Tombstone from
St. Giles Salop. p. 909



Plan of the antient Keep of CHILHAM CASTLE.

lany will give the true reason of the handsome church of this place being thus disfigured, I remain, Mr. Urban, your constant reader,
A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Sept. 18.*

THE sketch of a tombstone in St. Giles's church, Salop, which was engraved in your last month's Magazine, being exceedingly incorrect in many respects, but more particularly in the inscription; I have herewith inclosed an exact drawing of it (*see plate III.*). It lies directly under the East window of the church, and was probably the tomb of an ecclesiastick belonging to the neighbouring monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul.

In the church-yard are the following lines upon the grave-stone of one William White, who was a quarter-master of the horse in the reign of King William III.:

"In Irish wars I sought for England's glory;
Let no man scoff at telling of this story:
I saw great Schomberg fall, likewise the
brave St. Ruth, [youth.
And here I come to die, not there in my
Thro' dangers great I have passed many a
storm:

Die we must all as sure as we are born."

Yours, &c.

R.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 27.*

THE ingenious Mr. King having, in a part of his letter to the late Deap of Exeter on the subject of antient castles, published in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, expressed a wish that some person would examine Chilham castle, in Kent, which he supposes might furnish a notable example of that species of Norman architecture; I took the opportunity of a short residence in the neighbourhood of Ashford to visit that castle; and, if no person of more leisure to investigate, and greater ability to describe, that remain of antiquity, should have furnished a more accurate plan, I offer that which accompanies this letter. (*See plate III.*).

I also send you plans of those parts of the antient Keep of Canterbury castle, which correspond with the plans given by Mr. King, and will be found in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 301, plate 36, fig. 38, 39.

As the plans I now offer, which were the result of two days close investigation of that ruin, differ materially in point of fact from those given by Mr. King, I have thought fit to accompany

them with some remarks, for the better explanation of that difference. J. P.

CHILHAM CASTLE is seven miles South-west of Canterbury, in the high road thence to Ashford. It is situated upon a hill on the North side of the river Stour, which hill rises with a gentle ascent for about a quarter of a mile from the level of the meadows, and is terminated by a steep descent on the North side, upon the extreme edge of precipice of which descent the **Keep**, which is the only remains of that antient castle, is situated so as to give it a great natural strength and security on that side.

That hill was most probably a British post before the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and the scene of several bloody conflicts between the Romans and Britons soon after his landing; and tradition reports that it was afterwards an important Roman station. The natural situation of the ground, its having the river Stour in front on the South side, and its not being more than a reasonable day's march from the place where Cæsar first landed, are circumstances that favour this report; and it is strongly corroborated by the assertions of several historians, that, when Sir Dudley Digges built the present mansion-house, which nearly adjoins to the Keep, he discovered, in digging the foundation, several buildings apparently of Roman construction, and also urns, vases, coins, fragments of arms and armour, and other vestiges of that people; and, it may be added, that this does not wholly rest on the assertions of historians; for, the same vestiges continue to be found to this day.

It is difficult to form any conjecture of the shape and extent of the castle which was built here in after-ages, and probably long before the Norman conquest; but, from the account given me by a very intelligent gardener of the foundations of walls discovered in digging, I conceive the outer wall of circumvallation to have been of great extent.

The Keep (a ground plot, or the ichnography, of which is hereunto annexed) is apparently of Norman construction, though, in its present state, void of almost all those conveniences for defence and security which are observable in other edifices of the same kind; and, unless it was secured on the South and East sides by the deep ditch which appears on the North and West, or by some outworks (either or both of which

was

was most probably the case before the present mansion was built), it presented very little difficulty to an enemy in possession of other parts of the castle.

Explanatory References to the Plan annexed.

AAAA. External wall, about five feet thick, inclosing an area of about 90 feet diameter; which, supposing the wall on the South side to have been continued in a direct line, would have been nearly, though not exactly, equilateral, having four turrets, now in ruin, one at each angle, with a very narrow rampart and slight parapet round the walls.

B. Octagon tower, about 40 feet diameter in the outward extent, and about 25 feet within, the walls being about 6 feet in thickness. The ground-floor of this octagon is now used as a brewhouse, and is about 30 feet high, having over it the principal state apartment, which, in its present state, is handsomely wainscoted, and fitted up as a billiard-room. There were narrow loops in four of the angles of this octagon, and a large chimney in the fifth; but three of these loops have been enlarged, and converted into handsome sash-windows, and the chimney modernized.

C. An irregular and ill-shaped building projecting from the octagon tower, and terminated by the South wall of the quadrangle. This projection has three stories, the lowermost of which, appearing to have been antiently a kitchen, now serves as an appendage to the brewhouse, and has a communication with it at letter **O** by a very wide and handsome arch.

The next story above is also an appendage to the brewhouse, having a narrow winding passage taken off from it by a stone wall, and terminating in a recess which appears to have been a privy. The third story is upon a level with the state apartment of the octagon, and seems to have been intended for a library, having a handsome chimney in it, and a sash-window, formerly a narrow loop.

The two upper stories above described, as well as the state apartment, have communications with the great stairs, letter **D**, the area of which is about 12 feet diameter; and they are continued to the top of the castle, which is roofed and covered with lead, and from which there is a most pleasing view of the circumjacent country.

The entrance to these stairs is at letter **C** by three or four steps through the thickness of the wall; and at letter **a** is a descent by several stairs to what was

probably a dungeon under the brewhouse, the passage to which is now barred by a solid wall at the foot of those stairs.

Whether there were any other, or, if any, what buildings in ancient times within the quadrangle, it is impossible to say; those marked with dotted lines, and numbered 1, 2, 3, are of modern erection. No. 1. is a small building, covering a very deep and inexhaustible well. No. 2. is a long range of sheds for various domestic purposes, with a gallery over them, open on the South, for drying of linen, and communicating with a laundry over No. 3, the lower part of which is a wash-house.

The door of entrance into this quadrangle is at present on the South side at letter **b**; but this entrance seems to have been of modern construction. It is probable that the antient portal of entrance was on this side; but there is no vestige left by which its antient form or exact situation can be ascertained; and it seems very doubtful whether this entrance into the octagon at letter **c** was the original portal of entrance to that part of the Keep.

The opening in the external wall at letter **d** is nothing but a modern breach, made for the convenience of a communication between the offices of the mansion and those within the Keep, so that the servants might pass from one to the other without going through the pleasure-ground.

N. B. A great part of the wall of the quadrangle at letters *cccc* appears to be a modern repair, much lower than the original wall.

Remarks on the Plans of Canterbury Castle, as given by Mr. King in his Letter to the late Dean of Exeter, published in the Sixth Volume of the Archaeologia.

1. In the plan of the ground-floor, or vaults, of this castle, fig. 38, and in that of the state apartments, fig. 39, plate 36, fol. 301, Mr. King makes the centre division to be narrower than the other two, whereas, in fact, it is double their width, being 30 feet in the clear, and the other only 15 feet. See the annexed plans, taken upon the spot after several days close investigation.

2. According to these plans of Mr. King, it was impossible for the ordinary garrison to pass to their lodgment in the upper part of the castle, or to descend into the vaults, without passing through the state apartments; an inconvenience that

that could not exist in any state of that fortrefs.

3. There is no such staircase in the North-west angle as is described by Mr. King at Letter X in figure 39, and in figure 40 in the same plate; the only staircase on the West side of the castle (and it is the principal one in the whole building) being at No. 2, figure 1, letter A, in the annexed plate; and to this staircase, which leads up to the top of the castle, there is a large arched doorway opening to it from the great hall, or centre division, and a curious zigzag narrow passage from the vestibule or warder's lodge through what appears, when viewed from the vaults below, to be only a narrow loop for the admission of light. See No. 2, figure 1, letter D. And it was by this passage that the ordinary garrison, entering at the ancient portal on the North side, and passing through the warder's lodge, letter D, could ascend to the upper story without interfering with the state apartments, and from which lodge the heavy stores were drawn up into that story through a wide opening in the North-west angle of it, which Mr. King has mistaken for the well of a staircase. See No. 4, fig. 1, letter D.

4. The intersecting or cross wall in the North division was not where Mr. King places it in fig. 38 and 39, but much nearer the West end of that division, appearing from the foundation of it, which is still more than a foot above the ground of the lower vault, fig. 38, to be not more than nine feet distant; and this is farther confirmed by the marks on the walls on each side of that division where it has been broken off, and which are more particularly distinguishable over the centre of the two niches, at letter M, fig. 39, which Mr. King supposes to have been a magnificent portal of communication between his vestibule, letter V, and the grand hall or great state apartment: but, that he is greatly mistaken in this conjecture, is not only evident from the real situation of the intersecting cross wall, but also from a close examination of the wall through which he conceives this magnificent portal passed, in which there is not, on the side next the great hall, the smallest mark of any perforation, the face of it being entire and plain as it was in its original construction. I conjecture, therefore, that what Mr. King supposes to have been two arches of a magnificent portal were, in fact, nothing more than

niches on each side of the cross or intersecting wall, the one serving as a seat or recess for the warder who had the care of the state apartments, the other for the warder who had the care of the lodge and passages opening into it. But, to whatever use these niches may have been appropriated, it is past a doubt, from the facts above stated, that there was no such magnificent portal as Mr. King supposes.

5. It is farther evident from the foregoing facts, that (contrary to what Mr. King supposes) there must have been a passage straight forward through the thickness of the wall from the original portal of entrance into the warder's lodge; and that the zigzag passage, which he describes as the only entrance into the castle, was, in truth, the passage to the state apartments, as will be more fully seen in the annexed plate, No. 1, 1, letter D, fig. 1; and, what still farther confirms this fact, the marks of a very strong door (the architrave of which is plain to be seen) shew themselves at the end of the passage next the lodge. Nor did this direct passage into the warder's lodge in any degree diminish the strength and security of the castle; for, supposing an enemy to have gained the outward portal, and to have forced their way into the warder's lodge, they would not have been an inch nearer their object, as the narrow zigzag passage from that lodge to the stairs presented the same difficulties, in a greater degree, to their getting any farther, that opposed themselves to the gaining an entrance by the other zigzag passage that opened to the state apartments.

6. Mr. King supposes that the vault at the West end of the North division, underneath the vestibule, was a dungeon for the reception of prisoners, and describes a trap or pipe by which they were let down from the apartment above. There is, however, no such trap where he places it, the face of the wall being fair and level; but there are in the North-west angle of the warder's lodge some appearances of such a trap or pipe. When it is remarked, however, that the vault underneath that lodge is barely nine feet wide, and that the very narrow loop, which he conceives supplied it with light and air, is in fact on the East side of the cross intersecting wall, as may be seen in the annexed plate, fig. 1, letter A, No. 5, it is highly improbable that this vault could be used for such a purpose; but to what other use it could be appropriated,

appropriated, I am, I confess, at a loss to conjecture.

After these comparative remarks upon Mr. King's plans of this ancient castle, and of that hereunto annexed, the candid and accurate observer must decide upon the difference; but I think it necessary to add some short observations on certain appearances not explained in either of them.

In the investigation of the ruins, I wished to leave no part of them unexplored that I could safely get at; and, by the help of a ladder, gained the entrance of the zigzag passage leading from the warder's lodge to the principal staircase, which, as I have before observed, appeared from the vault below to be only a loop for the admission of light. Passing through this zigzag, I ascended the stairs to the height of about 12 feet from the level of the floor of the state apartment, when I found, on the left-hand, an opening to a passage which led through the thickness of the wall to the North-west angle, and was terminated by the loop or window delineated by Mr. King in his 37th plate, and marked with the letter *b*. In this passage, on the left-hand, and at about midway between the stairs and its termination to the North, was another loop of a similar construction, and three large openings on the right-hand, the furthest of which was the well by which, as I have before observed, heavy stores were conveyed into the upper apartments; but of the use of the other two I could form no conjecture, unless there had been, as possibly there might be, a chamber or floor over the warder's lodge and between that and the upper story; and, if there was such, it was probably a deposit for heavy stores that could not be conveyed higher without being carried up a winding staircase.

At about eight feet higher up this staircase was another opening, on the right-hand, to another passage leading through the thickness of the wall to the well at No. 3, letter B, fig. 1, and which passage was, I conceive, carried all round the building, and was lighted by narrow loops, which appear on the outside of every front.

Explanatory References to Figure 1.

A. Great state apartment, 60 by 30:

No. 1, supposed grand portal of later times; 2, entrance to principal staircase; 3, 4, 5, doors of communication; 6, 7, windows.

B. Other state apartments on the South, each 28 by 15.

No. 1, staircase descending to vaults below; 2, large excavation in the South-west angle; 3, opening to the well; 4, 5, windows; 6, 7, doors; 8, excavation in South-east angle, supposed to be a privy; 9, 10, windows; 11, 12, doors of communication.

C. State apartment on the North, 20 by 15.

No. 1, opening to a staircase that ascends from the bottom to the top of the Keep; 2, chimney; 3, opening of a zigzag narrow passage leading from the original portal of entrance; 4, cavity or recess, probably a seat for the warders having the care of the state apartments; 5, 6, 7, windows; 8, door.

D. Vestibule or passage, 15 by 8½.

No. 1, original portal of entrance; 2, opening of a zigzag passage leading to the principal staircase, and having a small loop or window opening to the West; 3, cavity or recess, probably a seat for the warders having the care of the vestibule and passage leading from it; 4, narrow well or pipe descending to the vault underneath the vestibule.

Explanatory References to Figure 2.

A. Vaults corresponding with the apartments above, the use of which must be left to conjecture.

No. 1, staircase on the South leading up to the state apartments; 2, staircase on the North leading up to the top of the Keep; 3, well, having a communication with all the apartments from top to bottom; 4, windows; 5, narrow loop or air-hole passing through the wall and external stairs leading up to the original portal of entrance. J. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Edmonton, Oct. 16.*

THE account of William Kingston, near Shepton Mallet, extracted from Collinson's History of Somerset, in your Magazine of last month, p. 811, is not a more extraordinary instance of the deficiency of Nature being supplied by the use of the feet than was exhibited at our fair last month. A woman, who has for many years been known by the name of Miss Horton, was born without arms; and who can with her toes thread and work well with her needle; can cut out watch-papers, and use her scissors with great dexterity; can take up a poker with one of her feet and stir the fire, and do many other things needless to enumerate. When young she was remarkable for having a very fine shape and neck; but she is now grown lumpy. I believe is married, and has several children.

Another

Another extraordinary instance is now in London. A boy, about 14 or 15 years old (the son of a poor woman), who was born with stumps of arms not quite so low as the elbow, and thighs not quite so low as the knees: he can walk well on his thighs, and has such extraordinary use of the stumps of his arms, that he can draw flowers and landscapes with a correctness that is wonderful. This boy formerly lived with his mother in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court-road. If any of your correspondents can give information where he now resides it will render a service to the boy, as several persons are desirous of seeing him, and encourage the industry with which, I am informed, he endeavours to support himself.

Yours, &c. W. C.

REMARKS on the RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY; from p. 614.

P. 24.

"In every corner of the house
Was melody delicious,
For to here precious,
Of six mens songs."

Dr. Burney thinks that the very song which was sung upon this occasion was the old canon which he has printed in Hist. Mus. vol. II. p. 407: and which is, perhaps, one of the earliest attempts at pastoral description in the language. It runs thus:

Sumer is y-cumin in,
Lhude sing, cuccu—
Groweth fed,
And bloweth med,
And springeth the wde ou:
Awe bleteth after lomb,
Lhouth after calve, cu—
Bullac stereth,
Buck vereth,
Murie sing, cuccu.
Well sings the cucu,
Ne swik thu naver nu.

P. 25. "Our ancestors could wield their swords much better than their pens." "In Saxonia certe scio—decentem ensibus pugnare quam calamis." Luitprand. in Legatione ad Imp. Nicephor. p. 482.

Ibid. Mr. Stafford Smith (Collection of English Songs) and Dr. Burney (Hist. Mus. vol. II. p. 384) have given very different notes of the musick (ab-joined to this song).

P. 49. Puttenham calls poets "makers," from affectation of a Græcism.

GENT. MAG. October, 1794.

"Verbum *ποιην* in re Epicâ solenne est. Aristoteles de Poet. c. 8. Δι' ο *παιης* *ικασου* *αμαρτανου*, *οσοι* *των* *ποιητων* *Ηρακλιδα* *και* *Θητηδα*, *και* *τα* *τοιουτα* *ποιηματα* *ωιτοποιησιν*." Tour in Suidam, vol. II. p. 476.

P. 50. The great grand-daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Vaux, the poet, married Henry Lord Abergavenny, whose grand-daughter and heir married Sir John Shelley, whose daughter and heir married Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, whose grandson, Richard, is a claimant of the barony of Vaux.

P. 60. The character of James V. resembled in licentiousness and genius that of another poetical sovereign, William IX. count of Poictou; from whose article, in the Histoire des Troubadours, it appears that he, like our Scottish monarch, used to wander about in disguise, and engage in low intrigues; one of which is well told in the book above cited, vol. I. p. 8.

P. 64. This indecent exultation upon a fallen statesman reminds one of Juvenal's spirited description of the triumph of the brutish multitude at Rome upon the disgrace of Sejanus, X. 56—113:

Mergit longa atque insignis honorum
Pagina; descendunt statuarum restemque
sequuntur. [gens
Ardet adoratum populo caput, & crepat in-
Sejanus: —

Sejanus ducitur unco
Spectandus: gaudent omnes: "quæ labra,
quis illi [marvi
Vultus erat!—nunquam, si quid mihi credis, a-
Hunc hominem:—sed quo cecidit sub crimini?
Delator?" — [quidam
¶ "Nil horum: verbosa & grandis epistola venit
A Capreis." ¶ "Bene babes; nil plus interro-
go." Sed quid
Turba Remi? SEQUITUR FORTUNAM, UT
SEMPER, ET ODIT
DAMNATOS—&c.

But the whole passage is highly worth perusal and attention, and might serve to shew one how equally undeserving of notice are the shouts or hootings of the mob, if the retrospect to *few weeks before the first of June last* were not sufficient to convince one of this great truth.

Permit me to transcribe the following apposite lines from an excellent poem, "Patriotism, a Mock-heroick," 1765, 2d edit. by Mr. Richard Bentley, son of the great critic, designer of the appropriate ornaments for a folio edition of Gray's Poems, and, I believe, original partner with Mr. Wedgwood—in his

his imitation of Etruscan vases. The poem is extremely scarce, and the extract is from a description of the political Elysium :

But, far remov'd from reach of party jobs,
The war of pamphlets, and the pelt of mobs;
From Dankirk clamour'd (as the peace is now);

From an ungrateful monarch's alter'd brow;
From Shaftsbury's and Buckingham's (so call
The Pitts and Townsends who then led the
brawl);

There Clarendon with his Southampton reigns,
Knit in eternal Friendship's holy chain.

Hail, sacred character! The claim to praise
Abuse and injury but serve to raise.

What tho' no riots shouted thy lov'd name,
No Guildhall-portrait glar'd thee into fame,
No city-letters stuff'd thee with applause
(The scare-court malkin of a desp'rate cause);
Yet self-approving Conscience, which surveys,
Without one pang, the tenor of her ways;
Sees all her aims concentring to this end,
To fix the Crown, yet be the people's friend;
To curb, but not by faction, power of ill,
And save a venal state against its will;
Bids warmer transports in thy bosom glow
Than gratified ambition could bestow.

Yet—while I may—oh! let me hither
bring

Each fragrant product of the blushing Spring!
And, while I heap these altars, all thine own,
And clear away the moss Neglect has sown,
Do thou acc'pt the late, but honest wreaths,
Which Envy holds from Virtue while she
breathes*.

All hail, unblemish'd Hyde! who would
Thy banishment, or the retreat of Bute,
For all that Pitt of windy triumph feel,
With all a Common-council at his heels † ?

Canto V. 201—232.

P. 79. "Our Lady of Walsingham" is also mentioned in Erasmus's humorous dialogue, "The Shipwreck," int. colloq. p. 215: "Aderat Anglus quidam qui promittebat montes aureos virginis Walsameamicæ, si vivus attingisset terram." She was also the peculiar object of the devotion of Henry VII. "A Norwico, tanquam in peregrinatione quadam sacra, Walsinghamiæ tempum, Virgini Mariæ dicatum, et multis miraculis celebre, visitavit; & vota pro salute sua nuncupavit." Baconi Hist. Hen. VII. Amstelodam. 1695, p. 47. "Post prælium [quo Lamber-

* "Comperit invidiam supremo sine domavi." Hor. ad Aug. 12.

† "Finds Envy never conquer'd but by Death" Pope's Imit. Hor.

"Τὸ κ' οὐκ ἀπὸς μὴδὲν ἴστανιν." ΤΗΥΣΥΔ. lib. 2, p. 63, edit. H. Steph.

† "And more true joy Marcellus exit'd feels Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels."

tum devicerat], ut devotiones ejus plenum ejus circum complerent, misit vexillum suum ad templum B. V. Walsinghamiæ, in oblationem; ibi vota solvens ubi nuncupasset." Ibid. p. 51.

P. 83. Puttenham borrows his definition of the *acryos*, or *double entendre*, from Quintilian: "Ei [proprietas:] contrarium est vitium, id quod apud nos improprium, *ακρυος* apud Græcos vocatur: quale est:

— "tantum sperare dolorem:"

aut quod in oratione Delabette, emendatum a Ciceroe *ensoravi*, *moriam ferre*; aut qualia nunc laudantur a quibusdam; quorum est, *de cruce vestra ceciderunt.*" Lib. 8, cap. 24.

It is observable that one of Quintilian's examples of ambiguity, the use of *sperare* for *metuere*, (which may be paralleled by Virgi's

"At sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi." Æn. l. 543, ubi cō Heyn.)

is the same as that alleged by Puttenham, in which the tanner says,

"I hope I shall be hang'd to-morrow."

The rude author of the *Origines Langobardicæ*, 410, p. 31, uses the same expression: "Clerici *imuerunt*, *sperant* quod vivere non possent." It is, indeed, only one instance out of innumerable others of the metamorphoses effected in language by the influence of the passions; a subject which, in proper hands, might afford much curious matter for metaphysical speculation. *Hope* and *fear* are manifestly on y different names for the same passion, i. e. expectation, as applied to future events, either happy or unfortunate; and thus they are treated by the poets:

"Hinc metuunt, cupiuntque; dolent gaudentque." VIRG. Æn. VI. 733.

"Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem Quo cupiens pacto." HOR. Epist. l. vi. 9.

"Gauveat an doleat, cupiat metuatne, quid ad rem?" lb. 12.

evidently formed from the passage of Virgil.

"Inter speraque, curamque; timores inter & iras, Qmpem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum." lb. Ep. l. iv. 12.

We are not, therefore, surprized when we see the word *hope* assume the signification of mere *expectation*; as in this of Homer;

Οὐ γὰρ οὐ, ἀδύνατον τῆς ἘΒΑΠΙΕΤΟ οὐ
κατὰ θεμον

Ἐλθοῦ, ἢ Τρωσῶν ἀγγεῖται, ἢ Δαναῶν. ll. N. 9.

He did not EXPECT that any of the Gods would descend to the assistance of either party. So Iſocrates, ad Demonic. Μηδικοῖς ΕΠΑΙΖΕ ΛΗΘΕΙΝ. If you commit a mean action, do not EXPECT that it will be concealed.

In the same sense Chaucer :

“ Our manciple I hope he wol be ded”

REYNOLDS'S Tale, 4027.

and (as Mr. Tyrwhitt, who has antici-

pated my remark, observes) Shakſpeare :

“ I cannot hope

Cæſar and Antony ſhall well greet together.”

Ant. and Cleop. act 2. ſc. 1.

The exiſtence of theſe tranſmutations of ſignification in ages ſo diſtant, languages ſo different, prove them to be the produce of the mental affections, which are of the ſame or of a ſimilar growth in every age and every country.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 8.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented a bill to enable the ſubjects of France to enliſt as ſoldiers to ſerve on the continent of Europe, and certain other places; and to enable his Maſteſty to grant commiſſions, as officers, to ſubjects of that country in the ſaid corps, to be paid, &c.

The bill was read the firſt time.

Mr. Hartiſon preſaced a motion on the ſubject of ſinecure places, &c. with obſerving that, in the preſent critical ſituation of the country, and the great calls which were made on its financial reſources, it was neceſſary that every nerve ſhould be ſtrained on the occaſion, and, as much as poſſible, in a manner that would not increaſe the too great burthens of the poor. With this view he was induced to bring forward his preſent propoſition, and to call on thoſe who enjoyed conſiderable emoluments, furniſhed by the publick, to contribute their ſhare towards alleviating the burthens of that very publick to which they are ſo much indebted. After ſeveral obſervations, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to appropriate certain proportions of the emoluments on ſinecure and efficient places and penſions, to a certain amount, to the public ſervice during the war, at the diſpoſal of parliament.

A debate took place upon this queſtion, which laſted till near one o'clock in the morning; when the Houſe divided, Ayes 50, Noes 119.

H. OF LORDS.

April 9.

The Houſe went in the uſual form to Weſtmiſter-hall, to proceed on the trial of Warren Haſtings, &c.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe went into a Committee

of Supply; and it was reſolved to grant the ſum of 475,000l. to his Maſteſty.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that it was with much pleaſure he could inform the Committee, that there was at preſent in the Exchequer a ſurplus ſum of 231,000l. ariſing from the revenue of laſt year, and which he intended to apply to the ſupply of the deficiency of grants in the courſe of the laſt twelve months. From this circumſtance the Committee would perceive that, in the firſt year of a war, and of a great temporary commercial failure, the revenue had only fallen ſhort 100,000l. of what it had produced in time of peace and the greateſt proſperity. He then moved the reſolution; which was carried.

H. OF LORDS.

April 10.

Earl Moira wiſhed to know if the learned Judges had as yet returned an answer to their Lordſhips reſolution of laſt ſeſſion reſpecting the regulation of the laws between debtor and creditor; or whether it was likely that an answer would ſoon be given to the Houſe.

Lord Kenyon replied, that the Judges had not neglected the ſubject; and believed he might take upon himſelf to aſſure the Noble Lord, that they would very ſhortly preſent their answer to the Houſe; and he would alſo aſſure the Noble Lord that, ſhould his military duty occaſion his abſence at the diſcuſſion, nothing ſhould be wanting in him to endeavour the attainment of that deſirable meaſure, which the Noble Lord had ſo warmly and laudably undertaken.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Major Mailand, after enumerating all the diſaſters that took place in the courſe of the laſt campaign, which, without any qualification, he imputed to the miſcon-

duct of Administration, concluded by moving, that the House should appoint a Committee to enquire into the cause of the failure of the army before Dunkirk, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and also into the cause of the evacuation of Toulon by the forces under the command of Gen. Dundas and Lord Adm. Hood.

This produced a debate of considerable length, which terminated in a division; for the motion 35, against it 143.

H. OF LORDS.

April 11.

The Attorney-general concluded his reply in the appeal from Scotland, Aglabny and Maxwell.

In the Commons, the same day, upon the order of the day, for the second reading of the bill to enable his Majesty to take into British pay certain French emigrants and others, Mr. Baker stated a variety of objections to the bill, which induced him to oppose it in the present stage.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into several arguments in support of the principle of the bill, and contended that the measure was founded in justice and policy.

The question was put; when there appeared for the second reading 105, against it 21.

H. OF LORDS.

April 14.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the volunteer corps bill (Lord Walsingham in the chair); when the several clauses of the bill were agreed to with some amendments.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Mainwaring, after a few preliminary observations, moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to grant a licence for the performance of dramatic representations at the Royalty theatre, Wellclose-square, during the summer; which was almost unanimously rejected.

H. OF LORDS.

April 15.

Earl Lauderdale moved for the production of the minutes of the proceedings in the trial of Messrs. Muir and Palmer. This his Lordship declared he intended, if granted, to follow up with an Address to his Majesty upon the situation of these unfortunate gentlemen.

It was negatived without a division. The Lord Chancellor then moved, "that it is the opinion of this house, that there are no grounds for any interference with regard to the sentences passed on Messrs. Muir and Palmer."

Earl Stanhope moved, as an amendment, "that the several papers and documents, by which the merits of the question could be decided, have been refused;" which was negatived, and the Lord Chancellor's motion immediately carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, the lottery bill was read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

April 16.

Their Lordships having returned from Westminster-hall, a short debate took place respecting their devoting another day to the trial of Mr. Hastings before the Easter recess. A division took place; when the numbers were, for deferring the trial till after the recess 52, for proceeding to-morrow 4. A message was sent to inform the Commons, that they would proceed farther on Monday, the 28th of April.

In the Commons, the same day, the volunteer corps bill being returned from the Lords with an amendment, which allowed pay to the troops when embodied in their own counties, it was deemed a money clause; on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that it be taken into consideration this day two months; which was agreed to. He then brought in a new bill containing the necessary provisions; which was read the first time.

The report of the French corps bill having been brought up,

Messrs. Sheridan and Fox objected to an amendment of the Attorney-general, which left the oaths under which this force was to be attested at the discretion of his Majesty. This produced a very long conversation; at the conclusion of which, the House went through the different clauses with their several amendments. To that clause which provides that the establishment of these corps shall be during the war, Mr. Sheridan objected, as inconsistent with the provision of the mutiny bill, and not at all necessary to the purposes in view. He proposed, as an amendment, that the establishment should be annual. This produced

produced a conversation of some length; after which the House divided, for the amendment 29, against it 118.

H. OF LORDS.

April 17.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to 44 public and private bills.

Lord *Loughborough* presented a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors; which bill, he said, was in many respects a transcript of the bill of 1781, with this difference, that, in the former act, persons were restricted from its benefit who owed more than 500*l.*; whereas, in the present one, the sum was extended to 1000*l.* It was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 28th instant.

In the Commons, the same day, the volunteers bill went through the Committee, was afterwards reported, read the third time, and passed.

The motion was made for passing the foreign troop bill.

Mr. *Harrison* objected to the motion.

Mr. *Fox* expatiated against it.

Mr. *Dundas* was in favour of it.

Mr. *Burke*, with his usual eloquence, supported it.

Mr. *Sheridan* went largely against it.

Lord *Mulgrave* spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. *W. Smith* said a few words against the principles of the bill.

The question was then put, and carried without a division.

H. OF LORDS.

April 28.

Lord *Grenville* presented a message from the King, relative to a treaty with the King of Prussia. Ordered to be taken into consideration next day.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Dundas* presented a message from his Majesty, to the following effect: "That he had ordered to be read before the House, copies of the treaty of convention entered into at the Hague, in the course of the present month, between the minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty and those of the States General and the King of Prussia: that his Majesty relied on their assistance to enable him to fulfil the stipulation of the treaty, and to make provision for defraying the expences to be incurred in consequence." He then moved, that the message should be taken into considera-

tion in a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday.

Messrs. *Fox* and *Sheridan* objected to so early a day, and moved, that it be put off till Monday; which was negatived, and Mr. *Dundas's* motion was agreed to.

Ministry being called on to state some of the outlines of the treaty; the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that, by the treaty in question, his Prussian Majesty was bound to furnish, over and above his contingent troops, 30,000 men, to be employed for the defence of Holland, and the active operations of the war. For these, in the first instance, was to be paid the sum of 50,000*l.* per month, and also the sum of 100,000*l.* per month for bread and forage for the troops. The sum of 300,000*l.* was to be paid in order to put the forces into motion, and the sum of 100,000*l.* on their return. These two latter will be paid by the Dutch. Should the war last to the end of the present year, the proportion of expence to be incurred by this country under the present treaty would be 1,350,000*l.*

H. OF LORDS.

April 29.

The report of Howard's divorce bill being received, the Duke of *Bedford* proposed a clause, that 7,500*l.* should be settled as an annuity of 350*l.* per annum for the support of Mrs. Howard.

The Duke of *Norfolk* moved an amendment, to enable Mr. Howard to retain a sufficiency of the said 7,500*l.* for the purpose of defraying the law expences.

The House divided on this amendment, Non-contents 15, Contents 3.

The Duke of *Bedford* then moved another clause, by which an annuity of 150*l.* a year is settled on Mrs. Howard.

The D. of *Norfolk* opposed the clause.

The House divided; for the clause 15, against it 3.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Curwen* moved, "that the House be called over this day fortnight;" which was negatived. For the motion 19, against it 98.

H. OF LORDS.

April 30.

The order of the day being read, that all the Lords should be summoned to take his Majesty's message into consideration;

Lord

Lord Grenville opened the business by stating that, such was the situation of this country in the present contest, it required every exertion to counteract the designs of our enemies, &c.

Marquis of Lansdown answered his Lordship, and gave the motion his decided negative.

The Duke of Portland, Marquis Townshend, Earl Mansfield, Lord Hawkebury, and Lord Auckland, spoke in favour of the motion; Lord Lauderdale spoke against it.

The Lord Chancellor put the question on the motion for an address; when the House divided,

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(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, O&. 15.

SINCE you have inserted, in your May Magazine, the confutation of Dr. Fuerlich's account of the Poison Upas, or poison-tree of Java. I have read the whole narrative by Dr. F., at the end of Dr. Darwin's poem, intituled, "The Loves of the Plants." It bears such evident marks of invention and fiction, that one is surprized it could have gained the smallest degree of credit in this enlightened age. The world is, however, obliged to the correspondent who communicated to you the antidote to the poison.

There is nothing in the portrait of King William the Lion which speaks it of the high antiquity assigned to it by your correspondent L. p. 593. The earliest period it can claim may be of the 15th or 16th centuries, perhaps of the time when so many fictitious portraits of the kings, &c. of Scotland were drawn; perhaps coeval with the chain, which is a great falling-off from the time of Huwe the monk; for there is hardly a good one of the class in the whole kingdom. As to the dimensions of rooms in the different buildings, there is no comparative measure of them; and those at Hampton court certainly should not be brought into competition with those of earlier date.

It is now above three years since your correspondent ADJUTOR gave us hopes to expect an account, by Mr. Baldwin, of Roman buildings, &c. found at Bath, 1791 (see your vol. LXI. p. 103). Sir H. C. Englefield (in *Archæologia*, vol. X. p. 735) gave the only account of them, except the slight one in the newspapers at the time of discovery. Besides

the inscription on an altar, mentioned in your *Miscellany* and the *Archæologia*, it has been said there was another, on two fragments of a frieze, which have been thus variously read in two lines:

...ANDIVS LIGVR IUBENTE ARVSPICVM
COLLEGIO LONGA SERIE DEFOSSA
HANC ARDEM E NIMIA VETUSTATE LA-
BENTEM ILLIC INVENTA PEGVNIA
REFICI ET REPINGI CVRAVIT.

Or,

AVLVS CLAVDIVS LIGVRIVS SODALIS
ASCITVS FABROVM COLLEGIO LON-
GA SERIE
DEFOSSA HANC ARDEM E NIMIA VETUS-
TATE LABENTEM DE INVENTA ILLIC
PEGVNIA REFICI ET REPINGI CV-
RAVIT.

It is much to be wished that some of your correspondents would attempt a copy of the original, that one might be able to judge which of the two, or whether either of the readings, be right, as there is something novel in the construction of both.

P. 758, l. 10, 11, dele as repetition; and number the next page 759.

Your correspondent GRÆCULUS (p. 786) will find, in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 41. 618. the following additional particulars of Christopher Angel:—that he went, by the Bishop of Norwich's recommendation, to Cambridge, where he found relief, and studied in Trinity-college for near three years. About Whitsuntide, 1610, he journeyed to Oxford; was exhibited to there, and studied in Balliol college; did very good service among the young scholars in the university that were raw in the Greek tongue; and continued among them till the time of his death, Feb. 1. 1638, and was buried the next day in St. Ebbe's church there, leaving behind him the character of a pure Grecian, and an honest and barnless man. His "*Enchiridion*" falling into the hands of George Thelavius, a minister of Dantzick, was by him rendered into Latin, and learnedly noted, Francfort, 1655, 8vo, intituled, "*Status et Ritus Ecclesiæ Græcæ*." Whether he has an epitaph, or what it is, perhaps Mr. Guch can inform you.

M. GREEN (p. 791) will find an account of the Digby pedigree in Mr. Penman's "*Journey from Chester*," p. 328; that he had the use of it from his worthy friend and neighbour, Watkin Williams, esq; that it cost Sir Kenelm Digby 1200l.; consists of 589 vellum leaves, the first 165 ornamented with the coats of arms of the family and its allies, and

of all the tombs of the Digbys then extant, illuminated in the richest and most exquisite manner: the rest of the book is composed of grants, wills, and variety of other pieces, serving to illustrate the history of the family, drawn from the most authentic records; as the title sets forth. Mr. P. has given from it the will of Everard Digby, of Dry Stoke, dated in 1508.

If PHILOGOTHICUS (p. 802) will take the trouble of looking into Captain Grose's History of ancient Armour, pl. XXXI. he will there see the form of the *rest*, and in p. 45, note (1), it is described as "a kind of moveable iron bracket, fixed to the right side of the cuirass, for the purpose of supporting the lance. A figure of one may be seen in his miscellaneous plate."

It is not easy to say what Philogothicus means by his reference to the Peerage abut Robert Fitz Hammon, or [and] Robert the consul; for, though descended from the same family as the Granvilles, the latter bore very different arms.

The term *Sufflue* (p. 617), though not itself in the Glossary, is derived from a verb and noun, which are there: *sufflare* appodiare, fulcire; and *sufflumen* aminiculum, sustentaculum, appay. I cannot find this *support* applied to any particular purpose, and still less to an organ. Nor do I discover the use of *clarion* in this sense. Rests, therefore, applied to an organ, must mean stops.

If your correspondent has an opportunity of looking at the portrait of Arthur of Bretagne, earl of Richemont, constable of France, afterwards duke of Bretagne, third of the name, in Lobineau's Histoire de Bretagne, l. 665, he will see a rest on the right breast of his armour, exactly like that which is engraved in the History of Luton (Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, VIII. p. 47), from the windows of the North chapel of Luton church, and which, if placed perpendicularly, would answer to the *bracket* in the Granville arms.

Mr. Edmondson gives the Grenville arms, three clarions, or *horsemen's rests*. He adds, in his Glossary, v. *Rests*,

"Rests, or Clarion. Writers differ much concerning the use of this figure; some assert it to be the *rest* in which tilting spears were fixed when carried on horseback; others as strongly affirm it to be an ancient wind instrument, and call it the *clarion*."

V. *Clarion*, he says, "A kind of shrill

trumpet. In heraldic language it is also called a *rest*." His figure of it is very unusual, except it be a fistula, or pipe.

In your vol. XIII. p. 610, you tell us, that John Dean was rewarded for saving the East-India ship *Stillex*. Be so good as to inform us when and how that ship was in danger of being lost.

I wish your correspondents would give us chapter and verse for assertions so positive as that of CANDIDE respecting the Earl of Warren being a licenser of beer-houses (p. 797). They should prove that such licences were required; and that the Crown grants the exclusive privilege of issuing, and likewise tell us how.

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN, O.S. 16.

PERMIT me to correct a few errors of one of your correspondents.

P. 711. Handsworth is only two miles nearly North of Birmingham.

Col. 2, l. 7. The North aisle should have been South aisle. The monument there described stood formerly in another place, and was removed when the present pulpit was erected. Instead of lying East and West, it lies North and South. On the stone on which the arms are cut are the initials W. S. and date 1570. The skeleton, as it is called, is not at the foot of the tomb, but at the side, and represents a person much emaciated, and nearly naked.

L. 31. The tablet is a monument with an inscription to the memory of William Brearly, gent. Arms: Az. a cross potent Gules; and no other charge in the shield except a fleur-de-lis (I think) on the dexter quarter.

L. 37, read John Piddock.

L. 45. The name of *John Fulnetby* is plainly to be read on the monument.

P. 713, l. 37 and 44, read, a bend between a rose and fleur-de-lis instead of two roses.

P. 714. R. G. is wrong in his orthography of *Walshall* and *Willenbail*; and his account of the roads erroneous, as Shrewsbury is not more than 30 miles from Wolverhampton. Though his knowledge of *Walshall* is probably no more than his passing through it in his way from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, he might easily have recollected that it is not paved at all in the carriage-way the whole length of the town, which is more than half a mile, King-street, Fountain-street, Ablewell-street, Bridge-street, and Park-street, being under the superintendance of the commissioners

commissioners of the turnpike-roads. Therefore, if such places are not paved at all, they cannot be *ill-paved*. As to the other streets, they are as well paved as in most places. He also mistakes in saying that the meeting-house is at the end of the town; for, there is a long street between it and the town's end. He says that Willenhall is similar to Walsall; but I do not know in what respect, it having no resemblance in size, situation, or manufactures, which at Willenhall are chiefly locks; whereas the principal grade of Walsall is buckle-making, a business so much injured by the vile fashion of wearing shoe strings and slippers, that many of the workmen are out of employ. The town is become a great thoroughfare of late between Birmingham and Stafford since a new road has been made over Cannock wood, which makes the distance two miles shorter through Walsall than the other road through Wolverhampton. Many carriages of the nobility and gentry, as well as stage-coaches, pass through the town.

I forbear to give any farther account of the place, as I make no doubt it will be done in a proper manner by Mr. Shaw in his intended County History, he being enabled to do it from personal inspection; and to him I leave it.

Your correspondent says, the old church at Wolverhampton has a spire, which is a mistake; and he never mentions the new church there (an elegant and commodious structure, erected about 30 years since), in which there is an excellent organ, built by the famous Harris (in the time of Charles II.) for the Temple church at London, and afterwards set up in Christ church cathedral in Dublin, where it stood more than half a century. Wolverhampton is now nearly twice as large and populous as it was in 1751.

E. G.

Mr. URBAN, O&A. 11.

IN your last, p. 784, a. l. 12, r. "While on this subject." L. 16, r. *Ἐπειτα*. L. 18, r. *σοφιστικῶς*; 19, r. *μυθῶς*. L. 34, "Abon Hassan;" 45, "Sinbad." Col. 2, l. 53, r. "to that in *China*."

P. 794. I cannot but wonder that your intelligent correspondent A. K. should think "it not easy to say why" Dr. Watts did not translate the 108th Psalm, when the Doctor has inserted the following note (which is still to be found in all the large editions of his Psalms) between the 107th and 109th

Psalms, viz. "The 108th Psalm is formed out of the 57th and 60th, therefore I have omitted it."

P. 800. May I be permitted to suggest to your respectable correspondent R. G. a doubt whether the first of the 13 quarterings here given be not *Grafton*; Party per saltire Sable and Ermine, a lion rampant Or? The second is *Talbot*; and the 6th, I fancy, *Troutbeck*; the stirrups at the head are *Cyffard* of Chillington, Staffordshire.

P. 801. The vicar of Albrighton is Henry Binfield, M. A. vicar also of Middleton, alias Long-Parish, in Hants, and formerly master of an academy at West End, Hampstead.

P. 809. Mr. Brand died the 21st of February last, as may be seen in your Obituary for the following month.

P. 836. In the critique upon Mr. Herdis's Critical Remarks, let the period after the words "at large" be converted into a comma, and let a period be inserted after the words "upon other passages."

P. 836, b. The Electress Palatine was married Jan. 17, 1742 (not 1779), being the day on which she attained the age of 21 years. She died, if my account be right, Aug. 17. E.

Mr. URBAN, O&A. 20.

P 779, col. 2, ll. 20, 34. Viator speaks "most provokingly" of the ladies.

lb. l. 19, for "cohors" r. "choros."

P. 780. If Dr. Johnson were now alive, he would be induced, I imagine, to revoke his opinion respecting the encouragement of agriculture. See his "Universal Visitor," p. 211.

P. 802. Q. X. brings to my mind a painter's bill I saw some time ago in the West to the following purport, viz.

"Mr. —, Churchwarden, to — Dr.

"To mending the Command-*L. s. d.*
ments, altering the Belief, and making a new Lord's Prayer

1 1 0"

P. 808, l. 4, r. "nefarious practices."

P. 824, col. 2, l. 53, r. "thankful."

P. 834, l. penult. I rather think you ought to read "Thomas *Dunbam* (not *Dunborne*) Whitaker."

P. 856, col. 2, "the Rev. *Thomas Seddon*." P. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 9.

IN what sermon is there this passage? "The womb of Nature is the store-house whence the Almighty Maker of Things makes his distribution among his creatures."

Q.

362. The

162. *The Description of Greece.* By Pausanias. Translated from the Greek, with Notes, in which much of the Mythology of the Greeks is unfolded from a Theory which has been for many Ages unknown; and illustrated with Maps and Views, elegantly engraved. In Three Volumes.

PAUSANIAS is supposed to have lived in the reigns of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. He travelled not only through Greece, Macedonia, and Italy, but through the greatest part of Asia, as far as the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, and visited Jordan and the Dead Sea. In the present work he has, "with the most consummate accuracy and diligence, given an account of the temples and remarkable buildings, the statues and festivals, the games and sacred offerings, the mutations of empires, and the illustrious transactions of kings, in every part of Greece. He has, besides, given a concise history of some of the most eminent warriors, and related some of the most interesting battles of former times. As he was a man pious too, though not in conjunction with philosophy, he every where discovers a mind impressed with a sense of the highest duties, and shews himself to be one to whom, in the language of the emperor Julian, "it appeared more proper to give credit to cities in certain historical particulars, than to the *vehemently wise*, whose little soul is indeed acute, but beholds nothing with a vision healthy and sound." Hence he is careful in noticing the punishment with which impiety is frequently attended in the present life, and the remarkable manner in which oracular predictions have been verified. In this last particular, indeed, his book may be considered as a treasure of popular evidence for the truth of his religion. For, if it be but once admitted that such oracles were given, and that such events afterwards happened, as are here related, to which these oracles referred, it is impossible that such a regular series of predictions should, in so many instances, have been accomplished by any casual concurrence of circumstances, or any tricks of fraudulent priests. In short, the philosopher and the naturalist, the poet and the painter, the statuary and the architect, the geographer and the antiquary, may find in this work an ample fund of solid instruction and refined amusement; for, Pausanias had the art of aptly uniting conciseness with accuracy, and the marvellous of venerable traditions and mystic fables with all the simplicity of unadorned description. Yet, notwithstanding these excellences, his language is in-

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elegant through its abruptness, and intricate through the peculiarity of construction with which it abounds. Indeed the obscurity of his diction is so great, that he may perhaps be considered as the most difficult author to translate of any in the Greek language, for his meaning is frequently, on this account, inaccessible to the most consummate verbalists, and can only be penetrated by one who is in the habit of understanding words by things, as well as things by words." The translator of such an author has a claim to lenity from the liberal reader, as he has been under the necessity of composing the whole of this work in the space of ten months. He assures us, this translation is not made from the Latin, French, Italian*, or any other language but the Greek. That it is not from the Latin, any one but the malevolent critic may be convinced by comparing it with the Greek; and that it is not from any living language is no less certain; for, as those acquainted with him well know, he neither understands, nor desires to understand, any modern tongue but the English." With respect to the notes, his principal design in composing them was to prevent the knowledge of the antient theology from being entirely lost: "and to accomplish this, I have unfolded in them a theory which seems, for many ages, to have been entirely unknown. It is true, indeed, that the authors from whom the theological and mythological information which the notes contain is derived, i. e. the latter Platonists, are considered, by verbal critics and sophistical priests, as fanatics and corruptors of their master's doctrine. But, whatever weight the opinions of men of this description may have with the vulgar, the discerning and liberal reader well knows that the former of these never read a book but in order to make different readings of words in it; and that the latter wilfully pervert the meaning in some places, and ignorantly in others, of every valuable author, whether antient or modern. Let the liberal reader too consider that the latter Platonists had, most probably, a traditional knowledge of some leading parts of their philosophy; that they had books to consult, which are now lost; and that they are acknowledged to have been men of great

* The first translation of Pausanias into any modern language was into Italian, by Alfonso Bonacciuoli, at Mantua, 1593, 4to. He had translated Strabo, 1562; and his versions of both these authors come nearer the original than that of Abbé Gedeon, Amsterdam, 1733; 4 vols. 12mo.

genius

genius and profound erudition, even by those who read without thinking, and by those who read but to censure and pervert. As my intention, therefore, in the notes was to unfold and propagate the wisdom of the antients with all the ability I was capable of exerting, and in as capital a manner as opportunity and the size of the work would permit, I have been sparing in philosophical and historical information: yet, notwithstanding this, I have given a large, and, I presume, a satisfactory account of the perpetual lamps of the antients, and a curious history of human bones of prodigious magnitude, which have been discovered, from Phlegon Trallion; and have, from antient authorities, explained two or three passages in the Iliad, which have been misunderstood by all modern commentators and translators of that incomparable work. To the reader who is not satisfied with this, I shall only observe, that it is neither safe nor honourable to descend from philosophy to philology; and that it would be as absurd to expect that a man, who has given himself up to the embraces of the former, should associate much with the latter, as that the eye, which has often beheld with rapture the costly rooms of some magnificent palace, should frequently delight to view the narrowest and the least conspicuous of its avenues." The Oracles are translated into prose only because the translator considers them as invaluable pieces of composition; in the translation of which, every word ought, as much as possible, to be preserved from the obscure and profound meaning with which every word is pregnant, which it is impossible to effect by poetical version into any modern language. "Some fashionable readers will, I doubt not, think that my translation abounds too much with connective particles. To such I shall only observe, that beauty in every composite consists in the apt connexion of its parts with each other, and is consequently greater where the connexion is more profound. It is on this account that the sound of the voice in singing is more pleasing than in discourse, because in the former it is more connected than in the latter; that a palace is more beautiful than a rude heap of stones, a kingdom than a democracy; and, in short, whatever is orderly and regular than whatever is disordered and confused. In the present age, indeed, it cannot be an object of wonder that books are composed with scarcely any connective par-

ticles, when men of all ranks are seized with the mania of lawless freedom, bear indignantly all restraint, and are endeavouring to introduce the most dire disorder by subverting subordination, and thus destroying the bond by which alone the parts of society can be peaceably held together. Of the truth of this observation the French at present are a remarkable example, among whom a contempt of orderly connexion has produced nothing but anarchy and uproar, licentious liberty and barbaric rage, all the darkness of atheism, and all the madness of democratic power." Mr. T's English readers will tell him that the connective particles are most awkwardly and unconnectingly introduced in his work, though not so in the original; and that his translation in general is much too literal.

"To critics in general I shall make a declaration similar to that which I have elsewhere given: that I shall pay no attention whatever to criticisms that are merely the result of ignorance; but, if I find them attended with malevolence, I shall not fail to expose the baseness of such species of composition in a copious appendix to my next publication: and, would every author, whose labours have been infamously abused, adopt this plan, he would, either by intimidating such literary bullies, secure himself from their attacks in future, or render them the scorn and derision of every man of discernment and worth."

By this time it is probable our readers have discovered that the translator of Pausanias is the same with the translator of the Commentaries of Proclus, noticed in our vol. LIX. p. 434. With the same view of explaining and restoring Pagan theology, Mr. Taylor has published translations of the Cratylus, Phaedo, Parmenides, and Timæus, of Plato; of Sallust on the Gods, and of the emperor Julian's oration to the Sun, and to the mother of the Gods; and a dissertation on the Eleusinian and Bacchic mysteries. With what view such explanations are introduced in notes on Pausanias, where they are least necessary, may easily be seen. Thus on his description of Jupiter's statue holding a victory and a spear, we have a long dis-

* There is a singular typographical blunder in the beginning of the notes. The third volume of Pausanias' description concludes with p. 217: but on the back of that page is printed p. 222, which is the fourth page of the notes; the whole of these P being, by a mistake of the workmen, transposed at the press.

cussion on the "first subsistence" of Jupiter, as the Demiurgus or artificer of the world; whence he is received into all the following orders of gods; whence there are various Jupiters, who preside over the different parts of the universe, and are all suspended from the first Jupiter, the Demiurgus. The same must be understood of every other divinity, considered according to his *highest subsistence*; viz. that various other divinities, of the same characteristics, proceed from him into the different parts of the world; and, if the reader carefully attends to this theory when he reads Homer, or the fables of any other ancient theological poet, and is able to apply it properly, he will find that the theology of the ancients is founded on a theory no less *beautifully connected* than *astonishingly profound*; no less *enchanting* than *scientific*; no less *true* than *marvellous* and *mystic*." We hope Mr. T. will acquit Mr. Urban's Reviewers of *Malvolence*, and *pity* their *Ignorance*, if they declare themselves insensible to the beauty, and incapable of comprehending the depths, of Ancient Theology. The cause of this may be, either that our *prejudices* are not entirely *destroyed*, or that we cannot find a middle course between those who, on the one hand, would plunge us into the mysticism of Paganism, and those who, on the other, would teach us to renounce Christianity because it has something in its composition which no divine revelation can be without, certain articles as inexplicable to human comprehension as others in natural philosophy. We must therefore be content with adhering to that last best declaration of the will of God to man; in which man is as fully informed in every particular essential to his nature, his duty, and his happiness, as his limited and depraved understanding can comprehend; and, at all events, more so than he will be by the absurdities and incoherences of abstruse metaphysical fables and jargon, which want the aid of so much grossness and sensuality to make it comprehensible by common understandings.

As a specimen of Mr. T's notes, and of his want of candour, we shall present the reader with the turn he gives to the fable of the Minotaur, from the manuscript commentary of Olympiodorus on Plato's Gorgias. "The Minotaur signifies the savage passions which our nature contains; the thread which Ariadne gave to Theseus a certain divine power conjoined with our nature; and the la-

byrinth, the obliquity, and abundant variety of life. Theseus therefore, being one of the most excellent characters, vanquished this impediment, and freed others together with himself." This he prefers to the construction of the Abbé Banier, who, with all the *lawless levity* of a Frenchman, and in the true spirit of a Catholic divine, says, that the Minotaur, with Pasiphaë and the rest of the fable, contain nothing but an intrigue of the queen of Crete with a captain named Taurus, and the artifice of Dædalus only a sly confidence. And in this impudent manner he explains the most celebrated fables of antiquity, making them more ridiculous than the riddles composed by the ingenious Mr. Newbery for children.

As nothing in these mystical notes (which almost overwhelm the entertaining writer) detracts from the intrinsic merit of Pausanias as an informing *topographer*, and perhaps one of the first of that class among the ancients, at least who has come down to our times (though, if we mistake not, his authenticity has been impugned), we shall proceed to a review of the translation, which has hitherto been among the *desiderata* of classical literature in this country.

Whether Mr. T. is to be commended for such a strict abstinence from every preceding translator may be doubted. His own version is stiff and literal, without conveying the original meaning. Thus, who would discover that the statues of the *Surnames* are the statues of those heroes whose names the Athenians gave to their tribes? It is true the original word is *ωνωνυμοι*; but the Latin is "ducum *unde tribus appellata* sunt;" and, though this has been explained in p. 19, yet *surnames* can never convey the sense of *ωνωνυμοι*, which should rather be translated "those from whom the tribes were surnamed;" the person *giving*, as well as the person *receiving*, a name being equally intended by *ωνωνυμοι*, which here has the first of these senses.

P. 21. Archias was a native of Thurium.

Ανδρα ΑΦΕΙΑΝΕ Ισπικονια εις πολιοιτηαν is too closely rendered "a man who applies himself *without parsimony* to the government of a republic;" rather, a man who gives himself unre-servedly. — *Μεωδεις καλος τιλωησαι* is likewise rendered "and his days *with solicity*."

P. 47. "There is a temple of the Dioscuri, in which they are *behold* standing."

P. 49. "A statue which deserves to be *inspired*." *Θιας αξιω.*

Ibid. "In the same *ambit*." *Παρθολος.*

P. 52. "What I am now going to relate is not *so delightful* to the ear as wonderful to behold." *Ακουσαι μιν ουχ ομοιως επαυλων, Θαυμα ιδωσι.*

P. 65. The Athenian *ταυιρ*, and the tower of the Athenians (p. 70) is the *Acropolis*. So also the *Acropolis* of the Phliasiars (p. 171). Both are the citadel.

P. 73. "The *history* of the Athenians called to mind the deeds of their ancestors." Here the translator follows the Latin and French version; for the Greek is only *αυδας ου πολλους.*

P. 85. "Bacchus the *Liberator*." *Ελευθεριως.* If this means *Deliverer*, why not translate it so, and not prefer Xylander's Latin name? If it be derived from a place, why not say *Eleutherens*, or *Eleutheræan*?

P. 86. "Theſſalian *knights*." Is not *ιππων βορσμεν*?

P. 88. *Οι περι Κορινθου πασαντες*, is, those that *fell*, not *perished*, at Corinth.

P. 93. *Splendour-bearing Diana* [*Σπλασφορον*] is rather *luminous*.

P. 95. *Δουλοι* is *slaves*, not *servants*.

P. 97. "Stony mangers of the horses of Artaphanes, and in the stone vestiges of a tent." *Θαινας λιθον*, mangers of stone; *και σημια εν περιαι; σκηνης*, and traces of a tent *on* the rocks.

The note in p. 101, about men worshipped as gods after their death, ascribing the heroic age to one of those "fertile periods wherein men, transcending the herd of mankind, both in practical and intellectual virtue, abounded on the earth," as well as men and animals of monstrous properties, opposed to the sterile period, and these two periods depending on the different circulations of the heavens, is truly laughable.

P. 105, for *Cryon* read *Geryon*.

P. 163. *Θιος χειραυτης αυλον και χειραυτης*. *Divinity* destroyed it by lightning.

P. 187. *Affimilate* for *compare*.

P. 233. Though Pausanias says Homer was deprived of his sight, he ascribes it to *hard fortune*; and says not a word of Helen's being accessory to it; Mr. T. therefore exceeds his commission by accounting for it *Platonically*, and making a plain tale unnecessarily marvellous. "Fables," in his opinion,

"intend to signify by Helen all the beauty subsisting about generation, for which there is a perpetual battle of souls, till the more intellectual, having vanquished the more irrational forms of life, return to that place from which they originally came. But, according to some, the period of their circulation about sensible forms consists of 10,000 years; since 1000 years produce one ambit, as of one year. For 9 years therefore, i. e. for 9000 years, souls revolve about generation; but in the 10th, having vanquished all the barbaric tumults, they are said to have returned to their paternal habitations." According to this free-masonry we may expect some future Mr. T, at a proper interval, will give a mystical explanation of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Mickle's *Lusid*, or Pope's *Rape of the Lock*. Of the same complexion is the next note about an intellectual eye strong enough to perceive that *all things sympathize with all*; which, if it has any meaning at all, must be left to Platonists to find out.— One more sample will suffice. "Bacchus is the immediate or *proximately exempt* producing cause of the Titans, or ultimate artificers of things, and Semelæ the divinity of sublimary fire, suspended from Bacchus."

It is curious to see the defence of the Pagan oracles, which, it is admitted, ceased when the Christian religion made its appearance; not because they were the tricks of designing priests, or the effect of the influence of evil spirit, but because they were produced by divine influence, and ceased when the Christian religion appeared; "because the parts of the earth in which the oracles were given *then became too impure* to receive the prophetic inspiration." "It is only because the eye is dreadfully blinded by the darkness of *perfect* atheism, which has now spread itself among all ranks of men, that men suspect a collusion *in general* in the ancient oracles." III. 364.

P. 279. We have four asterisks, as if something was wanting; but, though our translator thus adopts the opinion of Kuhnus, who wished for an opportunity of consulting the MSS. in the King of France's library to supply the defect, he is silent about it; nor can we find where the defect lies. Pausanias opens his *Laconics* with saying that, after passing by the *Hermæ*, *Laconia* presents itself to view; and immediately passes to the history of that country, which occupies the first ten chapters of his

his Laconics. After which, he resumes the topographical description of the country. We cannot see what intermediate paragraph was necessary.

P. 311. Amycla *subverted* by the Dorians, is, Amycla destroyed by the Dorians.—Pausanias says, *αἰνὴ ἐλκυσίας*; Mr. T. explains, *intellect* is of an *elevating* nature. Reviewers will smile here. Which is the most probable, let the reader judge.

P. 345. "Glaucus was much superior to his father in piety to the Gods. For, when in the temple of Jupiter, on the summit of Ithome, no honours were paid to the Gods by the Dorians, except by the familiars of Polycæon and Messene. Glaucus ordered that he should be venerated, was the first that sacrificed to Machæon the son of Esculapius, in Gerenia, &c." The passage is one of the most perplexed in Pausanias, and may be thus rendered: "For, the temple of Jupiter, on the top of Ithome, not having any honours from the Dorians, or except, or without (*ἀντ*), from the family or descendants of Polycæon and Messene, Glaucus was the person who ordered that they should be worshiped. The Dorians invaded the territory first occupied by Polycæon and his wife Messene, and neglected the worship of Jupiter at Ithome, which seems to have been paid only by the friends or descendants of Polycæon and Messene, Glaucus therefore ordered that worship should be paid to *them* also. Gedoyn translates it more paraphrastically: "Polycæon and Messene had already received the worship and ceremonies of the great goddesses at Andania*, Glaucus established the worship of Jupiter among the Dorians, after having built a temple to him on Mount Ithome †." Amasæus renders it, "There being no worship paid in the temple of Jupiter on Ithome to Pausanias and Messene, Glaucus ordered that worship should be paid to them."

P. 390. "Adæmon shewed Aristomenes a passage by which he might make his escape." Ο δαίμων is *the Deity*, not a particular dæmon, and answers to αἰνὴ ΘΕΟΥ afterwards; which Mr. T. ren-

ders "without the interference of a divine power" (p. 391).

Mr. T. supposes the Arabians translated Pausanias, and borrowed from the adventures of Aristomenes in the cave those of Sinbad the sailor in the Arabian Nights Entertainments.

Vol. II.

"Prior and posterior Eliacs," we think, would have been better rendered "Eliacs, books I. and II."

P. 31. In the description of the statue of Jupiter at Elis there is a passage which has puzzled the critics; Mr. T. not professing to explain any verbal difficulties in his original, passes it by. The words are, *Ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ βάθρου τοῦ θεοῦ τι ἀνιχνόλος καὶ ΟΡΟΣ ἄλλος κοσμος παρὶ τὸν Δία*. "In the base which supports the throne and the mountain, other ornaments are placed about Jupiter." By this it should seem as if Jupiter's throne was fixed on a *mountain*; and the correction of Kuhniius, *παρὸς* for *ορος*, is certainly harsh. Gedoyn gets over the difficulty by translating it "le pèdestal qui soutient toute cette masse."

P. 37. "Evident tokens exist at present of Tantalus and Pelops having brought a colony into Greece." "Of the residence of Tantalus and Pelops among us" is the original; *παρὸς ἡμῖν*. Amasæus translates it "*in Græciam*;" as if he had read *παρὸς Ἑλλήσιν*; whereas it rather refers to the country of Pausanias, which was Asia Minor; and this agrees with his argument.

P. 40. The account of the several altars at Olympia has occasioned much perplexity. The Greek runs thus: *Θυουσι δὲ Ἐρεϊα μὲν Πρωῆν, δευτέρω δὲ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ Διι, οἷσις ἐπὶ τῶν βωμῶν τῶν ἐνὸς τοῦ ἰαοῦ Τεϋῖα δὲ ἐπὶ ἐνὸς βωμοῦ καὶ αὐτῆ καθῆσθαι ἢ ζυσιὰ παμπόλια Ἀρλεμίδι θυουσι δὲ Ἀθηνᾶ ἐκτὰ Ἐρσανῶ*. "They first of all sacrifice to Vesta, in the next place to Olympian Jupiter, and these two altars are within the temple; in the third place to Mercury; in the fourth place to Minerva; in the fifth place to Diana; and in the sixth place to Er-gane." Gedoyn, following the scholiast in Pindar, Olymp. VI. makes six altars to two ve deities, two deities to an altar. Pausanias enumerates but six altars, and as many deities. The two first are to Vesta (perhaps the scholiast's *Rhea*) and Jupiter Olympius: on the inner altars for οἷσις we may read ΘΥΟΪΣ; the third and similar sacrifice is offered on the altar

* Of this, however, there is no evidence in Pausanias; nor does one see where Gedoyn got his *great goddesses*, from whom he transfers the worship afterwards ordered to be paid to Polycæon and Messene.

† It rather appears, from Pausanias, that this temple was there earlier.

altar of Mercury or Apollo: for *εως* read *Ερμειος*, or *Απολλωνιος*, or *Ερμειος*; και *Απολλωνιος*; the fifth to Diana; the sixth to Minerva Ergane: the fourth is to be supplied with *Bacchus* and *the Graces*. We should have corrected the fifth, *Αρτεμιδι ΚΑΙ ΑΛΦΕΙΩ*, but that these two are mentioned below as having one common altar. Gedoyn has supplied the passage from Pindar's Scholiast.

P. 53. *Γεβηπλις δε και εις τουτοις* is not "On these there is the following epigram."

P. 99. "Darius, the bastard son of Artaxerxes, dethroned the legitimate son of Artaxerxes. The name of this son is, in Pausanias, *Ιουσαιος*, which should be corrected *Ουδατος*, from Diodorus Siculus in Palmerius.

Ibid. "The top of the cavern had some wide gaps."

P. 117. As an instance how little regard Mr. T. pays to criticism, take his note concerning the 123 Olympiad to the 126th with Palmerius.

P. 119. The negative particle is omitted. "These cites the decree which was passed by the common consent of the Arcadians regularly comprehended," should be "comprehended *not*," as in the original, *ΟΥ περιεχει*.

P. 141. O. 20, l. 20, add after "god" "and offers cakes kneaded with honey."

P. 154. "The Athletæ exercise themselves in wrestling in this inclosure, and such as being at leisure from wrestling contend with foster coats of mail." *Αθληται εν ΠΑΡΑΛΙΕΟΝΤΑΣ εις*; not yet fit for wrestling, or perhaps for boxing, by the mistake of one word for another.

P. 215. It was not the king's daughter but the king himself who gave his daughter in marriage, ο *την θυγατρα αυτου*; that committed the act of violence there mentioned on his person.

P. 245. "It is evident that this temple was dedicated at first to Iphigenia." As we have no evidence that Iphigenia was deified, it seems more proper to read *αφ' Ιφισια* than *Ιφισιας*, making Iphigenia the dedicatrix or builder of the temple to Diana, than the temple erected or dedicated by any other person to Iphigenia. Her statue being in the temple is no objection to this interpretation; and the Italian translator of Pausanias is of the same opinion.

P. 251. "One of these (rivers) which flows to Ægira is called Crisus, from the Titan of his name. But that which,

descending from the mountain Sipylus, flows to Hermus is called *Allus*." For *Αλλος* Palmerius reads *ΑΛλος*; and then it should be translated "as is that which descending from Mount Sipylus," &c.

P. 255. "The divine nature is no longer produced out of the human; or, in other words, men are no longer gods." This is a paraphrastic translation of *Θεος ειναι ουδεις εις ελ ανθρωπων*.

Note on p. 238. "*Earthquakes, war, pestilence; famines*, and other contingencies, are employed by divinity as the lesser means of purifying parts of the earth; the greater means are *deluges* and *conflagrations*." It seems as if the greater and lesser means are here inverted; and it is not easy to say what is meant by *conflagrations*.

P. 270. *Crude tiles* are more properly *unbaked bricks*.

P. 273. "There is a Vesta called common, of a round figure, and in which Autonoe, the daughter of Cepheus, is reported to be interred. There is a pillar *over the tomb*, and a horseman on the pillar; this man is Gryllus, the son of Xenophon." Το *μεν ΕΣΤΙΝ κελουμνη κωνη περιφερει σχημα εχουσα. Αυλονω δε αυτου ελεγθη κοιθαι την Κηφειω. Το δε ερηη το εφισται καθ' αυτην επτωις επισφαιμιος εν ενι τη ερηη. It may be doubted whether Autonoe, or rather Antinoe, lies *under* the Vesta. The last paragraph should be translated a horseman carved on the pillar, Gryllus the son of Xenophon; otherwise it might seem as if Pausanias gave the words of the inscription under the statue.*

P. 285. "The road is again *bisected*;" rather, "*again divides*."

P. 287. Pausanias says, a brass statue was not dedicated by Ulysses; because "in those times they did not know how to make statues of solid brass, but fabricated them *from lamine, one over another, similar to the manner in which a garment is woven*." Pausanias' words, *Ου γαρ ποτε του χαλκου τα ασλαματα δια παλιος επισταις ελτασασθαι καθ' αυτην ελφαιμιωις*; convey a meaning directly opposite; that statues of brass were not then made like garments, of *one piece*, but *piece-meal*; and so he describes that of Jupiter at Sparta (Lac. c. 18), the limbs formed separate, and fastened on with nails.

P. 316. "Except the Lycosurense and Trapezuntii, who revolted from the Athenians, &c. Pausanias mentions two other people, the *Tricoloni* and the *Lyceati*;

ceati; but these are omitted in the Latin, though adopted by the French translator.

P. 337. *Εξης δε εστιν* (μοι δοκι) *καλουμενος*, does not seem to express. "It appears to me that formerly there were other towns *after* these;" and *Και τοις Παιειν* *Αρκαδιαι εναι την χωραν φασιν ενλαθα*, is an unusual construction for "It is universally agreed that all these places belong to the Arcadians." Perhaps we should change *τοις πασι* into *παλαπασιν*, or *πασιν* alone, or *φασιν* into *φαινισαι*.

P. 343. "I am afraid of disclosing the name of Despoina to the uninitiated." *Εδισσα* will relate to Pausanias; but, if it relate to Homer, it should be written *οδισσι*. If *γραφειν* means only simply to *write*, Pausanias has got over his scruples. If to *explain*, neither he nor Homer have done so much.

P. 356. "I sacrificed to her p'anted trees." *Τα τε απο των διδωρι ημερων τα τε αλλα*, is, the produce of planted or cultivated trees, and other things.—Wool full of the *foldes* of sheep; why not the *dirt* of sheep?

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P. 57. Hercules tied the horses *under* the chariots. *ΥΠΟ τοις αμασι*.

Ibid. "Prior to the Theban kings, indeed, no one was acquainted with the meaning of the Oracle, and these in succession unfolded it to each other." *Επισταθαι δε πριν τους βασιλιας ουδεν αλλον η το μαντισμα* is, literally, Before the kings, no other persons knew (the meaning of) the Oracle. It cannot mean, as Amaseus and Gedoyn say, that "the kings referred themselves to the Oracle, and accounted nothing certain but what came from it" Sphinx, the favourite daughter of Laius, was entrusted by her father with the oracle which Cadmus brought from Thebes; and none of his sons having knowledge of it except Oedipus by a dream, she puzzled all of them who applied to her, till she found his acquaintance with it, which secured to him the succession. Pausanias therefore means to say, that none but the legitimate branches of the royal family knew there was an oracle, which was a kind of shibboleth for the succession. The natural sons of Laius could not guess at it. How much more natural is the historical explanation of Sphinx, that she was the natural daughter of Laius, than that she means the

phantasy in man, and *ether* in the universe! Let us apply the same key by which Mr. T. would unlock the fabulous history of Greece to Rome, or later periods, and see what work would be made.

P. 111. "A marine man," *ανη θαλασσιος*, "who covered seven acres," could not be an *officer of marines*, as Gedoyn translates it, but a sea-monster. Mr. T. supposes "the great *curtblindness* of the *prudence* of Tityrus is implied by his being extended over nine acres of ground." When he piques himself in his preface on having given a curious history of human bones of prodigious magnitude, that have been found, he should have illustrated them with better authority than Phlegon Traillianus.

P. 113. *Διθαι λολαδαι σισαριμιτοι*, are stones gathered together on an heap, an exact heap of stones, and not "*salee* stones piled in an heap."

The confusion of Delphi, the people of Delphos, and Delphos for Delphi, the city, might easily have been prevented. Delphi is certainly the name of the city, and Delphians of the people. In the Greek, *Δελφοι* is the place, and *Δελφοι*, *Δελφοι*, inhabitant or inhabitants of it.

P. 125. *Θισωροι* are persons sent out on discovery, or to make enquiry at the oracle, improperly translated *speculators*.

P. 177. The sons of Atreus administer the oath to Ajax. *Αισυλα εξορκουσι*. Amaseus renders it as Mr. T.; but Gedoyn, *relays Ajax from his oath*, which he had offered to make by way of exculpation concerning his violence to Cassandra.

Ibid. "That the whole picture might correspond to the tomb of Neoptolemus." *Οτι υπερ του Νεοπτολεμου του ταφου η γραφη παση ιμαλλι αυτη γινεσισθαι*. Gedoyn supposed this painting was moveable, and to be put in the tomb of Neoptolemus. Pausanias seems only to mean, that, as the tomb was just by the painting, it had a particular reference to it.

These specimens may suffice of the manner in which this translation is executed. Had Mr. T. bestowed a little more attention to criticism, he would have given a more improved edition of his author, whose style is singular and brief, and has suffered by transcribers, as well as have rendered his own book more an English classic, by a more pleasant and unaffected style.

The plates are copies from Stuart of the temple of Jupiter Olympus, the temple

temple of the Winds (not described by Pausanias), the Ionic temple on the Ilissus (which we suppose Mr. T. takes for that of Diana the huntress*), the monument of Lycerates, commonly called the lantern of Demosthenes (not in Pausanias), the Doric portico.

163. *A Specimen of a Commentary on Shakspeare; containing, I. Notes on As You Like It; II. An Attempt to explain and illustrate various Passages on a new Principle of Criticism, derived from Mr. Locke's Doctrine of the Association of Ideas.*

MR. Walter Whiton, who addresses his readers from Clare-hall, tells them, he has laboured with considerable diligence to convince at once the reader and the commentator that the store of knowledge are not ultimately exhausted in the elucidations of Shakspeare, and that he may be tempted to proceed in the research, and enlarge the boundaries of his specimen. In the attempt to explain and illustrate various passages on a new principle of criticism he has endeavoured to unfold the secret and subtle operations of Genius from the most indubitable doctrine in the theory of metaphysics. He refers to Mr. Malone's edition, which he considers as forming a distinguished era in the study of Shakspeare.

We cannot subscribe to Mr. W's emendation, "Here feel we not the penalty of Adam," instead of "Here feel we but," &c.; the poet intending to shew that they felt only the alteration of seasons, the effect of his curse, which they had hardly time to attend to in the hurry and pomp of courts. Again, *O Jupiter!* is certainly a mere exclamation, not yet out of fashion, and not more connected with *Joviality* than *Joviality* with *Jupiter* or *Jove*; nor is *queary* to be changed into *merry*. It is immaterial whether we read *tune* or *turne* a merry note; and we need not travel into Yorkshire for this discovery, *Tune* your songs, or your notes, being a common phrase. Common readers, not blessed with metaphysical ideas, will make themselves merry with the *facetious* old quire's *Duck song*. There is no accounting for Shakspeare's corrupt Latinity; and he may have used it here with as little meaning as in other places;

* The note on this name of Diana is, "through certain unapparent powers resident in the rays of the moon, of which arrows are an image, she takes away from; or, in other words, receives back again the natural life which she gave."

and, if we are to suppose *to Ami* preferable to *to Amicus*, we shall have as strange a word as *Duc ad me*, which Jaques certainly used affectedly.

If the butter-woman's *rank* to market means the *jog trot rate* (as it is vulgarly called); with which butter-women uniformly travel, *one after another*, in their road to market, why should we change Shakspeare's word *rate* for *rank*?

Many corrections noticed by Mr. W. serve only to shew how apt critics are to overact their part; as on l. 159, 165, 168, 170, 172.

Better part, applied to Mary, is a reference to Scripture; when applied to Atalanta, means her *chastity*, as the quotation from Romeo and Juliet plainly evinces:

"To cast me off when thou hast culled the
better part of me,
Robbed me of my chastity."

The other quotations are not to the purpose; nor is all the episode about painting and tapestry, because, whoever is conversant in either will find that they were remarkably deficient in expression and character, though *laughing* and *crying* are not so difficult to be expressed by the vilest sign-post dauber. But such is the association of Mr. W's ideas, that every word is to be pressed into the service of *punning*. "I believe," says he, "that *priz'd** is a word of this sort" (p. 47).—P. 81. *Warm* and *moist* may be well contrasted when applied to a shirt, but not when the former is applied to a shirt and the latter to trees. If we are to read *moist*, it would be better to understand the two sentences as enforcing each other by improbabilities; will the cold air grow warm, or the rotten trees move about, for thy accommodation? In the so frequent association of *just* with *dress* and *used*, the association of ideas must either prove that he was quibbling or punning upon words, or that he did not understand them. In the instance from *As You Like It* (p. 93) Dr. Johnson and Mr. W. have stumbled on the same thing; and *chafe* was certainly, by the poet himself, intended for reasoning or argument. But surely it is the quintessence of metaphysical refinement to discover, in Falstaff's description of the effect of wine on wit or learning, any intended allusions to either university.

* In the line,

"To have the touches dearest priz'd."

13

In the passage from Hamlet (p. 117), "Many such like *ASES* of great charge," the word in capitals is the plural of *AS*, not of *Afs*; and *charge* is *moment*, or *importance*; and *bearers* are letter-bringers, without the least reference to asses; nor can we see the imagined connexion between that animal and *bearing* or *charge* in the other quotation (pp. 118, 119). Yet, on the other hand, we must differ from our critic in regard to *engrossing* Death (p. 123), who is the engrosser or completer of the bargain, without regard to his over-bearing, all-monopolizing power. Nor can we believe Shakspeare was deceived by the analogy of vulgar pronunciation between *reasons* and *raisins* (p. 127) to "convert his *reasons* into *tangible substances*." Reasons may be weighed without seeking them in a grocer's shop; and *boulted* language (p. 129) is only used metaphorically for speaking correctly. Whatever error Milton (p. 131—134) might be guilty of in his "*badge distortors of the stic fur*," surely Mr. W. is not clear of error in his exposition of "you fur your gloves with reason;" which means, simply, you are furnished or stocked with reasons even to the lining of your gloves; you have a reason ready for all occasions against the war. We wonder, when *cramm'd reason* was mentioned, he did not refer us from the grocer's to the poulterer's, and find some antient mode of stuffing animals with *raisins*; as he runs a rigg on other *culinary language*, and *the broken meats, oris*, or *fragments*, of *BROKEN TEARS* (p. 136); which means no more than tears imperfectly dried up, or standing in the eye till the salt formed a sediment. Had Mr. W. been of St. John's college instead of Clare hall, he could not have dwelt more feelingly on *culinary* matters; for, who that knows small Latin, can doubt that *fragments* and *broken* meat are synonymous, whether in the New Testament or Shakspeare. Thus, also, the *candy* of language or country, connected with the *sawning obsequiousness* of a dog, requires no Oedipus to unravel. The passage from Timon of Athens,

"Will the cold brook,
Eandied with ice, caudle thy morning taste?"
has not the smallest relation to either. Nor need we go to Homer to know that dogs will lawn on their masters after dinner, in hope of obtaining the broken meat or fragments; or that the poet used

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an image more pertinent than that of feeding them with the kneaded bread with which their masters have cleansed their hands. A *kybe* has no connexion with *padding* or *spanneling* at the heels—though the same word, *candy'd*, is mentioned in passages where those emphatic phrases occur.

P. 147. "The *season* of all nature, sleep," in Macbeth, is happily explained that which *preserves* it, and *keeps* it *fresh* and *lasting*; nor less to the "*good billing cannon*" in Hamlet (p. 150). As to Hamlet's calling Polonius a *fish-monger*, is it not a token of insanity in him? Venus in Jonson was a *fish-monger's daughter*, only as sprung from the sea.

From p. 153 to 198 we have illustrations drawn from the stage and its appurtenances, concluding with that sublime passage, "leave not a *rack* behind," explained to mean the body of clouds considered as a constituent part in the machinery of a pageant.

Mr. W. proceeds to vindicate the originality of Rowley, and to compliment Mr. Gibbon as an author of industry indefatigable, accuracy scrupulous, and reading immense. So strong is the association of ideas in Mr. W's mind, that he can ring changes without end on the *peeping* out of puppets in a puppet-show or pageant (pp. 240, 241.)

If the reader wishes for any stronger proof of the *association of ideas*, let him take the following:

"After all the illustrations which I have laid before the reader, both of the nature and the effect of the associating principle, his curiosity will still, I trust, be gratified by the following example, of which, in my opinion, the evidence is direct and irresistible. We shall there find that an allusion to a well-known narrative has recalled to the mind of the poet certain terms which it contains, though the words are there applied in an abstracted sense, which, in the original, are conjoined to corporeal affections. The passage occurs in Measure for Measure, where the Duke is representing to Angelo that the excellent qualities which were given us by Nature were not intended to remain useless in the hands of the possessor, but were destined to be employed for the benefit of others.

For, if our *virtues*

Do not *so forth* of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not.

Every one perceives that the poet here alludes to the narrative in the Gospel, when Jesus is conscious "that *virtue* had *gone out of him*," when the woman was cured of an *issue*

issue of blood by touching his garment. Mark v. 25."

Would the reader believe that these latter words are used on the preceding lines, though they are applied by the poet to the operations of intellect?

"Spirits are not finely touched
But to fine issues."

That is, elevated minds are not endowed with superior qualities but (as Johnson observes) to great consequences, and for high purposes. The force of such an example would be weakened by the forcible assistance of an illustration or comment (p. 255).

Here then we take our leave of Mr. W; observing, that, among a multitude of over-strained and refined conjectures, some few sound criticisms will be met with.

164. *The Infant Vision of Shakspeare, with an Apostrophe to the immortal Bard, and other Poems.* By Mr. Harrison.

THE Poet of Nature is here presented with a globe, as a toy, which he contemplates as the habitation of men of various characters, and surrounded in the ether by angels, demons, and furies. The spirit of Shakspeare is no more employed in the description of this childish petition than in the burlesque print of the Sacrifices to the Shrine of Avarice, in which Shakspeare's characters are caricatured. Could not Mr. H. have been content with Mr. Gray's animated lines on Shakspeare, without this superfluous dilatation of them?

"To him the mighty mother did unveil
Her awful face; the dauntless child
Stretcht forth his little arms and smil'd.
This pencil take, said she, whose colours clear
Richly paint the vernal year.
Thine too these golden keys, immortal boy;
This can unlock the gates of joy,
Of horror that, and thrilling fears,
Or ope the sacred source of sympathetic
tears."

165. *A friendly Address to the Members of the several Clubs in the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster, associated for the Purpose of obtaining a Reform in Parliament.* By William Knox, Esq.

IN consequence of my having proposed the resolution for applying to the magistrate to take away the licences of such victuallers in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, as suffered seditious clubs to be held in their houses, which was unanimously agreed to by the parishioners at their general meeting in Novem-

ber, to preserve the public tranquillity, I was soon after attended by some members of the clubs who met for the purpose of obtaining a reform in parliament, with a declaration of their attachment to the British constitution; and at the same time expressing their wish that the right of election should be extended to all inhabitants who paid taxes, upon the principle that all who contributed to the support of government ought to have a share in its formation. The arguments I then used to dissuade them from such a pursuit made so great an impression upon some of them, that they requested I would put my reasons upon paper, and give them to them to read in their clubs; which I accordingly did: and having since seen that the higher classes of reformers pursue the same object with those to whom I addressed that paper, I conceive the publication of it, with such additions and alterations as a farther consideration of the subject has suggested, may be of some utility, by exposing the absurdity of that novel and most unconstitutional doctrine, that the House of Commons is merely a house of delegates or representatives of the people, and bound, as such, to obey their instructions, which leads so directly to the establishment of democracy and anarchy."

166. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Lord Mayor, Judges, Aldermen, Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, and City Officers, on Sunday, May 11, 1794, being the first Sunday in Easter Term.* By George Stepany Townley, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.

FROM Psalm xlix. 2. Mr. T. takes occasion to combat the fashionable doctrine of Equality; and shews that the existence of "high and low, rich and poor," is not prohibited in the two authentic testimonies of the divine will, the Mosaic and Christian covenants; and that the inequality observable in human condition proceeds, in a great degree, from the circumstances of our nature.

167. *Vindiciæ Britannicæ; being Strictures on a late Pamphlet by Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, intitled, "The Spirit of Christianity compared with the Spirit of the Times in Great Britain."* By an Under-graduate.

THESE strictures are inscribed to the Right Hon. William Wyndham, Esq. M. P. "In an age like this, when the very fundamental principles of Christian-

nity and civil society are called in question; when, under the mask of free inquiry, doctrines are broached the most absurd that ever entered the imagination of a maniac, the most diabolical that ever entered the brains of a villain; when Government is treated as a farce, and Religion as a joke; it is surely a duty incumbent upon every person to exert his reasoning faculty (however bounded may be its capacity) on the side of Truth, Virtue, and Religion." If this first work of the under-graduate's be received with any symptoms of public approbation, "these will confirm him in a design, which he has formed from his earliest youth, of dedicating his life to the political service of his King and country. He is conscious that his intentions are pure; and is confident, as the celebrated Mr. Craggs, in his reply to Sir Robert Walpole, professed himself to be, that, ten years hence he will not entertain opinions dissimilar to his present ones." With good intentions, and now and then a good paragraph, this writer seems to us to have mistaken his talents, and has much to improve, both in style and argument, before he will be engaged in the service of any party.

168. *Remarks on the General Orders of the Duke of York to his Army on June 7, 1704.* By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

— Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile!

— Di te, Damalippe, Dezeque

Verum ob consilium docent insonore.

— Postquam omnes res mea Janum

Ad medium fracta est, aliena negotia curò

Excussus propriis.

— infans et tu, stultique propè omnes;

— pudor—te malus urget,

Infans qui inter vereare infans haberi.

Primum nam inquiram, quid sit furere: hoc si erit in te

Solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam.

— Clamet amica

MATER, &c.

Hic fossa est ingens, hic rupes maxima: serva:

Non magis audierit quam Fufius ebrius olim,

Cùm Ilionam edormit, Cætonis mille ducentis,

Mater, te appello, clamantibus, huic ego vul-

Errori similem cunctum insanire docebo.

Danda est allebori multo pars maxima—

Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem.

169. *An Enquiry into the Laws of Falling Bodies.* By Robert Anstice.

"THE utility of duty understanding whatever relates to the subject of the

following pages, must be acknowledged by all who consider the general application of machinery to almost every branch of our manufactories, to be both expeditious and expedient, as much cheaper than manual labour, and necessary, as manual labour is inadequate, in many cases, to the fabrication, and in others to the demand, of our manufactures. The very respectable authorities to which the author found he had to oppose his opinions in several parts of this enquiry, for some time prevented his publishing them; but having been successful in the application of those of his principles, which he has reduced to practice, and his treatise on wheel-carriages having met with a favourable reception, he is induced to lay them before the publick."—This is an essay to prove the Lubentian doctrine of the progression of bodies in motion, which is in direct opposition to the Newtonian system; that the comparative force or impetus of bodies in motion is as the square of their velocities, multiplied into their quantities of matter.

170. *The Pious Mother; or, Evidences for Heaven, written in the Year 1650. by Mrs. Thomassin Head, for the Benefit of her Children. Published from the original MS. by James Franks, A. M. and Curate of Halifax.*

MRS. HEAD, a native of England, was resident in Ireland at the time of the dreadful massacre of the Protestants in the reign of Charles I.; of which a full account is given by Bishop Burnet, and epitomised in an introduction to the little work before us. The personal sufferings of Mrs. H. and her family are also narrated in a prefatory address to her children; in which it appears, that they fled for their lives to the Isle of Man, where, without money to help, or friend to speak for them, they were hospitably sheltered by the best family in that island, and at last, after many difficulties, brought safe to their native land. With the subsequent history of Mrs. H. Mr. Franks professes himself unacquainted, any farther than that "her husband survived the troubles in Ireland only a short time;" that "his death was attended with aggravating circumstances;" and that "his widow resided some time at Dorchester."

These pious productions of Mrs. H., which made their first public appearance in the second volume of "The Theological Miscellany," consist of five distinct essays:

essays: I. "Evidences for Heaven;" II. "Creed;" III. "Anatomy of Sincerity;" IV. "Vanity of the World;" V. "Glories of Heaven." Of these, the first is the most finished; the two last are remarkable for a judicious application of historical facts. The three first were lately the property of a lady, who left them to Mr. Franks, on account of the regard he had discovered for them. The other two were bought some time ago, at a public auction, by a clergyman, to whom they at present belong. Mr. F. solicits farther information respecting either Mrs. Head or more of her MSS.

Recommending the perusal of this little manual, we shall give a small specimen of the language, from an essay on "Abstraction from the World."

"Who would confide in the applause of a giddy multitude? who would lean upon the promise of a wavering friend, who varies as often as a vane, whose word changes as often as the moon, and whose heart is so deceitful and desperately wicked, that he himself cannot dive to the bottom of it? How hath the false friendship of the world deceived me! how firm and erect have those reeds stood in the calm and sunshine of my prosperity! But when the last tempest of trouble and adversity hath come, and the world hath seemed to frown on me, they have quickly hung down their heads, that they might not see me, or framed idle excuses for not assisting me. They, who have the will, often plead inability. I have never leaned on these reeds, but they have either bent or broken. They have been like an old ruinous house — when I have come to them for shelter and protection against a storm, they have fallen upon me, and crushed me to the ground; so that this worldly friendship hath, in my adversity, not only become unprofitable, but even hurtful. Their kindness and love have degenerated into malice and hatred."

1791. *A Voyage round the World, in His Majesty's Frigate Pandora; performed under the Direction of Captain Edwards, in the Years 1790, 1791, and 1792; with the Discoveries made in the South Seas, and the many Distresses experienced by the Crew, from Shipwreck and Famine, in a Voyage of 1100 Miles, in open Boats, between Endeavour Straits and the Island of Tonga.* By Mr. George Hamilton, late Surgeon of the Pandora.

GOVERNMENT having resolved to bring to punishment the mutineers of the Bounty, and to survey the straits of Endeavour, in order to facilitate a passage to Botany-bay, appointed, August 1790, Capt. Edwards to the command

of the Pandora frigate, of 24 guns and 160 men; which, arriving at Santa Cruz, proceeded by the straits of Magellan, and, Jan. 31, 1791, saw Cape St. Juan, Staten island, and New Year's island, and weathered Cape Horn without accident. The thanks of every one on-board are due to Mr. Cherry, commissioner of the victualling-office, for his uncommon attention to the victualling. March 4, they reached Easter island; and, 24, Otaheite; and, before the end of the month, apprehended 14 of the mutineers, who were there, and, with a tender in company, quitted the island May 8, and visited the Society islands; till they left them on the 13th. They afterwards lost their jolly boat, and, on the 22d, parted from the tender, and proceeded to Anamooka, carrying with them its king to Tofoa, to collect tributes from the islands under his jurisdiction, the chiefs of which lowered their heads over the side of their canoe, and he, agreeably to their custom, put his foot upon their heads (see Joshua x. 24). Hence they paid a visit to several clusters of islands, and returned again, without hearing of the tender. In one of these islands Mr. H. describes a spot, where volcanic eruptions have happened, as bearing the figure of a piece of a flat table land, without the slightest eminence or indentation, and smoke was issuing from the edges round its whole circuit. Pursuing their course among various new islands to the Westward, and keeping Endeavour straits open till they got among breakers, in a part of the ocean represented by Bougainville as extremely dangerous and perfectly unexplored, here the ship struck on a reef of rocks in a dark stormy night, and, just before day-break, went down; 35 men and 4 prisoners were drowned. In two days time they set sail from the wreck in the pinnaque, red yawl, launch, and blue yawl, the principal part of their subsistence being in the launch. A large sound, to which they gave the name of Sandwich, is described as extremely well situated for a rendezvous on surveying Endeavour straits; "and, were a little colony settled here, a concatenation of Christian settlements would enchain the world, and be useful to any unfortunate ship, of whatever nation, that might be wrecked in those seas; or, should a rupture take place in South America, a great vein of commerce might find its way through this channel." Sept. 2, 1791, they

they entered the great Indian ocean, and had a voyage of 1000 miles to undertake in open boats. They could not tow each other above four days, and the steersman was so exposed to the *coup de soleil*, that nothing could have saved him but wearing a shirt, and putting it on his head, and that not for above three or four days, as the great absorption from the skin, that takes place from the increased heat and fever, makes the fluids become tainted with the bitterness of the salt water, so that the saliva became intolerable in the mouth. These also who drank their own urine died in the sequel of the voyage. When they put into a creek at Timor, a Chinese chief came down, and, with tears in his eyes, offered them horses to conduct them to Coupang, a Dutch East India settlement, 70 miles to the Eastward, which they declined, and, proceeding on their voyage, landed, Sept. 17, at Coupang, the Montpellier of the East to the Dutch and Portuguese settlements in India, and, from the salubrity of its air, the favourite resort of valetudinarians and invalids from Batavia and other places; a fertile, beautiful island, as large as the island of Great Britain, its principal trade wax, honey, and sandal wood. The Dutch encourage feuds among the petty princes, who sell them their prisoners, to be sent to Batavia, whence the Javaneze prisoners are transferred thither. Here Capt. E. met with the eight men, a woman, and two children, convicts, who had escaped from Botany-bay, and survived shipwreck. They passed for the crew of an English East Indiaman, and were relieved by the hospitality and attention of Governor Vanion.

On the 6th of October the crew of the Pandora embarked on-board the Rembang Dutch East Indiaman, and by THEIR exertions saved the ship in a violent storm of dreadful thunder and lightning, which drove the Dutchmen below. The navigation of the Straits of Allice, from Timor to Batavia, is extremely intricate. At Java they met the tender, which, missing them at Anamooka, traded at Tofua, and boldly beat over the reef where the Pandora was lost; and, after passing Endeavour Straits, met with a Dutch ship, which took them for the pirates described by the English Government, and sent them, under a guard, to Java. Against Batavia, and the manners of the people, Mr. H. vents most violent censure. In passing Bantam he "viewed the relics of Lord Cathcart."

The ship's crew returned from Holland to England.—The narrative would be more entertaining were it less besprinkled with provincial words* and voluptuous ideas, from which few of our Otaheitan voyagers can abstain, and to which Omai, it appears by this narrative, fell a victim in two years after his return to his native country.

172. *Minutes of the Proceedings of the Court Martial held at Portsmouth, August 12, 1791, on Ten Persons charged with Mutiny on board his Majesty's Ship the Beauty; with an Appendix, containing a full Account of the real Causes and Circumstances of that unhappy Transaction, the most material of which have been hitherto withheld from the Publick.*

THESE minutes were taken by Stephen Barney and clerks employed to give assistance, before the court martial, to William Mulprat, one of the prisoners. They were not continued beyond the evidence for the prosecution, nor do they compute the whole of the evidence respecting the capture of all the different prisoners at Otaheite. "They were not intended for publication. Repeated assurances have been given, that an impartial statement of all the circumstances attending that unhappy mutiny, as well as a complete trial of the prisoners, should be published. The anxious relations of the unfortunate parties in that mutiny, worn out with expectations of that publication, have repeatedly solicited my consent to publish my minutes; and, as such publication may, in some degree, alleviate their distress, I cannot think myself justified in withholding such consent; and hope this will be a sufficient apology for my conduct. I affirm that, as far as these minutes go, they contain a just state of the evidence given at the court martial. Stephen Barney, Portsmouth, May 1, 1794."—No evidence of the mutiny is wanting in these minutes. The unhappy men, who suffered for it did not deny it; and one of them desired his brother seamen to take warning by their example, *never to desert their officers*; "and, should they behave ill to you, remember it is not their cause but the cause of your country you are bound to support." The appendix is subjoined at the particular desire of Mr. Edward Christian, of Gray's-inn-square, as a vindication of his namesake's (and, we suppose, relation's) conduct,

* It is printed at Berwick, and the author's portrait is prefixed.

in involving these unhappy men in what their dying lips called "*the dreadful crime of mutiny and desertion.*" Admitting, in the fullest extent, the improper and unworthy conduct of Captain Bligh towards Mr. Christian, the strong sense of injuries by the latter, and the feeling resentment of a relative, we confess ourselves unable to discover that extenuation of the crime of running away with his Majesty's ship, and defeating the most laudable object of her voyage. It appears from this narrative, that "Christian set 16 of his followers on shore at Otaheite; one of whom, in a quarrel about their arms, was shot by another, who was put to death by the natives, as an act of justice. The other fourteen were taken or surrendered to Capt. Edwards, and four of them were lost when the Pandora was wrecked; four were honourably acquitted; two received his Majesty's pardon; one was discharged by the opinion of the judges; and three suffered death. Christian took with him from Otaheite 8 Englishmen, about 25 men, women, boys, and girls, of Otaheite, and two men from Tobooy. The ship was seen standing off the island next morning; but from that day, during the 19 months that the others lived at Otaheite, they never saw nor heard any thing more of Christian, and could give Capt. Edwards no farther account of the Bounty. The circumstances concerning the ship subsequent to the mutiny must necessarily be collected from the seven persons who were left in the ship, and who are now, or were lately, in England. These say, that he was always sorrowful and dejected after the mutiny; and before he left them had become such an altered man in his looks and appearance as to render it probable that he would not long survive this dreadful catastrophe. Indeed, it is impossible that he should have appeared otherwise, if he deserved the character which all unite in giving him. Though, they say, he kept up good discipline in the ship, yet he was generally below, leaning his head upon his hand; and when they came down for orders, he seldom raised his head to answer more than yes or no. When he took leave of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Heywood, and told them he should sail that evening, he desired them, if ever they got to England, to inform his friends and country what had been the cause of his committing so desperate an act." The vindicator concludes with remarking, "The sufferings of Captain

Bligh and his companions, in the boat, however severe they may have been, are, perhaps, but a small portion of the torments occasioned by the dreadful event; and, whilst these prove the melancholy and extensive consequences of the crime of mutiny, the crime itself, in this instance, may afford an awful lesson to the navy, and to mankind, that there is a degree of pressure beyond which the best formed and principled mind must either break or recoil. And, though public justice and the public safety can allow no vindication of any species of mutiny, yet reason and humanity will distinguish the sudden, unprecedented act of desperation and frenzy from the foul, deliberate contempt of every religious duty and honourable sentiment; and will deplore the uncertainty of human prospects, when they reflect that a young man is condemned to perpetual infamy, who, if he had served on-board any other ship, or, perhaps, been absent from the Bounty a single day, or one ill-fated hour, might still have been an honour to his country, and a glory and comfort to his friends."

173. *The Wind-mill overturned by the Barley-cake; being a Reply to Pocker's friendly Hint; with some Account of the Long Acre Persecution, and a faithful Narrative of the dark Transactions of a Religious Society called Societas Evangelica.* By Michael Nash.

MR. NASH having got himself dismissed from a religious society, for his intemperate zeal against the French emigrants, and the pew-opener and his wife involved in the same sentence, deals out vengeance on those whom he calls his enemies and traducers in weak and unconnected strains of virulent abuse. Mr. N. is author of *Gideon's Cake of Barley-meal* (LXIII. 936), and in this pamphlet replies to an answer to it (*ibid.* 1200). He is also author of *Paine's Age of Reason measured by the Standard of Truth*, *Wakefield's Examination of*, and *a Layman's Answer to, the Age of Reason, both weighed in the Balance and found wanting*; in which, with equal shrewdness and orthodoxy, he has handsomely trimmed both those pert, self-sufficient scribblers, first in the list, and with them Romainists, Churchmen, and Dissenters; for, he allows the *Layman's* to be the best defence he has seen.

174. *A geographical and historical Description of the Island of Corsica, from the earliest Accounts to the present Time; showing the various Revolutions which the Island has under-*

gone:

gone: also; an Account of its present State, with respect to Government, Situation, Production, &c.

A SHORT compilation, chiefly from Mr. Boswell, very useful on the present occasion, when the Corsicans and Britons are united under one Sovereign.

175. *The Poems of Baron Haller, translated into English.* By Mrs. Howorth.

THE writings, both in prose and verse, of Baron Haller, are well known. Family misfortunes have given birth to this translation by the wife of the son of Lieut. H. whose wife is known by her etchings after Mr. Malchair and Mr. Wathen. On all these accounts we cannot withhold our commendation of this little work, which claims for its patron the president of the Linnean Society, Dr. J. E. Smith.

176. *The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems examined and compared as to their Moral Tendency, in a Series of Letters addressed to the Friends of vital and practical Religion. The second Edition, with Additions and Corrections.* By Andrew Fuller.

TO what was said in vol. LXIII. p. 7023, we have only to add, that, "in this edition the author has attempted to strengthen his argument, and to remove such objections as have hitherto occurred. The principal additions will be found in letters IV. (the argument from the number of converts to Socinianism examined) and XV. (on the resemblance between Socinianism and Infidelity, and the tendency of the one to the other). The note toward the latter end of the former was occasioned by a report that Dr. Priestley complained of being misrepresented by the quotation in the first page of the preface. This note contains a vindication, not only of the fairness of the quotation from Dr. Priestley, but of another, to the same purpose, from Mr. Belsham, and an answer to which is advertised in its behalf in the Monthly Review. For the accommodation of the purchasers of the former edition, the abovementioned additions are printed separately, in form of an appendix, price 3d. which may be bound with it." There is more of fair and acute reasoning in Mr. F. than his antagonists are aware of, or are prepared to meet.

177. *The Importance of Sunday-schools at the present Crisis; with a short Address to the Prelates and Clergy of the Church of England, earnestly recommending farther Exertions to make them more general.* By a Member of

the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

THE utility of Sunday-schools has been repeatedly pointed out, but perhaps by none so energetically as the present writer, as an especial means of stopping the progress of infidelity.

*** In the St. James's Chronicle of Oct. 17—14, a friend of the Historian of Devon (or shall we be much beside the mark if we presume it the Historian of Devon himself?) under the signature of CRITO, brings a heavy charge against our Review for misrepresenting his account of Kenton church, his general plan, and the number of his pages and plates. Admit, for a moment, that, in the multiplicity of Reviewers' work, the particular description of Kenton church was overlooked; and that, in so indistinct a detail, there is no clue to lead to the respective parishes, by index or marginal references; has CRITO done away the charge of minuteness respecting the windows? The pages are 382; and, if that number does not approach near to 400, we must request a better definition, as also a more correct statement of the plates: and, if Mr. P. understands, or has settled his own plan, his subscribers have a right to demand a more correct one than that which our Reviewers are charged with having fabricated. After all, when their errors are set forth in the strongest colours, the bulk of their critique remains in full force against Mr. P.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.
Commentationes Societatis Regiæ GOTTINGENSIS, pro A. 1791, 2.

The physical articles are, chemical experiments on the *Cactus Peruvianus*, by Professor Gmelin; Mr. Lentus on a method of curing deafness; Mr. Blumenbach's second decade of the different *crania*. Mathematical: Mr. Kaestner on the polar star, and on parallel curves; Mr. Schroetter's account of the passage of the moon over Aldebaran; and his description of Mr. Schrader's telescope. Historical: a list of the monuments of the arts, &c. at Constantinople, by Mr. Heyne; a dissertation on the cosmography of the Greeks and Romans, and on the knowledge and commerce of the Romans in India, by Mr. Heeren; Mr. Tychsen on the vestiges of the religion of Zoroaster out of his own country; Mr. Gatterer on the origin of the Russians, Poles, and other Slavonic nations, derived from the antient Geæ and Dæcians; Researches on the knowledge which the Arabs had of Greek literature, and on the logic of the Greek philosophers before Aristotle, by Mr. Buhle; Considerations on the advantages

tags

tages and disadvantages of the Greek gymnasia, by Mr. Meiners. The history of the Society, during the course of the two last years, is prefixed; and at the end is Mr. Heyne's eulogium on the late Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who was an honorary member. Fifteen plates accompany these memoirs.

Mr. Tschiske, at LEIPSIK, has published *L. Ampelius*, for the use of schools, in the third volume of his *Auctores Latini Minores*, part I.; and bestowed more pains on him than he deserves; and, in the second part of the same work, *M. Valerii Messala Corvini libellus de Augusti progenie*, with the notes of Hearne, who first published it at Oxford, from a MS. in Lincoln college library, 1703. Though not really written by Messala, it contains some events and facts not generally known, antecedent to the building of Rome.

The second volume of *Libanius*, prepared for the press by Reiske, from MSS now first collated, and illustrated with critical and historical notes, contains 30 orations, from XXII to LI, published at ALTENBURG; the others appeared in 1784.

An edition of *Diodorus Siculus* has been published at DEUX PONTs; the two first volumes containing the three first books, with dissertations on the author, and the sources and subject of his history, and a general view of it by Heyne and Eyring; a list of editions, and Wesseling's preface; the various readings and Latin translations are under the text, and Wesseling's notes at the end of each volume. The editors promise the collation of a valuable MS. preserved in a great library.

M. Hailes has published the third volume of his new edition of Fabricius's *Bibliotheca Græca*, comprehending about half the second in the former edition, and large improvements, particularly in the article of Xenophon; an account of the histories of Alexander, of Plato, and Aristotle, their followers, and other philologists; list and critique on the writers on music; the Greek translation of the Old Testament and the apocryphal writings of the Jews; a new account of Theophrastus and his writings; and farther accounts of Lycophron, Theocritus, and Callimachus.

INDEX INDICARIUS.

The pleasant admonition of "AN OLD FRIEND" is particularly kind.—We are also much obliged by Mr. MALLISON's hint; and are sorry we cannot insert the Prices he and others so earnestly recommend, without subjecting ourselves to an enormous expence.

AN "OLD CORRESPONDENT" at STAINES has our best thanks. This gentleman is of opinion, that the VALETUDINARIAN, p. 701, might with more propriety have consulted some of the experienced medical practitioners in his neighbourhood; adding, "if either pecuniary considerations, or prejudice against the faculty, induce him to seek advice elsewhere, let him apply my grandmother's receipt for leaving off a flannel nightcap: Cut a snip out of it daily till the whole is cut away."—V. & B. in answer to this and other queries, observes, 1. that Flannel next the skin is more prejudicial than beneficial in nervous disorders, or slow fevers. Its greatest use is to rheumatic patients. Its discontinuance after being used should be by taking it off in bed, about the middle of the night, the outward covering of the bed being somewhat increased, and wearing it a few days over the shirt.—2. *Vinogar* (p. 803) is preferable to water for burns; it possesses active powers, and is a great antiseptic, and corrector of putrescence and mortification. The progressive tendency of burns of the unfavourable kind, or ill-treated, is to putrescence and mortification. Where the outward skin is not broken, it may be freely used, every hour or two; where the skin is broken, and it gives pain, it must be gently used. But equal parts of vinegar and water, in a tepid state, used freely every three or four hours, is generally the best application and best rule to be directed by.—3. The SCOT'S pills (p. 803), an useful and cheap medicine, are supposed to be pretty well known; the ingredients are so cheap as not to induce adulteration: it is therefore not very material the vender or maker, though in all cases the original inventor should have a preference.

M. M. asks, 1. Did any of the family of Uvedale, whose name occurs in the appendix to Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, and who were, at a very early period, lords of the manor of Wykeham, marry with any of the consanguineæ, or female descendants, of William of Wykeham?—2. Is the present Sir Thomas Champneys, bart. of Orchardly, in the county of Somerset, descended from Agnes Chawmpeneys, who, in N° I. of the same appendix, is recorded as the sister of Sir William of Wykeham?

K. S. may receive a satisfactory answer, by applying at Mr. CADELL'S shop.

There is no other objection to S. G. D. but the great length of it.

Indagator Londinensis is received.

By an unavoidable accident, the Diary of the ROYAL EXCURSION is obliged to be omitted till next month; when the singular account of the Water near SETTLE, FAWSLEY CHURCH and HOUSE, Mr. LOCKE'S Remarks on Somersetshire, shall also have place; with (if possible) ANTIQUARIUS OXON.; Mr. CALLEY; A LONDON RECTOR; CALEDONIENSIS; R. B.; K. S.; W. W.; EMERITUS; Mr. W. CROP; VERIDICUS, NUGATOR, &c. &c. &c.

REFLECTIONS ON THE RUINS OF A
MONASTERY, NEAR THE SEA, AT —.

*Tenet infanabile multos
" Scribendi cacochæbes, et ægro in corde senescit.*

JUV. SAT. VI.

The rage of scribbling, to no bound confin'd,
Grows old, and reveals in the fever'd mind.

FROM scenes, where dissipated tribes
contend

The powers of reason, and unman the soul :
Where noise and tumult fill the throne of sense,
And emulation glows but in expense :
Where riot and debauch from life's young spray
Tear the green fruits, and hurry-on decay,
Glad I depart, the renovated mind
Frames not a wish for what it left behind ;
But joyful Fancy with unfetter'd wings
Explores her native fields, and as she flies she
sings.

Hail, awful Fabric! Meditation calls
The Muse to visit thy deserted walls.
Hail, rugged Tower! whose battlements arise
High o'er the subject woods, and pierce the
skies: [of age,

That mould'ring now groan with the weight
And totter while conflicting tempests rage.
In better days, thy wide-surveying height
(Now the sole refuge of the bird of night)
Could for its tenant boast as fair a maid,
As ever Convent held, or Love betray'd.
Matilda here, each sad-reviving day,
Retur'd to think and sigh, to weep and pray :
And mourn a father's wretched thirst of ore,
That crave her love to many a distant shore.
Here, when the glimm'ring of departed light
Call'd Cynthia's aid, pale regent of the night :
While, on the waving trees and spangled glade,
Her silver beams in modest splendour play'd :
Oft would the mourner view her face, that
shone

Chaste and serene, the emblem of her own.
Or, when the clouds, portentous from afar,
Roll'd the black rage of elemental war ;
When howling whirlwinds sweep the drift-
ed plain,

And toss'd the wild waves of the restless main ;
Far o'er the boundless Ocean stretch'd her
eyes,

And bid the angry billows cease to rise.
" Ye raging winds, and agitated deeps,
Ah! spare the youth for whom Matilda
weeps :

Ye secret rocks, forbear to spill his blood ;
Nor let Lorenzo's death pollute the flood.
O Father! tender as the savage train,
That haunt the woods, and scour the dusky
plain: [hoar

Kind as the bird* that leaves the young she
To every danger on the sandy shore :

Why save the youth in search of love to rove,
And leave behind him happiness and love?
Unless the wretch, whose avaricious mind
No ties can govern, and no feeling bind ;

* Ostrich.

GENT. MAG. October, 1794.

Who seeks in trackless deserts to descry
Unreal joys, what gold can never buy ;
Who, sue to peace and sweet domestic ease,
Courts a wild phantom o'er the stormy seas !
Misthinks I see him from the rock's sharp
sides

Mangled, or buried in the roaring tides.
Or, if the roaring tides the southward save,
Weak, and esteem'd from the briny wave,
I view him hop I see at the close of day,
Along the dreary way pursue his way,
What time the wild beasts roam in search of
food,

And range the forest prodigal of blood.
Fear flies before, with all her pallid train ;
And threatening danger follows o'er the plain.
Dreadful they roar, all startled Nature round
Trembles, and horrors seize the frantic sound.
As late I wander'd in the dusky shade,
A sudden storm the face of Heaven o'erspread :
Keen howl'd the Winds, the Lightning shot
around

Its rapid fire, and Thander shook the ground.
Yet not this awful scene my soul could move,
To drive from thine the image of my Love ;
Yet not this awful scene could shake with fear
My fearless soul, though Death himself were
near.

The swift, ethereal blast, the wind and rain,
Conspir'd to move me, but conspir'd in vain ;
When, as for shelter from the inclement sky
Inactive Nature gave me feet to fly,
I heard a voice amidst the tempest's roar,
That seem'd to say " Matilda, none no more :
In vain thy prayers ascend, thy sorrows flow,
Do not prolong mourning, and perpetual woe :
Thy Love is gone — sunk in the greedy wave —
Heaven gave a requiem, and the man's grave
Unheard, around his head the billows roar :
Grieve then to hope — Lorenzo is no more "

Thus wept the Maid, whom time had
taught to bear

The spout of Fontaine, and a weight of care.
But Heaven, that bids the beams of radiance
play

Through clouds of woes and renovate the day,
Call'd from a foreign land the wandering
youth,

And safe return'd him, the reward of truth.
He press the shore, in gold and beauty deck'd,
And the receding waves expell'd the guilt.

In worth, near Kelvedon, Essex. N. B.

TO DREAMS.

A SONNET.

By MARY JULIA YOUNG.

HALL gentle Spirit! — who with magic
wings

Come to mark on the dusky Night away,
And from her dark view snatch the soul away,
To revel in the dream's enchanted day.

What are you flying on, or where do you
Who thus invade the quiet of my bed,
Will cheat me of the joys that sleep bestows,
And bestow things to content my eyes
defect?

Wrote

What are you, who, subduing time and space,
Tobless these moments can a friend restore?
I bear that voice—behold that form—that face,
And grateful own, your power can give
no more.

Hail, gentle Spirits! to whose guardian care
I owe such bliss—yet know not what you are.

SONNET TO LOVE.

Thou, who bid'st the gay, romantic
mind,

That Hope's aspiring, trembling pinions bear,
Range the sweet realms of Fancy unconfin'd,
And glow with rapture for a stranger fair!

Say can thy influence, wild, excentric Love,
When souls, already kindled, long to meet,
In breasts unknown congenial wishes move,
And bring thy votaries to the same retreat?

Ah, no!—too flatt'ring, visionary thought!—
When Reason shares the light, and bars
the way,

I ought to turn, but cannot what I ought,
I go, in darkness and despair to stray.

Yet blest, if the my simple lines approve,
Whose praise I honour, and whose mind I
Cantab. [love.

THE RISE AND FALL OF POETRY.

ODE. TO MUSEUS,

THE DISCIPLE OF ORPHEUS.

WHEN Man the fabled Mythic fram'd,
The power of verse old Greece
confess'd;

Orpheus and Hesiod were caref's'd
And Pindar most sublimely nam'd.

Domes, temples, altars, Athens grac'd,
Her groves with sculptur'd gods enchas'd;
The solemn hymn with fumigation blest,
The festival's initiated priest;
The pious crowd, the pure enlighten'd choir,
Confirm'd the power of the Muse's lyre.

Nature! mechanic mother, thy great plan,
All-sage, all-hallow'd, pure theocracy,
In mythic rites reveal'd to studious man;
And, iron-bound, conceal'd philosophy,
By contemplation's charm thrown wide;
Each God subordinate to mighty Jove,
Fair Rhea's energy, prolific love!

The sacred Muse explain'd in rapt melodious
pride.

The Archer with religious dread,
The regal and the social join'd;
From th' inseparable tie,
Sprang the meed of Poetry;
And, around the Orphic head,
The laurel wreath enwiv'd.

Obedient to the mystic sacred song,
The crowded city pour'd her willing throng;
The Gods were seen, the state secur'dly found,
Her fame, the lasting glory, in the lyre's sound.

And wildly soar'd the dithyrambic line,
In sportive numbers of the hallow'd Nine;
Excursive pennons swept the sky,
In all the power of majesty;
Like Ganymede with Jove,
Towering above.

And panting heroes for the Elian* wreaths
When from the sacred games they breathe;
Court the Poet's daring flight,
Ambient to the solar light;
Resounding plaudits through wide heaven fly,
And Jove records th' Olympic victory.

So Greece once charm'd—so Pindar's fame—
The hero's pride in measure glow'd;
Pytheas † rewards the lyre's found—

The bity verse far spreads his name,
And the Nemean crown bestow'd
The victor triumphs on Pindaric ground.

O say, Museus! where the Poet now
Shall cull th' unfading laurel for his brow?
What realm, what chime invokes the lyre's aid,
The frontlet honours, or bestows the meed!
Say—if to Greece his glowing genius flies,
What list'ning crowd applauds his melodies;
In vain he treads the ground, where once the
fane

Refounded with the solemn choral train;
There sculptur'd capital, beneath the sod,
Lies mould'ring with its base and votive God;
The grove, the altar from the Muses torn,
And Attic grandeur a wide waste forlorn.
The spot, great Athens, where thy turrets stood,
By war dispos'd and bath'd with human blood,
Scarce can the classic traveller descry—
So chang'd, so sadly chang'd, the glorious sce-
nery.

No patron, Greece—thy realms of art o'er-
thrown,

Thy learning scatter'd and thy genius flown.
Or should the Muse attempt with skill divine,
On northern lands to chant the Orphic line;
There German spells Apollo's votives chill,
There squalid lucre other arts instill,
Save the selected few, whose travel'd lore,
Refin'd by genial climes, own Albion's shore.
And O! in these hard ruthless days what
praise! [bays

When arms, and commerce, only claim the
No spreading beach extends it's path on shade,
No list'ning crowd, no olive garland made,
Cold, cold the welcome of the tender foag;
The lyre unkindly cherish'd scarce is strung;
Yet still the Poet tunes his hapless lyre,
Nature and truth his guiltless verse inspire:
The southern breeze but bears to heedless aies,
His lyric songs; his melting elegies;
His only meed, the big round dropping tear,
The peal of Pity, on the Muses bier. A. B.

* A city of Elis, where the Olympic games
were first instituted.

† Hesiod, *Wagnon*;
Νεμεαίαν ἀγωνιστῶν ἑστῆσαν.

MR. URBAN. Gibraltar, 31 July, 1794.

I TAKE the liberty of sending you an Occasional Prologue to the Tragedy of the Orphan, performed by Officers of this Garrison on the 6th ult. at a Theatre then opened for the purpose of establishing a fund to support the Widows and Orphans of Soldiers serving in the Mediterranean.—The Song which follows it was written by the same, and sung by an Officer of the 66th Regiment, after the Tragedy of Douglas, on the 14th inst. when the News of Lord Howe's victory was received here.

THE OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE.

OBEDIENT to despotic Custom's laws,
I come, a suppliant for your kind applause.
"Our kind applause!" (I hear a critic cry,
"Our patience rather,—that you'll surely
"try."

Keen Sir, suppress that sneer upon your face,
Whilst I, in humble fable, state the case:
A frozen Lake, in England's happy land,
Once tempting lay before a youthful hand:
Some time, with caution sage, in deep debate,
Upon the dang'rous brink they hesitate;
Till, from the margin of the icy plain,
A pond'rous stone they throw with might and
main:

With force it strikes, and to a distance bounds;
The polish'd surface with the blow rebounds;
Their fears dispell'd, the troop, elate and gay,
Glide, sport, and gambol, o'er the level way.
Such vent'rous boys are we, this play's our
test;

And, sink or swim, we'll try to do our best.
Should your applause uphold this bold essay,
More noble efforts may your smiles repay.
Perhaps a ray from Shakespeare's brow divine
Shall on this infant stage hereafter shine.
Sad Desdemona,—wild Ophelia,—here,
And hapless Juliet,—may excite a tear;
And the fat Knight, with many a prank and
joke,

And droll disafter, laughter may provoke.
Great Harry here his triumphs may display,
And *Rodons* Richard's guilty soul dismay.

In this fam'd fortress, the dramatic art,
In times not far remote, has reach'd the heart.
A Briton's heart, to pity still alive,
To touch, with Otway's melting strains we
strive.

Yet, whilst you for the poor Monimia grieve,
Think of the Orphans you to-night relieve!
Think I and rejoice, with conscious pride to
know [woe;—
You wipe from Sorrow's cheek the drops of
You raise the Widow'd Mother's drooping
head,

Whose gallant husband for his country bled;
And, 'mongst the benefits your bounty sends,
If to our faults your charity extends;
If this attempt your approbation gains,
Most amply then you recompense our pains.

THE SONG. Tune, *To Anacreon in Heaven*

FROM her surge-beaten throats as Bri-
tannia espied
Old Ocean to offer his homage endeavour,
She enquir'd the occasion; the Grey-beard
replied; [ever.

Your sons have establish'd your Empire for
"Most humbly I bow
"To you, and your *Howe*:
"Long flourish the laurels which twine
"round his brow!"

Then folding about him his mantle of green,
He bending acknowledg'd *Britannia* his *Queen*.
He presents then a scroll to the *Queen* of the
Waves, [tention;

Who views it with looks of concern and at-
And distinctly is hear'd *Paisley*, *Botwyer*, and
Graves, [ntention;

Hutt, *Montagu*, *Berkeley*, and *Douglas*, to
She anxious proceeds,
And sighs as she reads, [their deeds,

Till, cheer'd when the finds so distinguish'd
"I'll boast of these Heroes as oft," she ex-
claim'd, [nam'd."

"As *Britain* and *Howe* shall together, be
The bold Tars of Old England, the frankly
swev'd, [delighted;

Had often her heart with their triumphs
But e'en *Rodney's* great day had not made her
more proud [united;

Than *Howe's*, in which Valour and Wisdom
"My children," she cried,
"Who fought by his side, [died;

"Who gloriously bled for their country—or
"I now will reward with immortal renown,
"And laurels unfading the heroes shall
"crown."

Says old Ocean, "O'er me may your rule
"never end! [dominion;

"Enough by the Winds are disturb'd my
"Let them not with the French and their
"politics blend, [opinions,

"And drive me to rage with their stormy
"Left, scorning the shore,
"Nor bound any more,

"My waves on the Nations their fury should
"pour. [reign;

"But o'er my wide bosom *Britannia* must
"Whilst she and whilst Nature their Laws
"shall retain."

IMPROMPTU. TO A LADY.

WHILE other Poets indignant chuse
Man's frailties to expose,
More pleasing themes employ my Muse,
More grateful far than those.

A Fair-one's virtues to portray,
She fain her powers would prove,
But fears the weak, though willing, lay,
Pity, not praise, might move.

Unequal to such bold essays,
'She yields th' applaudive meed,
And humbly of that Fair-one prays
"T' accept the will for the deed."

CLASSICUS.
SONNET.

SONNET,

WRITTEN ON THE COAST OF DEVON.

WHILE from this craggy point, my
wond'ring eye

The Ocean's vast expanse beneath surveys:
To Him, who fix'd its bounds, Great Power
on high,

My mind lock up with gratitude and praise.
Now, hear the angry spirit of the deep!

Loud howls the tempest threatening billows rise!

And, rudely dash'd from yon tremendous steep
The boiling surge seems mingling with the
skies.

Now the moon-beams on its bosom play,
Or on th' unrudded wave, reflected, shine
The orient morn; or now the setting day

In brighter radiance marks its golden lines.
His hand is seen, in ev'ry varied state,
Who rides the storm, and knows the spar-
row's fate.

SONNET TO A ROBIN
SINGING ON A TREE WHILE THE LEAVES
WAKE FALLING ROUND HIM.

By DR. MAJOR.

HEARD you that faint, that dying strain,
In cadence with the falling Leaf?

With me, sweet Bird, canst thou complain,
For fading Nature wakes my grief.
Her chequer'd tints, that mark decay,
Fill every Sense with deep, with sad dismay.

The tortur'd Soul by cares oppress'd,
The Frame by ills too early bent,
With thoughts desponding cloud my breast,
And speak that Pleasure's glass is spent.

Renew, sweet Bird, thy plaintive song,
In unison our feelings move;
Unheard, you sing amid the throng,
Neglected, ever will my sorrows prove!

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF DUCE,
AN OLD POINTER.

PITY the sorrows of your poor old Duce,
Whose trembling limbs your helping
hand require;

Permit her still to crawl about your house,
Or rest contented near your kitchen-fire.

Oft for your sport I brush'd the morning dew,
Oft rang'd the stubble where the partridge
lay;

Well-pleas'd I labour'd;—for, I toil'd for you,
Nor wish'd for respite till the setting day.

With you, my good old master I have lov'd,
Or up the hill, or down the murr'ring
brook; [mov'd,—

When game was near, no joint about me
I strove to guess your wishes by your look,

While you, with busy care, prepar'd the gun,
I frisk'd and sported by my master's side,
Obey'd with ready eye your sign to run,

Yet still abhorr'd the thoughts of ranging
wide.

O these were days! he they remember'd still!
Pleas'd I review the moments that are past;
I never hurt the gander by the mill,
Nor saw the miller's wife stand all aghast.
I ne'er sunk from the good farmer's yard;
The tender chicken liv'd secure for me;
Though hunger press'd, I never thought it hard,
Nor left you wistling underneath the tree.
These days, alas! no longer smile on me,
No more I snuff the mornine's scented gale,
No more I hear the gun with wonted glee,
Or scour with rapture through the tedge
vale.

For, now, old age relaxes all my frame, [eyes,
On-nerves my limbs, and dims my feeble
Forbids my once-swift feet the road to fame,
And the fond crust, alas! uncast, lies.

Then take me to your hospitable fire,
There let me dream of thousand covies slain,
There rest, till all the powers of Nature tire,
Nor dread an age of misery and pain.

Let me with Driver*, my old faithful friend,
Upon his bed of straw, sigh out my days!
So blessings on your head shall still descend,
And, well as Pointer can, I'll sing your
praise.

Pity the Sorrows of your poor old Duce,
Whose trembling limbs your helping hand
require.

Permit him still to crawl about your house,
Or rest contented near your kitchen-fire.

POSTSCRIPT OF A POETICAL EPISTLE
FROM A GENTLEMAN TO HIS FRIEND.

WE'VE been mightily pleas'd to see
just now sail by [on high]
(As we stood by the Light-house all mounted
Seven ships, spite of storms and French thieves,
safe and sound; [they're bound,

From the West India Islands to Bristol
Pray, now, were you not glad when that Ro-
berfpierre fell? [well,

Sure so fiend like a soul ne'er before enter'd
May all ruffians like him soon be horrid to
that pit, [fit!

And a George on our throne undisturb'd ever
And when He who now reigns, whom all
good men must love, [above,

Is call'd hence to enjoy the choice blessings
His example may those who succeed keep in
view, [the point!

And his steps through the rough paths of Vir-
That I'm grown Politician, from this do
not fear:

'Tis a subject I hate; but my King I revere,
And would breathe for his welfare a wish
most sincere

Such as don't like a King, to France may go
over; [in clover,

As mischief they love, they may there live
And leave true-hearted Britons in quiet to
sing, [George our King!

God preserve our good Monarch! God save
Isaac, Devon. 16 Sept. 1794.

* A favourite Horse.

CASIMIR,

CASIMIR. LIB. I. ODE XIII.
TO TARQUINIUS LAVINUS.

WHAT though the sun has disappear'd--
Shall he not to-morrow rise
In the blushing Eastern skies?—
This gloomy darkness then shall all be clear'd!
Fortune, with her rattling wheel,
May push and roll you on the ground;
She plays her jokes, but still you feel
You're rising as the wheel turns round.
Live, my Tarquin, live in hope,
And envy not the great,
Who walks in dignity and state;
The lust beneath his feet you now lick up:—
But Fortune's wheel turns swiftly round;
Wit till it turns, and turn it must.
Then, wrapt in smoke and clouds of dust,
His purple and his pomp lie flutt'ring on the
ground:
But still forbear to laugh, forbear to smile—
Lords, the purple once, though now he's
wile—
Feast not your eyes with this, nor trample on
his name, [ble game.
Remember, Fortune sometimes plays a dou-
U. U.

SONG FOR THE BIRTH-DAY OF SIR
GILBERT HEATHCOTE, BARONET.
Sung at the FETE given on EMPINGHAM
HEATH; on his coming of AGE, 1794.
Tune—*Duke of York's Nuptials.* Dibdin.

SPIRITS in bliss! your joy we share,
We join in your exulting song;
We greet—we sing your favour'd heir,
The darling theme of every tongue.
Cborus. Parent of Good! to thee we raise
For Virtue's sake th' enhearted song;
The Worth that we delighted praise
To life's completest date prolong.

Rejoicing in his natal feast,
Her guardian Son Britannia boasts,
And treads on Anarchy's decas'd,
And smiles upon her martial hosts.
Cborus.—Parent of Good!

“Emblazon'd with the sacred flame,
“That beam'd from Burley's patriot lord,
“Shall History gild my Heathcote's name,
“And Rutland's active zeal record.”
Cborus.—Parent of Good!

Nor but for Valour's sake approv'd,
Nor but for Fortune's gifts rever'd,
For every grace shall he be lov'd,
By every excellence endear'd.
Cborus.—Parent of Good!

See, at his hospitable gate
The Seraph Charity descend;
See, on his elevated state
Benign Complacency attend.
Cborus.—Parent of Good!

Hark! echo from the thriving field,
Secure, Contentment's happy lay,
And, mark! by fond respect reveal'd,
The easy tenants' grateful praise.
Cborus.—Parent of Good!

And hail, matur'd, the gen'rous mind,
That youth's ingenious glow display'd,
The fire, by manly sense confin'd,
The future Senator portray'd.
Cborus.—Parent of Good!

Ordain'd for love! whose angel face
Thy correspondent soul declares,
Daughter of Edward's royal race,
Improve each joy thy Heathcote shares.
Cborus.—Parent of Good!

With him, Plantagenet, partake
Exalted merit's perfect mead,
Till Nature's silver cord shall break,
And Heaven's eternal bliss succeed!
Cbo. Parent of Good; to thee we raise
For Virtue's sake th' enhearted song;
The Worth that we delighted praise
To life's completest date prolong.

SONNET TO A LADY.

BY EPHRAIM EPIGRAM, Esq.
Dum Spiro, Spero.

AS LUCY quired SWIFT'S domain,
Opprest with thought and grief,
Her guardian Sylph perceiv'd her pain,
And thus advis'd relief:

“Check, LUCY, check the rising sigh,
“Suppress the woe-fraught tear;
“Renounce the sorrow-fad'ning eye,
“And let gay joy appear.—
“Let joy on Pleasure's wings, sublime,
“Conduct thee to that shore,
“Where canker'd care, and hoary time,
“Can trouble life no more.
“Despair not, Maiden—be it understood,
“A present evil may be future good.”

SONNET TO STELLA. BY THE SAME.
Forma bonam frapile.

STELLA! though Beauty's Queen denies
To grace thee with exterior charms,
A ruby lip, and sparkling eyes,
Such as excite impure alarms;
Nature most bounteously has giv'n
A heart susceptible and kind;
And more—the choicest gift of Heav'n;
A virtuous and enlighten'd mind.
These, STELLA! are possessions far
Surpassing all exterior grace;
The charms of Beauty transient are—
Witness old CHLOE's painted face.
Ah! what are lips and eyes we beauteous call—
Virtue and Sense, like thine, exceed them all.

THE FOUR EVANGELISTS.

FOR Hebrews Matthew wrote, for Gre-
cians Luke, [rebuke.
For Romans Mark, John for blind guides *
The first and last we two Apostles call,
Associate Mark of Peter, Luke of Paul.

EUTHYMIUS.

* Ebion, Cerinthus, &c. who denied the
Divinity of our Blessed Saviour.

ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES EYRE, ESQ.
(See p. 870).

WHEN excellence like thine is snatch'd away,
Praise is not all surviving friends can pay.
Reflexion from the eye a tear will force,
While awful silence hovers round thy *corpse*,
Inspires the funeral train, pensive and slow,
And makes each heart with emulation glow.
"Ob! may we live (say they) a-die like thee,
"And thus be happy in eternity!"
In each endearing act thou didst excel,
My friend! my friend! —
A solid Christian, and entirely free
From wild enthusiast dreams or bigotry.
What many only taught thy practice knew,
Studious to gain the *substance* more than shew;
No sect or party could thy judgement move
From the just centre, clarity and love.
Be thy few frailties to the grave consign'd,
Die on each tongue, and vanish off each mind:
But let thy virtues on the memory dwell,
And like a box of precious ointment smell!

EPIGRAM.

COQUETTA, thinking she has sway
O'er her officious Swain,
Bids him upon a fatal day,
Not see her face again.
Th' astonish'd Youth first trembling stood,
Nor knew he what to say;
At length, he in a pensive mood
Just utter'd, "I'll obey."
He said, then left her, try'd to ease
His mind of what he'd heard,
And, fatal to Coquette's peace,
Too strictly kept his word. CLASSICUS.

CARMEN OL. GOLDSMITH, M. B.
LATINE REDDITUM.

(Continued from p. 844.)

JAM decus egregium formæ splendescere—jamque
Mille novas veneres luxuriare videt—
Sic vari radianti adverso Sole colores—
Non aliter radiant, non aliter fugiunt!
Et labia, et vultus, rosæ et cervicis honores
Virginæ ostendunt signa pudica metus—
Nec puer ingenuus, formæ at præstante
PUELLA
Emitet. O quantus fulget in ore decor!
Et, "Miserere," inquit—"nec vultum avertet
"petentem— [agit—
"Da veniam infaustæ, quam malus erit
"Felices sine labe domos, castosque recessus
"Ausa est sacri lego quæ violare pede.
"Si nostri seriem vacet exaudire laboris,
"Accipias quanti causa doloris amor:
"Fortuna evanuit—tranquilla gaudia vitæ
"Fugere æternum. Nil nisi cura manet."
H. G. B.

FRANCES, alias SHERIDAN, loquitur.

REM populo inimicam, atque bonorum
voci egentem [sanctus
Consulit, improbe Pittiade, scelerumque ne-
Hæritator, Patriæque saluti aspernicus hostis!

Des libertatem sancti, statosque remittas
Cujus ob auspiciis infaustum, malefæce Mi-
nister, [mineris)
(Dicam equidem, si vincula mihi *Turresque*
Luminat tot cecidisse Ducum, Patriamque vi-
demus

Confidisse ipsam lætæ; dum Gallica tentant
Castra, *juge fœdus, Britonum spes altera**, et
amens

Austria: deseruit fœdus sociosque Tyrannus †
Iste *Borussorum* infidus, fraterna que lufit
Agrina. Quid miseris in aperta pericula cives
Projicit? O Patria, caput horum et causa
malorum!

"Bellum importunum, incassum, cum gen-
te *ferarum*

Invictisque viris, gerimus: quos nulla fatigant
Prælia, nec *victi possunt abfistere ferro.*"
Nulla salus Bello: Pacem te poscimus omnes,
Pittiade, pacem vel cum Jacobinibus ipsis.
Primus ego (*invisum quem tu tibi fingis, et esse*
Nilmoror) en supplex venio: miserere tuorum,
Pone animos: *cedunt Britones*. Sat funera fusi
Vidimus, externos et desolavimus agros.
Scilicet, ut nutu Regni modereris habenas
Ipse tuo, et Belli et Pacis sis arbiter idem,
Nos anima viles, inhumata, insectaque turba,
Sternamur Campis."

TURNUS, alias PITT, respondet.

"Larga tibi semper, Sheridanæ, est copia
sancti [vocatit
Tunc cum bella manus poscunt, patribusque
Primus ades; sed non servanda est *Anglia* verbis,
Quæ tu tibi magna volans, dum nulla coercent
Vincula Te insidiis!
Devicti Britones? quisquam, fœdissime, victos
Arguet, hostilitatumque qui crescere Rhenum
Sanguine; captivæque rates a classe videbit
Anglicæ, merfasque alias perisse profundo?
Nulla salus Bello? *Carole*: cane talia demens
Dilecto, sociisque tuis: proinde omnia magno
Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere vires
Gentis Tartaræ: indecores certamine primo
Deficimus? cur ante turbam timor occupat
artus?

Multa dies variusque labor mutabilis ævi
Rettulit in melius: mihi Corsica, et Insula
capta
Plurima, sint testes, quas *Sol casurus* inaurat.
Sunt et opes nobis, atque imperterrita corda,
Unanimis patriæ favor est, et concia virtus.
Non est auxilio nobis Hispania, *forjan*;
At *Françicus* erit, *Ductor quoque Belgicus*, et
quo

Tot populis misere duces: nec parva sequetur
Gloria Scotorum turmas, atque agmina *lernæ*.
Cambriaci est generis juvenisq; decus iste,
animorum [catervas
Agmen ægeas equitum, et spirantes arma
Est et Cornwallis, per terram notus *Eöam*,
Perque, *Columbe*, tuam; est proles quoque
Mora Gradivi.

Interea mente n bello, rebusque gerendis
Fortiter, (*ipse bonis quamquam communibus obflet*)
Pittiades, nulli veterum virtute secundus,
Devotus."

* D. of York.

† K. of Prussia.

‡ Mr. Fox.

§ Sir W. W. W.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE; *from p. 848.*

Feb. 13. **T**HE Comptroller General of Assignats announced, that thirty millions of Assignats would be burnt this day.

Feb. 15. In consequence of a report of St. André, the Convention passed the following decree:

1. The maritime flag decreed by the National Constituent Assembly is suppressed.

2. The National flag shall henceforth be formed of the three National colours, disposed in three equal bands, put in a vertical direction, in such a manner that the blue be affixed to the staff of the flag, the white in the middle, and the red floating in the air.

3. The flag called the jack, and the flag on the stern of the ships, shall be disposed in the same manner, observing the usual proportion of size.

4. The streamers shall likewise be formed of three colours; of which one fifth shall be blue, one fifth white, and three fifths red.

5. The new National flag shall be hoisted in all the ships of the Republic on the 20th of May; and the Minister of Marine shall give the necessary orders for that purpose.

Merlin of Thionville, in the name of the Committee of War, made a report on the question, Whether it is necessary that officers should be able to read and write?—The Convention decreed, that no citizen shall be promoted from the rank of corporal up to that of general, unless he can read and write.

Feb. 16. One of the deputies from the Ile de France and Ile de Bourbon rose, and said, "You were yesterday told, that nine ships richly laden had entered the harbour of L'Orient: but you have not been told that those Isles, entirely neglected, and left to themselves, without receiving any assistance from France, remained nevertheless faithful to the Republic, fitted out a great number of privateers, and were so successful in their cruises, as to have prizes from the English to the amount of 45,000,000 livres." (Applause and honourable mention.)

On the report of the War Committee, the Convention decreed,

1. The foreign free Legions being suppressed, the capitulation made with the Dutch officers employed in these corps can no longer take place.

2. The Dutch officers, employed in the service of the Republic, shall have the same rank as the National officers, and shall have no pension besides their pay.

3. Those Dutch officers, who shall quit the service to retire, or be re-formed, or disbanded, shall enjoy the same pension which they had formerly.

Feb. 21. Louis Portiez, deputed by l'Oise, said, "Next to the energy of the people, and the heroism of the French soldiery, the

country rests its most solid hopes upon the national domains. The mass is at present composed of *ci-devant* ecclesiastical effects, the *ci-devant* civil list, the emigrants effects, those of condemned and transported conspirators;—in a word, of the alienated domains.

"We cannot at present give you, even by approximation, a sketch of the resources of the Republic in this respect. The produce is not yet terminated; nevertheless, from what has come to the knowledge of your Committee, it is justified in telling you, that your resources in national domains are such, that, notwithstanding your immense expenses, the creditor of the state ought to make himself easy, whilst they terrify the coalition of crowned despots.

"Sell the effects of the emigrants, and you will take away all hopes from these wretches—Sell the national domains.

"The acceleration of the sale of the emigrants' effects should be the touchstone of the patriotism of the administrators, as the avidity to purchase on the part of the administrations is the type of confidence in the success of the revolution.

"Eighty-two departments have commenced the sale; the other four have delayed only on account of their being the theatre of war. The sale of the emigrants' effects is at present more rapid than those of the ecclesiastics were. The principle of dividing into small lots is constantly followed."

The following is the plan of the Decree:

"The National Convention, after hearing its Committees of Donations and Alienation, decrees, that the list of the districts which have not commenced the sale of the emigrants, and the motives of the delay, shall be printed and made public, and sent to the departments."—Adopted.

Feb. 23. Baure came to submit to the Convention the last articles of the law of the *Maximum*, which were decreed.

Clause.—"The law which you have just decreed will be difficult in its execution, or even useless, as you have added no article to it, to fix the wages of the workmen. How can you require of a shoemaker, for instance, to sell his shoes at a fixed price, if the workman whom he employs asks of him wages which to me up to or exceeds the price of the shoes? I will no farther dwell on this subject, as every body must be struck with the necessity of taking a proper measure in this respect."

Legendre.—"There exists a law which fixes the price of manual labour, and which has not been repealed."

Barrere.—"If I were to give my opinion now on this subject, I would call to your mind the principles laid down in several good works written in the beginning of the revolution.—The workman ought to find

in his work wherewithal to feed and support his family, and to procure resources for old age. Work is the real wealth of a nation; that honourable work ought to be profitable: but, as the results of those great principles ought to be matured by reflection, I now confine myself to move, that the observation of Clausef be referred to the Committees of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Welfare.—Decreed.

Feb. 24. Danton spoke to a Motion of Order. He said, that the Hall of the Assembly was not sonorous enough, and that a Member who wished to be heard required

almost the lungs of Stentor. He moved that the Inspectors be required to consult the artists to remedy that inconvenience.—Decreed.

The Sections of Paris presented a petition against foresters and monopolizers, who now come forth as contractors for the armies, and starve the indigent.

A young female Citizen, who served in the army, demanded to return, and join her colours.

The President answered, "Be a wife and a mother!"

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Extracts of Letters from Lord Hood, to Mr Stephens.

Victory, Martello Bay, Aug. 5, 1794.

My letter of the 15th of June will inform you, that having forced the French ships on the 11th, which sailed from Toulon the 5th, to seek their safety within the shoals in the Bay of Gourgean, and under the protection of the batteries of the islands of St. Honoré and St. Margareta, and on Cape Garoupe; that I had left Vice-Admiral Hotham to watch them; and that I was returning to Corsica, to join lieutenant-general Stuart for the reduction of Calvi, which I have the honour to acquaint you, is now, I believe, on the point of surrendering to the arms of his Majesty. Upon my junction with Vice-Admiral Hotham off this Port on the 9th, I detached Captain Nelson in the Agamemnon to Bastia, with orders to embark the troops, and proceed with them to Martello Bay, where lieutenant-general Stuart embarked on the 15th; and expressing a wish to proceed to the attack of Calvi immediately, Captain Nelson complied with it, and on the 19th all the troops were landed, under the direction of Captain Cooke, in a small cove, about three miles from Calvi. I anchored in Martello bay on the 19th; and so soon as I had embarked the ordnance and other stores the general had desired, which the boisterous weather for some days prevented, and had forced the Agamemnon and several of the transports from their anchors; but his Majesty's smaller ships, and the rest of the transports, which were close under the land, and had not room to get under sail, very fortunately rode the gale out, without an accident to either, the wind not blowing home to the shore with so much violence. On the 25th I sailed, having previously sent Capt. Hallowell and Capt. Sprockold (who were eager volunteers for the service, as were also the lieutenants Ferriers and Morgan) with as many able seamen as the Victory could then spare, to assist in dragging up the ordnance, and serving the batteries. The journal I herewith transmit from Captain Nelson, who had the command of the seamen, will show

the daily occurrences of the siege, and whose unremitting zeal and exertion I cannot sufficiently express, or of that of Captain Hallowell, who took it by turns to command in the advanced battery twenty-four hours at a time; and I flatter myself they, as well as the other officers and seamen, will have full justice done them by the General; it is therefore unnecessary for me to say more upon the subject: but I have to lament, and which I do most sincerely, the loss of a very able and valuable officer, Capt. Sprockold, who was killed by a grape shot, while getting the last gun in its place, soon after the enemy had discovered our battery. The King has not a more meritorious young Captain in his Majesty's Navy: he commanded the floating-battery which was burnt by red-hot shot before Bastia, and afterwards served, with infinite reputation, at the batteries on shore. Independent of my regard and esteem for him, I feel his loss to be a public one. Much credit is due to the Captains Wolfeley, Hood, Sir Charles Hamilton, Sir Harry Burrard, Cunningham, Macnamara, and Robinson, for their vigilance in keeping succours out, by a steady perseverance in preserving their respective stations, under manifest difficulties; and I ought not to omit to mention my tribute of praise to Mr. Gibson, commanding the Fox hired cutter, of whom all the Captains speak in the handsomest manner for his diligence and punctual obedience to orders. For near two months they did not receive at Calvi any intelligence from the Continent, until the night of the 29th, when four boats got in, the port not being then so well and closely guarded, having been obliged to send off three frigates to Naples and other places, for stores, which the general pressed for, and the night's being dark. On the 27th I arrived off Calvi, and have kept close off the port ever since, in order to receive the wants of the army every morning, having stationed a frigate at anchor off Cape Revelata, and another off Point D'Espina. I have landed from this ship seven of her lower-deck guns; and, from time to time, all requisitions,

quisitions, for various other stores as well as for men, the general has made, have been complied with, under great inconvenience, that the operations of the army should not stand still. On the 20th of last month I had the honour of a visit from Gen. Stuart, who brought letters that had passed between him and the Commandant of the French troops relative to a truce for twenty-five days, which appearing to be inadmissible, in the afternoon of the 31st of July our batteries were opened; and on the morning of the 1st inst. the white flag was displayed on the citadel, under the national one, and the firing ceased.

Victory, off Calvi, Aug. 9 1794.

I herewith have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, duplicates of my dispatches of the 5th from Martella Bay. I sailed on the 7th, and got off here the next morning; and herewith transmit a copy of Captain Nelson's journal from the 23rd of last month to the 8th of the present one; also the copy of a letter I have received from him, highly creditable to lieutenant Harrison, a transport agent, as well as to Mr. William Harrington, master of the Willington, and the transport's men, who were all anxiously eager, either to serve on shore, or on board his Majesty's ships. I have ordered Captain Wolfeley to take possession of the Melpomene and Mionone frigates; the former is one of the finest ever built in France, carries forty guns; the other only thirty two; and I have received an account from the Consul at Zante, that his Majesty's frigates which I sent into the Levant, under the command of Captain Montgomery, have taken the Sibelle, twin-sister to the Melpomene. Captain Cunningham, who has cruized with infinite diligence, zeal, and perseverance, under many difficulties, for three months past, off Calvi, is charged with my dispatches, and is competent to give any information their Lordships may wish to have; and I beg to recommend him as an officer of great merit, and highly deserving any favour that can be shewn him.

Victory, off Calvi, Aug. 10 1794.

Having received from lieutenant-general Stuart the Articles of Capitulation; he made with Casabianca, the commandant of the French troops at Calvi, I have the honour to transmit a copy thereof.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Borsate Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Flora, to Mr. Stephens Falmouth, Aug. 29, 1794.

I beg you will inform their lordships that I put to sea, with his Majesty's squadron under my command, on the 7th instant, and on the 14th in the evening stood to the northward, to obtain information of a French squadron of frigates that were supposed to be cruizing to the westward and

northward of Scilly; but, not having seen them, I stretched over towards the Penmarks, and on the 23d, at four A. M. I discovered one of the enemy's frigates, made the signal for a general chase, and continued the pursuit until four P. M. when his Majesty's ship Diamond, in company with the Artois, Santa Margarita and Diana, engaged and run her on shore near the Penmark Rocks, where they left her on beam ends, disabled, and irrecoverably lost. I understand, from the report of the several officers, that she was La Felicité, of 40 guns, upon a cruise, and had left Brest six days. Having seen two ships, corvettes, to windward of point De Ras, I gave chase, in company with his Majesty's ship Arethusa, when the enemy stood into the Bay D'Hodierne, and anchored off the Gamell Rocks: perceiving my intention of closing with them, they got under weigh, and ran aground under cover of three batteries. The two ships continued engaging till a quarter after six P. M. when the corvettes made way to the board, and the crews got on shore. I immediately ordered our boats manned and armed, with directions to put themselves under Sir E. Pellew's orders, and to set the enemy's ships on fire, or otherwise destroy them; which service was fully performed, he having represented to me that there were from 20 to 30 killed and wounded in the Alert, and a greater number in the L'Espion; and that it was impossible to remove the wounded to the two frigates, as many of them must have suffered in so doing: for the sake of humanity, I judged it proper to let them remain, as the enemy's vessels were bilged and scuttled, the rocks appearing through their bottoms; and it being impossible to get them off, it would have occasioned much delay, being then only nine leagues from Brest. I therefore brought away 52 prisoners, and stood to sea. The destruction of the French vessels was obtained with little loss*, and that every effort was made by the officers and men in the different ships in the execution of their duty, which was performed with the utmost alacrity, and will, I trust, meet with their Lordships approbation. I beg leave to add, that the Squadron on the 27th instant recaptured the Queen, of London, from Jamaica; also the Mary, a brig from New Orleans, bound to London, laden with furs, indigo, &c.

The following dispatch from the Duke of York has been received by Mr. Dundas.

SIR. Head Quarters at Grave, Sept. 17.

In my last letter, of the 13th, I acquainted you, for His Majesty's information, with a report, which I had just received, of the Enemy's having made a movement towards

* Diamond, 5 wounded.

Santa Margarita, 1 wounded.

Oosterwyck.

GENL. MAG. October 1794.

Oosterwyck. It appeared, however, by the account of the next day, that this corps had fallen back in the night. The same accounts, confirmed by the reports of deserters, assured us, that a very considerable detachment, amounting to 15,000 men, had been made towards Maastricht. On Sunday afternoon a sudden attack, in which it appeared that the Enemy were in great force, was made upon all my posts of the night; and that of Boxtel which was the most advanced, was forced, with considerable loss, to the Heffe Darmstadt troops who occupied it. As the line of my out-posts upon the Dommel could not be maintained while the Enemy were in possession of Boxtel, it appeared necessary to regain it; at the same time the degree of resistance which the Enemy would make would serve to ascertain whether this attack was supported by their army, with a view to a general attack, or was merely an affair of out-posts. I therefore ordered Lieut. Gen. Abercrombie to march with the reserve during the night, with directions to reconnoitre the post at day light, and to act as he should judge best, from what he should discover of the force of the Enemy. Lieut. Gen. Abercrombie having advanced as directed, found the Enemy in such strength as left little room to doubt of the proximity of their army, and he accordingly retired, but in such good order as prevented the Enemy from making any impression, although they followed him for some distance. About this time I received private information, upon which I could rely, and which was confirmed by the observation of my patrols, and the reports of deserters, that the Enemy had been reinforced by the Corps which had hitherto been acting in West Flanders, as well as by a column of the army which had been employed before Valenciennes and Condé. The same information assured me also, that the Column which had been marching towards Maastricht had suddenly returned towards us. From these accounts, and what I knew of the previous strength of the Enemy, it appeared that the actual force now advancing against me, and whose object could only be an attack upon my army, could scarcely be less than 80,000 men. The hazard of an action with such a very great disparity of numbers could not but become a matter of the most serious consideration; and, after the most mature deliberation, I did not think myself at liberty to risk, in so unequal a contest, his Majesty's troops, or those of his Allies serving with them. I had the utmost reliance on their courage and discipline, and I had no doubt but that these would have enabled me to resist the first efforts of the Enemy; but it could scarcely be expected that even by the utmost exertion of these qualities they would be able to withstand the reiterated attacks which the vast superiority of the enemy would enable them to make,

and which we know, from experience, is a general principle upon which they act. Actuated by these reasons, and the further information, which I received about noon, that the enemy were marching considerable columns towards my left, in which part my position was most vulnerable, I determined on retreating across the Meuse. The army accordingly marched at three o'clock, and, without any loss whatever, took up a position, which had been previously reconnoitred, about three miles in front of this place, from which they crossed the River yesterday morning. The loss in the attack upon the out-posts has fallen chiefly upon the Heffe Darmstadt troops, with some of the Foreign troops newly raised for his Majesty's service. I have not as yet, however, received the returns.

Inclosed I send that of the British*.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Gen. Sirrcoe, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Naxypball, Aug. 30, 1794.

I take an opportunity of sending this dispatch by means of Mr. Hammond, to whom I lose no time in giving information of the important event, that Mr. Wayne, with the Army of the United States, penetrated to the Fort at the Miamis, which he summoned to surrender; and, upon Major Campbell's refusal, at present appears to have retreated. It is impossible to express the sense I entertain of Major Campbell's most wise, firm, and temperate conduct, in his very peculiar and difficult situation: such notice as the military part of it highly deserves, I presume, will be offered to you by Lord Dorchester, who must be fully competent to judge of its merit; but I should do injustice to myself, did I not state to you, Sir, my humble and earnest hope, that the conduct of this Gentleman, which in substance may have prevented the greatest miseries to the Province under my Government, and who, in his manner and language, has in a very trying situation most nobly supported the National character, will recommend him to your attention, and be found worthy of his Majesty's approbation.

Whiteball, Oct. 26, 1794.

The following Dispatch was received from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas.

Sir, Head Quarters, Niméguen, Oct. 10, 1794.

Yesterday morning the enemy attacked the whole of the advanced posts of my right wing, in very great force, particularly that of Deutin, which was defended by the 37th Regiment, and that of Appelttern, where the Prince of Rohan's light battalion was

* This is given in the Gazette; but is not very considerable.

posted. Nothing could exceed the gallantry with which the whole of the troops on the advanced posts, (particularly those two corps) behaved; but at last the post on the left of the 37th regiment, which was occupied by a detachment of Rohan hussars, having been forced, Major Hope, who commanded the 37th, and who distinguished himself exceedingly, was obliged to retreat upon the Dyke along the Waal, which he continued for some time, without being much annoyed by the Enemy. Unfortunately, however, a strong body of the Enemy's Hussars being mistaken for the Corps of Rohan, the regiment allowed them to come upon them unmolested, when the Hussars immediately attacked, and the narrowness of the Dyke, which, on every other occasion, must have afforded a security to the Infantry, in this instance acted against them, as they were driven off it by the Enemy's charge, and, I am sorry to say, have suffered very considerably. As they were upon the advanced posts, I have not as yet received an exact return of their loss; but I understand that Captains Baird, Hendley, and Duff; Lieut. Mitchell, Thompson, Colquhoun, and Murray; with the Quarter-Master Mr. Duxall, were made prisoners; of which number Captain Duff, Lieut. Mitchell, and Colquhoun, are wounded. All the prisoners who were taken agreed in the intelligence that the Enemy had brought over 30,000 men; and at the same time I received the report that a very considerable body of them, having passed the Meuse between Ruremonde and Venlo, were advancing upon my left flank, and had already taken possession of Cleves.

Under these circumstances never having intended to risk an action in my present position, which I only kept in order to preserve a communication with Graves, and to cover the reparations which were intended to have been made to the fortifications of this place, I determined to pass the Waal, and to take up the different cantonments, which were already marked out, for the defence of the river, leaving General Walmolen, with a Corps, to cover the Town.

Part of the Troops began their march yesterday Evening, and the remainder this Morning, without any molestation from the enemy.

I am, &c. **FREDERICK.**

P. S. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Wadman, of the Light Infantry of the 37th Regiment, who was upon picquet, and had distinguished himself by his intrepidity and prudence, is also dangerously wounded, and was brought in the evening to this town.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Madras, March 1. The Princes of Mysore struck their camp on the Island this day, and proceeded on their return to Seringapatam. They halted that night and the next day at

the Mount, where they were met by his Highness Omdat ul Omrah; and the next morning they proceeded on their route. Mr. Oram, Assistant Surgeon, accompanies Captain Doveton as his medical staff. Among the presents from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, on this remarkable occasion, were 40 Abyssinian slaves. The other princely gifts were all equally sumptuous and elegant; and valued at not less than 50,000 pagodas, about 20,000l. sterling.

Bombay, March 22. Accounts from Chittagong have been received within these few days, bringing the intelligence of a numerous body of Burmahs, to the amount of 10,000, having made an irruption into that Province, and encamped within the Company's territory, where they have fortified their camp with entrenchment.

We understand that the above hostile proceeding of the Burmahs has been accompanied with a demand, that nearly 2000 men, whom they name and describe, and allege to be defaulters, that have taken shelter under the Company's protection, shall be delivered up to them; and, until this requisition shall be complied with, they express their determination not to remove from their present encampment. In consequence of the preceding intelligence, a detachment of the 3d European battalion, and two battalions of Sepoys, and a detachment of artillery, the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Friskin, is ordered to proceed immediately to Chittagong. The two battalions of Sepoys marched from Barackpore, and are to continue their route by land with the utmost expedition. The 3d European battalion and the detachment of artillery embark on-board the boats ready for their conveyance, and proceed to Chittagong through the Sunderbunds.

A letter received from the Shah Hormuzear, lately arrived at *Tellicberry*, from *Batavia-bay*, says, "A most unhappy occurrence befel us in a newly-discovered island near New Holland. Mr. Carter, a young gentleman, late of Calcutta, and Capt. William Hill, of the New South Wales corps, with six other Europeans, who had gone ashore with one of our boats, were cut off by the natives, and devoured by these animals."

AMERICAN NEWS.

A dreadful fire took place at *Boston* nearly at the same time as the late shocking fire at *Ratcliffe*, London; and, what is very remarkable, from the same cause (the boiling over a pitch-kettle), which burnt with such rapidity as to consume nearly one fourth of that place, destroying several wharfs and stores in a few hours. The loss of property is estimated at 100,000l. sterling, and, it is believed, the whole is uninsured; if that is true, it will occasion the ruin of many very respectable families.

Plymouth

Plymouth County, New England. This is become one of the most populous districts of the United States, notwithstanding the barren and late uncultivated state of this part of the country. The inhabitants are enlightened and virtuous; crimes apparently are unknown, or, at least, seldom, if ever, committed; for, a capital execution has not taken place there for upwards of *sixty years*!!!

COUNTRY NEWS.

An action was tried at the last *Sbrensbury* assizes before a special jury, brought by two young gentlemen of the name of *Pasfingham* against a Mrs. Lloyd of *Chester*, to recover estates of the value of 150,000l. which she had enjoyed for 20 years. The plaintiffs produced 104 witnesses in support of their claim, which was clearly established; and the jury returned a verdict in their favor.

One hundred and five snakes, in one nest, were discovered and killed in a dung-hill, at *Halebury*, in Wilts.

Stanley, who was lately executed at *Ilchester*, was about three years since elected King of the Gypsies.—His wife and daughter attended at the place of execution, and were not more remarkable for the beauty of their persons than for the very costly appearance of their dress.

The Dukes of *Marlborough* has just built and endowed six alms-houses at *Elenheim*, for the residence of as many indigent females, who are to have an annuity of 20l. each, and linen and fuel for life.

August 18. Yesterday the *Halifax* Gentlemen Volunteers made their first appearance in their uniform, and marched in procession to church, to hear an excellent sermon that was delivered to them by their chaplain, the Rev. Dr. *Coulthurst*, the vicar, which was touched in terms at once nervous, impressive, and elegant. And this day they proceeded to the consecration of a set of beautiful and most excellent colours, given them by the Ladies of the town and neighbourhood, which were presented to the Volunteers by the Rev. Dr. *Coulthurst*, in their name, attended by a deputation from the Committee, in the Piece-hall; after which they marched to the Moor, and fired several excellent volleys, amidst the unbounded shouts and acclamations of an immense and applauding multitude. On the presentation of the colours, Dr. *Coulthurst* made a short introductory speech, to the following effect: that the colours were presented to them by the Ladies of the town, parish, and neighbourhood, of *Halifax*; that the Ladies had been the peculiar patronesses of the distinguished soldiery in all ages; that there were instances of this in the histories of Greece and Rome, and of our own country, particularly in the case of one of our early kings; that it was pleasing to reflect, that the grim visage of War might sometimes be smoothed by the mild interposition, or, more properly

speaking, the elegant heroism, of Female generosity; and even the majestic sternness of the soldier's character might be mitigated by the delicacy of persuasion, and the courteous attractions of refinement: and he concluded with hoping that these colours would be used with a degree of bravery and prudence in some measure proportioned to the laudable liberality of their kind patronesses. Afterwards, the Doctor delivered an excellent oration and prayer.

About the beginning of the month of *September*, an inquest was held at *Exeter* on the body of a young man, who died in the hospital of a violent confusion he received in an adventure, which he seemed unwilling to disclose. It was presumed in evidence, that the deceased had been making merry with his sweetheart and some others, and, after accompanying them home, entertained the project of seeing them go to bed, and endeavouring to reach the window for that purpose, fell headlong into a pig-sty, whereby he received the wound in his head which occasioned his death.

Sept. 13. An alarming fire broke out in the new corn-mills and drying kiln, situated at *Wigan*, belonging to Messrs. *Bevan, Chapman, and Co.* The buildings (which cost 12,000l.) were very large and extensive, being seven stories in height, and were entirely consumed, as the fire commenced in nearly the attic story, whereby there was no possibility of saving it. Fortunately it was a very calm morning, or the greater part of the lower end of the town must inevitably have been destroyed. The fire was not extinguished the next evening.

Sept. 14. This day (*Sunday*) *Suffron-Walden* church was robbed of about 30 Prayer-books; the thief made choice of all the most valuable.

Sept. 16. A fire broke out at *Wincanton*, co. *Somerset*, which burnt about eight houses in the front of the street, and some tenements behind. It is supposed to have been occasioned by a sack of lime being put against a faggot-pile.

Sept. 18. The roof of part of *Battle-Abbey*, in *Suffex*, which has been used for some time as a Town-hall, was by the violence of the wind and rain driven in, one part of that noble building totally destroyed, and the inhabitants of the town thrown into a dreadful consternation.

Sept. 19. About 9 o'clock this night, as the *Sturbridge* wagon was going from *Oxford* to *Woodstock*, it was overturned in passing King's bridge across the *Oxford canal*, in the parish of *Woolvercott*, by which accident two men were killed on the spot, and a boy so much hurt that his life is despaired of.

Sept. 20. A lamentable accident happened at *Higan*, in *Lancashire*. Five children, playing in a sand-hole, were suddenly buried by the fall of a large quantity of the sand; one of them, a boy of seven years old, was suffocated;

suffocated; two others are expected not to survive; and the other two uninjured.

Sept. 24. The storm of this day was severely felt at *Keavil*, co. Wils. The lightning forced its way through the stone walls into the church, on the West side, over the window, and went in an exact horizontal line across the church, and out at the North side, driving many stones of large magnitude into the church and church yard; other lightning took its direction in at the belfry-window, struck a very large beam, and shivered it into a thousand splinters: thence it passed down the wall of the tower, and out at the church-porch, doing much damage in its passage. In the belfry, it rent the lock of the clock-case from the door, and melted the wires of the clock.

Sept. 25. Between one and two o'clock, after a seizure having been made by some custom-house officers at *Deal*, assisted by some of the Westmorland militia quartered there, and the seized goods having been in the possession of the officers, a person (at present unknown) maliciously and inhumanly fired a pistol, and shot John Eelbeck, a private of the above regiment, through the heart, who immediately expired. The coroner's inquest fat on the body, and brought in their verdict "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

Portchester, Sept. 26. A few days ago a brick building, lately erected for a public brewery, and just covered in, was blown down from the very foundations, without the least previous warning. It stood in the front of the Oxfordshire encampment, and, unfortunately, eight men of that regiment were employed in finishing a well of large dimensions in the centre of the building. They were all covered by the ruins, and three of them forced into the well by the fall of the rafters. The water was 12 feet deep, or more, yet one of the poor fellows, missing his comrade, actually went under water, by means of the ladder which was in it, and brought him up, stunned, and nearly lifeless, having received several violent contusions. This man, from immediate assistance being at hand, is now in a state of recovery; and the other seven, though severely bruised and wounded, were taken out of the ruins, and are pronounced free from danger. The building was 70 feet in length, and only one brick thick.

Sept. 27. The following dreadful accident happened at *Heighington*, a village near Lincoln. A son of Mr. Brown, of that place, took up a gun to play with, not knowing it was loaded; unhappily it was, and, being discharged, two little children, brother and sister to the youth, were shot, and died in a few minutes, the first aged 3, the other 5. Another sister had a very near escape, the shot grazing her cloaths. The young man was playing with the same gun the night before, and then it was not loaded; but, early in the morning of the unfortunate day, it was

charged by a servant-man of the family, with an intent to shoot crows, and set again in the same place as before. The father and mother were at Lincoln at the time. We hope this, in addition to many similar dreadful accidents, will be a caution to all persons how they leave loaded guns, where there is a possibility of danger.

Sept. 29. A melancholy accident happened at *Stradishall*, in Suffolk, where a chimney-sweeper's boy, named John Brewster, between 12 and 14 years of age, stuck fast in the tunnel of a chimney; and, altho' every endeavour was used to extricate him, it proved fruitless till too late, as he was suffocated, and all the means used to restore him proved ineffectual.

Sept. 30. An elderly man, named Lee, by profession a gardener, who, according to annual custom, had come out of Kent to see some of his relations at *Groombridge*, in Sussex, was found dead in his bed at the Crown inn, at that place, and where his body had lain undiscovered since the preceding Sunday night, when he retired to rest apparently in good health.

Brighton, Oct. 1. A dreadful accident happened yesterday at *Hoar*, in consequence of the inadvertency of a boy who was attempting to blow up flies with gunpowder at a public-house. He had formed a train for this purpose across the side of the room, at the end of which stood a closet, containing a great quantity of powder. A spark of the former unfortunately got among the latter, and such were the dreadful consequences of the explosion, that the boy had one of his eyes blown out, and his face most shockingly mangled. Two soldiers have likewise suffered so much by the same, that their lives are despaired of. There were several more in the apartment, who escaped unhurt. That part of the room, however, where the gunpowder stood, was entirely knocked down by the violence of the shock, and the house considerably damaged.

Oct. 4. A very elegant fête was given by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, on the occasion of coming of age, to all the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, and to near 800 of his *Lincoln* and *Rutland* tenantry. The assembled multitude was so great, that it appeared as if the whole of the surrounding country had joined in a general festivity of congratulation to the heir of the hospitable mansion of *Normenton*. An encampment was formed in a commanding situation on *Empingham* heath, about seven hundred feet in length, and two hundred in breadth. At the top was a pavilion for the ladies, in which a table was spread with the most luxurious viands, and elegantly decorated.— On each side down the lawn were covered booths, extending the whole length of the encampment, containing a profusion of generous cheer, placed on tables, sufficient for the accommodation of three thousand people. On the wings at each end of the pavilion

vilion, were the depôts of provision.—Six oxen, thirty sheep, and eight waggon-loads of bread, formed part of the immense quantity consumed, and these were diluted with forty butts of wine, punch, and oid ale. An ox and several sheep were roasted whole before the encampment, and distributed to the populace, with very copious showers of bread. The order of the entertainment was admirably preserved. The company began to assemble at twelve o'clock, the carriages entering at the lower end of the encampment, passing up the line, and delivering their bright charge at the pavilion, where they were received by the elegant and accomplished Lady Heathcote. To describe the manly and attentive conduct of the worthy host, and the beauty and courtesy of the fair hostess, might appear to strangers to be the dictate of adulation; but all who were present will allow that the language of panegyric would be only the simple voice of truth. When the ladies were assembled, the pavilion displayed a most captivating scene of fashion and of grace. On a sudden was descried, on the road from Empingham, a long line of cavalry, as far as the eye could reach: they were the patriot bands of Lincoln and Rutland Yeomanry, in complete uniform, except their arms; those were useless at a festival of peace. The compliment of precedence was politely yielded to the former by Lord Winchelsea, and a most animating spectacle it was to see them enter; preceded by their regimental bands, they marched up the encampment in double files, parading in front of the pavilion, and saluting as they passed, the Stamford band receiving them with "Britons strike home." Having disposed of their horses at pickets, provided for the purpose, they marched back on foot to the encampment, and took their seats at tables, the Lincoln on the right, and the Rutland on the left of the pavilion. The tenants were seated next to them, accompanied by their numerous families and friends; and the glass and brown jug had a brisk circulation, and powerful effect. When the dinner was over, a circle of vast size was formed by the Yeomanry, linking their arms together, and surrounded by the tenants. Within the circle the ladies and gentlemen assembled, with the different bands of music and bugle horns. Several excellent songs, in allusion to the families of Rutland and Heathcote, and complimentary to the corps, were sung on the occasion. Various races, and other sports to which prizes were affixed, were proclaimed for the entertainment of the company; but the day was too short for the performance of them all. At sun-set, magnificent fire-works were displayed, and a vast bonfire closed the whole of this noble and delightful entertainment. (See p. 941.)

Brightelmstow, Oct. 7. The tempest on Sunday evening was the most tremendous that has been known here for some years.

The sea came nearly upon the Steynay whilst the wind was so violent as to take away several parts of the adjoining houses. The most distressing event that occurred took place about three in the morning:—a ship was driven near half a league from the town; they fired signals of distress, and hoisted out the lights. The fishermen crowded to the sea-side, and, finding every relief impracticable, they soon afterwards became melancholy witnesses of the ship's sinking; and, what renders the tale more lamentable is, that we have not since heard of a single life being saved.

A boat, with eight people on board, was upset at Sandgate, when three of the passengers were unfortunately drowned.

Harwich, Oct. 7. Inured as the inhabitants of a seaport town are to the distresses incident to tempestuous weather, yet the calamitous effects of a dreadful storm of 20 hours duration have been so great as to amaze even those most familiar with such unhappy scenes. The tempest commenced about eight o'clock on Sunday evening; and by eleven o'clock on the next morning there were 35 vessels wrecked within 20 miles of Harwich harbour. At one o'clock on Monday, the crew of the Restoration, Captain Walker, a fine new ship in the Norway trade, and the people from a North Shields collier, in three boats, with the utmost peril and difficulty, made the harbour. They had been in their boats from 11 o'clock the night before, and, when they at length happily reached the shore, were reduced by fatigue and the inclemency of the weather to the greatest weakness. Capt. Walker reports, that, in the morning of Monday, he saw upwards of 70 sail of vessels making signals of distress. The wrecks of several vessels are plainly to be seen from the town, and many lives must inevitably have been lost.—A boat with four men and two women, in attempting to cross at Langard fort on Monday, was driven out to sea, where the unhappy people must doubtless have all perished.

Oct. 13. The hospitality and polite attentions of Sir Gilbert Heathcote have not been confined to Rutland. That liberal spirit, which offered a feast to more than 10,000 persons on Empingham Heath, again displayed itself this day, among his friends in Lincolnshire. An elegant dinner, for which every thing was thought of except the expense, welcomed many very respectable Freeholders of the county, and his numerous tenants, to the Greyhound inn, at Falingham. Never, perhaps, was a meeting at which festivity, and unanimity, were more happily united. The pleasing affability and manly sentiments of the President impressed an universal satisfaction, and called forth a return of sentiment in the grateful, loyal, and affectionate toasts which bespoke the feelings of the company. To have said that a dinner was given by Sir Gilbert Heathcote,

was

was to have declared that hospitality presided at the table, and that "Plenty crowned the board." The declaration that many of his Tenants were present, was an assertion that there were so many hearts overflowing with gratitude; and of this the acclamations with which they drank the health of "the High Sheriff of Rutland, the Tenant's Friend," offered a convincing and most delightful proof. Among the many excellent songs, which heightened the festivity of the meeting, Mr. Rausley's most admirable address to the "Brave Yeomanry," sung in the true spirit of a British Officer, was felt in every heart, and chorused by every voice, while his humorous description of John Bull's repentment of French villany convulsed the company with laughter, and produced a very handsome compliment from Sir Gilbert to honest John, who was toasted by the worthy Baronet with three times three; nor was John less cared for without doors than complimented within. A large ox, and three of the finest Lincolnshire sheep, were roasted whole on a hill in front of the town; and formed part of the repast of which several thousand persons partook. It could not be perceived on this occasion, that the Roast Beef of Old England was a meat ill-adapted to the appetite of our countrymen; nor was more than one sentiment heard—that which flowed from a grateful people, in return for the generous efforts of Old English hospitality. Several hogheads of wine, punch, and ale, furnished the beverage of the day; the latter was so disposed as to give the assembled populace a convenient method to help themselves; and, with the former, they were liberally supplied by the munificent master of the feast, whose countenance glowed with pleasure while he presented large bowls of the choicest wines with his own hands. In the evening, the town was beautifully illuminated, and the many elegant devices that appeared in some windows, with the splendid lustre of others, gave an additional proof of universal joy, and afforded a most delightful display of that generous emulation, with which the inhabitants of Falkingham declared their affectionate attachment to a beloved landlord. Before the centre window of the Greyhound inn was a handsome transparency, representing the arms of *Heathcote*, guarded on one side by Britannia, and on the other by their gallant bearer himself, in the uniform of the Lincolnshire Yeomanry. The inner window of the large dining-room was ornamented with another transparency, in which the numerous company beheld the expression of their own most fervent wishes; among these, the desire for a long and happy life to the excellent Sir Gilbert and his Lady—of prosperity to the house of Heathcote—and the grateful declarations of affection to Thomas Forsyth, Esq. "*the Tenant's Friend*," were eminently conspicuous. Several parties paraded the town, callevning the festi-

val farther by songs in honour of the cause of it; and, if the praises of Sir G. Heathcote were, at times, suspended for a few minutes, it was to sing attachment to his worthy relatives, whose presence and obliging behaviour were justly considered as additional favours; and to celebrate the exemplary conduct of the patriotic captains of the Falkingham and Bourn troops. On the hospitable hill, where provisions had been distributed during the day, two large bonfires were kept up in the evening, and the town of Falkingham was treated with a fine display of fire-works from the same spot. After a day of the utmost festivity, the evening concluded with most perfect harmony. The plentiful provisions were distributed, without confusion, to the populace, whose respectful and orderly behaviour testified the just sense they entertained of the kindness that was intended them. The dinner of the gentlemen was served up in a manner that reflected equal credit on the purveyor and the cook; and, after all had feasted to their wishes, a handsome entertainment of meats, and a considerable quantity of wine and punch, remained as a regale for the following day.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

In the reign of Charles II. tea was sold only by Thomas Garraway, in Change-alley; at this time there are 30,000 tea-dealers, at least, in Great Britain. There was a time when there were not 10 plantations of sugar-canes in the West-Indies, though now the value of sugar-canes cultivated there amounts to upwards of 10 millions sterling!!!

Among the vast number of persons liberated from the King's Bench prison, a now almost-uninhabited place of confinement, under the late Insolvent Act, was a farmer, who had remained in custody there 11 years, for the costs of an action, in which he failed, for having killed a hare on his own grounds!!!

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

As a son of Mr. Wilkes, of Moor-lane, about 12 years of age, was looking over a board at the top of a house in a court in the Old Bailey, where he was with an engraver, the board accidentally gave way, when he fell over the parapet into the court, and fractured his skull in so shocking a manner, that he expired very soon afterward.

The late subscription for the unfortunate sufferers by fire at Ratcliffe discovered traits of universal charity peculiar to this country; but the following, tho' of humbler kind, deserves particularly to be recorded. On the Sunday's collection of the visitants, who thronged to see this encampment of the wretched, 800l. and upwards were received; 4.6l. odd of this sum were collected in copper, and 38l. 14s. bestowed in farthings, the poor man's mite, flowing from the purest source of charity and benevolence.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

As the corpse of a gentleman was proceeding to the burial-ground, it was arrested by a sheriff's officer and his followers, under the usual warrant on a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. The friends, who followed, immediately left their coaches, and told the officer, if he chose, he was welcome to take the body, but he should not have coffin, shroud, or any one particle, in which the body was enveloped, as those things were the property of the executors; and farther insisted, that, as the deceased had, by his will, bequeathed his body to them, no execution would hold good against the corpse. The bailiff, after attending to many literary and persuasive arguments, and having discussed the matter as fully as the time and place would admit of, was very properly convinced that the spirit of the law meant a living, and not a dead, body, and accordingly marched off without insisting farther on the legality of his capture. This, it is presumed, is the first and only instance of the kind that has happened since the arrest of the dead body of a Sheriff of London, not many years since.

Monday, Sept. 29.

A Common Hall was held this day for the annual Election of Lord Mayor of the City of London, which was most numerously attended. On the appearance of the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen, to open the Court, some dissatisfaction was expressed by a part of the Livery with the Representatives present, (as it is presumed) on account of the late Militia Bill; but the murmurs were soon silenced by the plaudits of their friends.

After the Court of Aldermen had left the Hall, the Aldermen in rotation were nominated to the Livery, that two might be returned for Election by the Aldermen. Mr. Alderman Skinner had almost the unanimous suffrage of the Hall. Some doubts were entertained respecting the next choice, whether the majority was in Mr. Alderman Curtis, or Mr. Alderman Newman: the Sheriffs were of opinion, that the former had the superiority; and the Common Sergeant declared Aldermen Skinner and Curtis.

After the usual time the Court returned to the Hustings; and the Recorder announced the Election of the Aldermen to be in favour of Thomas Skinner, Esq. who was accordingly introduced, by putting on the chain, by the proper Officer; when he addressed the Livery in nearly the following words:

“ Gentlemen of the Livery,

“ The honour with which I am this moment invested, as it is the highest to which a Citizen can aspire, demands my warmest—my most grateful acknowledgements.—You, Gentlemen, amongst whom I have spent my life, know that I am not a man of professions; that I have ever wished my actions, and not my words, to speak for me. I am sensible the present period is a critical one, and that it demands all the vigilance at-

ention, and firmness, of a Chief Magistrate presiding over this great City. A continuance in the same disinterested conduct which has recommended me to your favour, an attachment to the glorious principles of our most excellent constitution, and a firm adherence to whatever may best promote your interests, are, I trust, the distinguishing features of the conduct I shall pursue. Gentlemen, I am not conscious that I possess any splendid abilities: I put myself in your hands, and flatter myself, that I shall meet with the support and approbation of my fellow-citizens.

Monday, Oct. 6.

The first bill sent to the Grand Jury at Hicks's Hall was found, and delivered at the Old Bailey, this day, to the Lords Commissioners acting under the Special Commission, against the following twelve persons:

Thomas Hardy.
John Horne Tooke.
John Augustus Bonney.
Rev. Jeremiah Joyce.
Thomas Holcroft.
Stewart Kydd.
John Thelwall.
John Richter.
John Baxter.

Thomas Wardle, not in custody.
Matthew Moore, Taylor, not in custody.
Richard Hodgson, not in custody.

The bill presented against John Lovett, hair-dresser, was not found.

Mr. Attorney General, who attended, rose and made the motions usual on such occasions, for assigning counsel to the prisoners, who should have access to them at all proper times; for furnishing their Counsel and Attorney with a copy of the indictment, and other documents requisite to their defence; and for permitting every other advantage they should themselves deem necessary to a fair, open, and impartial trial. These motions were granted by the Court.

Thursday, Oct. 9.

This morning, at ten o'clock, pursuant to their last adjournment, the Lords Commissioners attended at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, when the Grand Jury presented a true bill against *John Hillier*, for high treason. Hillier is a tallow chandler, and at the time of his apprehension kept a shop in Bishopsgate-street. The charge against him is, for having a pike in his house, and acting as an agent to the London Corresponding Society.

Friday, Oct. 10.

The Privy Council, after several adjournments, met at the Council-office, Whitehall, on the examination of *Le Maître, Higgins, Smith, and Upton*, who are charged with forming a plot to take away the life of his Majesty; and, when the Council broke up, they were fully committed to the following prisons for trial; viz. Smith to Newgate; Upton, who pretended to be evidence against the others, to Clerkenwell; *Le Maître* to ditto; and Higgins to Tothill-fields.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Robert Watt, convicted of High Treason, was executed at the west end of the Lichen-booths, at Edinburgh, pursuant to his sentence. About half past two o'clock, the two junior Magistrates, and the Rev. Principal Baird, walked from the council chamber, to the Castlehill, preceded by the city constables, and town officers, the city guard forming a hollow square. When they reached the Waterhouse, (the limits of the burgh,) they were met by the procession from the Castle, in the following order :

The two Head Officers of the Shire of Edinburgh, in black, with batons.—Two county constables with batons.

The Sheriff-depute, and Sheriff-substitute, dressed in black, with white gloves, and white rods.

Six county constables, 2 and 2, with batons. The hurdle, painted black, (drawn by a white horse,) in which were seated the executioner dressed in black, with the axe in his hand, and the criminal drawn backwards, and tied to the hurdle.

Six under-constables on each side of the hurdle, twelve on the outside of them, and twenty in the rear.

Two hundred of the Argyshire Fencibles keeping off the mob, walking the dead march from the Castle to the Waterhouse.

Here the soldiers went back to the Castle, and the procession came down escorted by the city guard, the magistrates, constables, &c. going first. Having entered the Tolbooth, the criminal, soon after, attended by the sheriff and magistrates, came out upon the scaffold, where he was assisted in his devotions by Principal Baird. About a quarter before 3 he ascended the platform; but, craving some longer indulgence, he came down, and, kneeling, prayed, with much fervency for a short time, when he again mounted, and, having dropped a handkerchief as the signal, the platform dropped about 3 o'clock. When the body had hung about 32 minutes, it was cut down completely lifeless, and placed on a table. The executioner then came forward with a large axe, and at two strokes severed the head from the body. The head, having been received in a basket prepared for the purpose, was afterwards, in the usual form, held up by the executioner, who pronounced, "This is the head of a Traitor!" The remains were then put into a coffin, and conveyed away.

This execution was conducted with much regularity, and the procession was solemn and impressive. Watt himself exhibited a picture of the most abject dejection. He was wrapt up in a great coat, a red night cap (which on the platform he exchanged for a white one), with a round hat, his stockings hanging loose, and his whole appearance wreathed in the extreme. During the procession his countenance was fixed,

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his body motionless, and he seemed altogether regardless of the multitude that surrounded him. On the scaffold he assumed a little more animation, and, after finishing his devotions, took leave of the clergyman very collectedly; and on the platform conversed with the executioner with much apparent composure. He appeared very penitent, acknowledging in general terms the justice of his sentence; but made no particular confession. It is said he has given an account of some circumstances of his life in writing. The crowd on this occasion was slow in collecting, and, though numerous at last, scarcely amounted to what has appeared on former remarkable executions. When the platform dropped, little agitation was perceptible amongst the spectators; there was evidently a becoming acquiescence in the justice of the sentence, accompanied with that silent sympathy, which even the most atrocious criminal never fails to excite. But the appearance of the axe, a sight to which they were totally unaccustomed, produced a shock instantaneous as electricity; and when it was uplifted, such a general shriek or shout of horror burst forth, as made the Executioner delay his blow, while numbers rushed off in all directions to avoid the sight.

Monday, Oct. 20.

This morning, about half past 9, a fire broke out at a wax chandler's in Dean-street, Soho, which consumed the whole of the premises, and burnt very furiously backwards, towards the square, into which it made a complete opening. In the whole, four houses and the workshops of a coach-maker were totally destroyed.

Saturday, Oct. 25.

The Judges under the Special Commission, at the Old Bailey, proceeded to an arraignment of the several persons charged with high treason. On an application from the Counsel for the prisoners, the time of trial was extended to Tuesday; one of the ten clear days allowed by law having been left work lost by the removal from the Tower to Newgate.

Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The trial of the same started began at 8 this morning, and continued till 12 at night, when the Court adjourned. The Jury were accommodated (but very inconveniently) with beds and mattresses in the sessions-house.

Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The Court was resumed at 8 A.M. and sat till 12 at night; when, the Counsel for the Crown having not quite ended, the Court again adjourned; and the Jury were permitted to retire all together (attended by proper officers) to the Hummums, Covent Garden.

Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Court, after having given time to the Counsel for the prisoners to digest the evidence, met this day at 11. They are still sitting; and the publick, with an awful anxiety, expecting the truly important determination.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Canterbury, O.S. 11.*

In your Obituary for July, p. 673, I find several errors in the biographical sketch of the late gallant Captain Harvey's family.

His eldest son is Henry-Wife Harvey, who now resides at Heronden, in the parish of Eastry. His second son is a lieutenant, not a captain, in the navy. He was made a lieutenant in 1790; went out first lieutenant of the *Iphigenia*, with Admiral Gardner's Squadron, in the spring of 1793; and, some time previous to the first of June, Admiral Ford took him into the *Europa*; and, by the last accounts from Jamaica, he was then second lieutenant of that ship. The youngest of Capt. J. Harvey's children is ten years of age; and Admiral Henry Harvey's eldest son was drowned from the *Rose* frigate, and not the *Convert*, as there stated. W. B.

Mr. URBAN,

OEt. 21.

At a time when Europe is big with the ruins of reliques of antiquity, and with a sad desolation of family distinctions, it is the office of every good citizen to preserve ours. The English Barones are the stem of our Nobility; like them, their honours are also hereditary, and the late promotions to them, as rewards of British valour, must give a warm and generous emotion in the bosom of every true lover of his King and Country.—By a list now before me, principally from the free pen of the late accurate B. Longmate, exclusive of the late creations, there are not less than 143 barones since the year 1771, when the last account of them was published. Of the extinct barones much is wanting. Were they compiled and given us from some able pen, it would gratify the antiquary, inform the historian, and open to the moralizing philosopher an ample field, shewing the mutability of all sublunary joys and comforts*. The very ancient family of Norwich, said to be extinct, is now obviously in an infirm pauper, son of a baker in the county of Northampton; and the following pedigree will shew that the baronetage of Fytche is not extinct.

P. 862, col 2. The late Mrs. Fitch was Dorothy the younger of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Gatchell, of Monkton, near Taunton, co. Somerset, esq. and formerly of Norfolk-street, in the Strand, London, and one of the six clerks in Chancery, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Brown, of Mark-lane, merchant, in London, who died, at the great age of 92, in the year 1761. Her sisters were also married to two clergymen, both of Monkton; the elder to the Rev. John Sanford; and the second to the Rev. Alexander Popham, whose only son is Alexander Popham, esq. of So-

merfet-place, M. P. for Taunton, and one of the matters in chancery. Her two brothers, Henry and Thomas, died in their minority. Mrs. F. was married in August, 1747 (see vol. X. p. 412), with a fortune of 8000*l.* for which she had a settlement granted of 500*l.* a-year. Mr. Fitch died in 1763, leaving two sons, Henry-William F. of High-Hall, esq. who, in 1799, was high-sheriff for Dorset; and the Rev. Thomas F. who resides now at Northaw, Herts; both unmarried. Meliora, who died unmarried in 1731, and Miss Anne F. now of Cecil-street, Strand. The Rev. Henry F. was the younger of the sons of Wm. F. of High-Hall, esq. by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, knt. of Stoneham, Hants, whose mother was afterwards married to Wm. Fleming, of the same place, esq. to whom she bore two sons, Thomas and William, at the death of the survivor of whom, a personal property of 40,000*l.* descended to this family, who were, as appears above, only what is called half-blood to the Flemings. His elder brother was Thomas Fitch, esq. who married, in 1736, Miss Benyon, of Hertford, and died, and two of his children also, in 1740. His widow, with a settlement of 450*l.* a-year, afterwards married Mr. Mansfield, of Ringwood, the father of Mr. M. the eminent counsellor at law, by a former lady, to whom she afterwards bore four children. Three other sons of William, viz. William, Edward, and Comfort, died young. Of his four daughters, Meliora the eldest married, 1. Wm. Portman, of Briantston, co. Dorset, esq. who died in February, 1723; 2. Thos. Fownes, of Stapleton, in the same county, esq. to whom she bore two daughters, who both died young. Anne, the second, married Henry-William Portman, esq. M. P. for Taunton (see vol. VI. p. 110), and heir to 10,000*l.* a-year, nephew to the above Wm. F. who was son of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. and nephew and heir to Sir William Portman, bart. of Orchard Portman, whose name he took; his only child is the present worthy proprietor of Portman's square, and of many large estates in Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, &c. not less than 20,000*l.* a-year. His lady died March 17, 1731. Catharine, the third daughter, died, unmarried, of the small-pox, at the age of 32 (of which disease her cousin, Sir William Fitch, bart. also died on the same day), on the point of her marriage with Mr. Bennet, of Hertfordshire. Mary, the fourth daughter, married the Rev. Cha. Russell, of Winborne Minister, by whom she had eight children, of whom a son, the Rev. Charles R. now holds the preferments of his late uncle, the Rev. Henry Fitch.—John, the father of William, and grandfather of Henry, was a merchant in London, and resided in Essex-street. He was the first of this family who resided in Dorsetshire, where he married Meliora Russell, of Kington Lacey, in

* Since the 2d of May 1611. If I mistake not, there are 1200 creations, equal nearly the half of which, about 600, are almost extinct by Mr. Beaulon.

the parish of Winborne Minster, sole daughter and heiress of — Ruffel, esq. of that place.—He was the younger brother of Sir Thomas Fitch, bart. of South-end, in Eitham, Kent, and of Mount-Masall, in North Cray, in the same county, who is descended from an ancient family at Woodham Walter, co. Essex, the elder branch of which are now of Danbury-place, where they retain the ancient spelling of the family-name with all the antique dignity of old times. Robert Fytche, esq. had eleven children, three sons and eight daughters: Robert, the eldest, was a captain in the royal navy, and in 1745 commanded the Ruby man of war; he married Miss — Baker, and had two sons, who both died without issue; Thomas went to India, and returned with a large fortune to his paternal seat, where he died in 1773, unmarried; William went also to India, where he remained 21 years; he was governor of Bengal, and married a lady there, by whom he had one daughter, who, at the death of her uncle Thomas, succeeded to all the fortune of the family. In 1775 she married Lewis Disney, of Flintham, co. Nottingham, esq. who thereon took the name of Fytche. This lady died in child bed, in her 39th year, Nov. 1787, leaving two daughters, who, with their father, are now abroad.—Sir Thomas Fitch, kn. was brought up in London, an architect; he was knighted by Charles II. at Whitehall, Dec. 7, 1679*; he subscribed liberally to many charities after the fire of London, and was one of the first benefactors towards rebuilding St. Bride's church; and at his own cost and charge rebuilt the almshouses of St. Peter's hill, as may be seen by the inscription over the door. In the following reign, viz. on the 7th of September, 1688, he was created a baronet, which honour he did not long survive, as we find he died on the 22d of the same month, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Comport F. by Anne, daughter of Richard Comport, of Eitham, in Kent, esq. who married Anne, only daughter of Lumley Robinson, bart. of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk. When his grandson, Sir William, the third and last baronet, who had the title, died, in 1736, the estate, which was entailed, was expected to descend, with the title, to his cousin and nearest of kin, Thomas Fitch, of High Hall, esq. From some papers being lost, this matter has not been cleared up, and the Dorsetshire branch of the family have never claimed the baronetage, which has been said to be extinct. The large estates descending by the will of Alice, only sister of the last baronet, and widow of Sir John Barker, of Sproughton, bart. whom she married in 1740, by whom she had a son, Sir John Fitch Barker, bart. †

* See Harl. MSS in the British Museum, N^o 5802, p. 139, where he is styled Sir Thomas Fitz, or Fitch, of Blackfriars, London, and afterwards of Ekham, Kent, bart.

† He married in May 1759, Lucy,

who died in 1766, and whom she survived, and who married, secondly, 27th June, 1753, Philip Brooke, esq. of Nafton, co. Suffolk; these estates are now, by her will, vested in Isabella, Elizabeth, and Thurland, the daughters of Mr. Brooke, her husband by a former marriage. The lady whose death we commemorate had nearly reached her 80th year, and yet old age was hardly visible upon her, from the benevolence of her mind. She possessed much sweetness of disposition and purity of manners; was beloved by all who had ever known her; and, to sum up all, died, a good Christian. Since the death of her husband, she had resided in London. For the last nine months she had nervous and paralytic symptoms, for which, to oblige her family, she went to Bath, with little hopes of relief. With perfect resignation to the Divine will, her last words were, " 'Tis with pain we come into the world—with greater we quit it." C. P.

P. 862. Couthon and St. Just, we are informed, were the only two members of the Convention who suffered with Robespierre. The other victims were of an inferior rank.

P. 864, col. 2. Mr. Lancaster was brought up to the business of a house-carpenter; went to London about the year 1726; and was taken into the employ of Martyrs, the undertaker, in the capacity of joiner, where he continued to execute any engagement in that department upwards of 40 years, but being, through age, rendered unable to undergo the fatigue of so laborious a situation, and being naturally of a retired and studious disposition, he quitted that active scene, and returned to his native country, to enjoy his favourite amusement, reading. He had made a collection of near 400 volumes, mostly in history, the most valuable of these published in the English language during his time. He had been a constant encourager of the Gentleman's Magazine since the year 1740, which he kept by him regularly bound. Such was his perseverance, that the writer of this article knows he read the whole ten over again in the summer of 1793. He was very punctual in his religious duties, both public and private. When he was, by unavoidable necessity, prevented from attending the service at church, he made it his constant practice to read the service of the Church of England, with an homily, every day this neglect happened. He retained the use of his faculties in great vigour to the last, and his temper was remarkably friendly, being never better pleased than when he had it in his power to oblige.

P. 868. The mistake of Mr. Burford's having succeeded Mr. Lloyd in the master-

younger daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd, kn. a judge, and M. P. for Totness, Devon, and died without issue. His lady afterwards married Mr. Hamilton, son of Lady Anne Hamilton.

ship

ship of Chigwell school, 1782, arose from our Obituary, Feb. 22, 1732 (LII. 149), where it is noted that Mrs. M., who had formerly kept that school, died that year, whereas he had resigned some time before.

P. 870, col. 1. Mr. Gray, who died at Tottenham, at the age of 85, has left behind him 123,000*l.* He bequeathed to each of his three sons and two daughters 20,000*l.*; has left to his eldest, the first of the Walkers, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, 1000*l.* per annum, and 20,000*l.* in her own disposal; to the Quakers' seminary at Ackworth, to Christ's hospital, and to the Philanthropic Society, 1000*l.* each; to St. Luke's hospital 500*l.*; besides several smaller legacies to various charitable institutions, and other private legacies. All this fortune was raised from the retailing of wine in small quantities, in a vault in Newgate-street, to chance customers, before the general prevalence of taverns or public-houses where wine was sold.

P. 871. Mr. Wilson, who died at Croydon last month, had been a *Lisbon merchant*, and not an apothecary.

BIRTHS.

Sept. **A**T Penrhil, the Lady of John Sinclair, esq. jun. of Barroch, a son.

26. At Canonbury, Islington, the Lady of George Ward, esq. a son.

30. At Biggin-house, the Lady of John Rawlins, esq. of Hill-street, a daughter.

Lately, the Wife of Matthew Craven, jun. of Bramley, three sons, since named Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

October 4. In New Norfolk-street, the Lady of R. Dawkins, esq. a daughter.

5. In Portland place, Lady Selby, a daughter of John Peire, esq. of Portland-place, a daughter.

8. At his house in Bedford-square, the Lady of Sir Alex. Munro, a daughter.

15. Countess of Hardwicke, a daughter.

16. At Woodford, Essex, the Lady of Peter Gosfrey, esq. a daughter.

20. At his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady of Thomas Barrett Lennox, esq. a daughter.

23. The Lady of Rawdon Hunt Boddam, esq. of Rut's cross, Enfield, two daughters.

24. At Wilton-lodge, near Hawick, Lady Napier, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. **M**R. John Gibb, of Market Deeping, co. Lincoln, to Miss Anne Osborn, of Stamford, the only daughter of Robt. O. who formerly kept the Black Swan at that place, but was unfortunately killed, Feb. 14, 1782, in the 32d year of his age.

Sept. . . . Thomas, son and partner of Richard Fuller, esq. banker, Cornhill, to Miss Susannah Cromwell, great grand-daughter of Henry Cromwell, youngest surviving son of the Protector.

15. At Wilton, near Cork, Ireland, John-Moore Traverser, esq. counsellor at law, to Miss Nickson, daughter of Lorenzo N. esq. of Chappel-land.

16. Mr. Thomas Milbank, miller, of Springfield, to Miss Hubbard, daug. of the late Rev. Mr. H. of Long Melford, Suffolk.

17. At Utrecht, Rev. W. Douglas, only son of the Bishop of Salisbury, to Anne, second daughter of the late Baron de Brachal, of Courland.

21. At Newark, co. Nottingham, Mr. William Jackson, of Burton, merchant, to Miss Asling, of the former place, and late of Bartlett's buildings, Holbourn.

Mr. R. Cross, linen draper, to Mrs. Brown, both of Canterbury.

22. Mr. Wm. French, of Stapleford-hall, to Miss Sully Excel, of Stapleford-Abbotts.

Mr. John Shuttleworth, of Stapleford-Abbotts, to Miss Eliz. Fitch, of Balzers-hall, co. Essex.

23. At Claines, Thomas Farley, esq. of Henwick, near Worcester, high sheriff of that county, to Miss Spillbury, of the Tying, Worcester.

At Bradford, Rev. W. H. Warren, to Miss Stranuell, of that place.

24. At Bath, Rev. W. G. Bricknell, late of Farham, Surrey, to Miss Edwards.

25. John-Herbert Tolky, esq. of Bridge-way, co. Pembroke, to Miss Chambers, daughter of the late A. C. esq. of Tottridge, Herts.

At Everley, Hants. Thomas Lewis, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Altham, youngest daughter of the late Roger A. esq. of Islington.

26. Mr. Williamson, of Newark, to Miss Sutton, of Greatford.

Lieut. Elmonds, of the 90th regiment of foot, to Miss Cave, a widow lady.

29. At Burnell, near Oundle, Mr. Adam Knibbs, of Geddington, to Miss Pywell, daughter of Wm. P. esq. of Barnwell castle.

At Great Glen, co. Leicester, Mr. Benj. Cooper, grazier, to Miss Burgess, daughter of the late Mr. John B. of Leicester.

30. At Edinburgh, Rev. Mr. William Simpson, one of the ministers of that city, to Miss Isabella Kerr, daughter of the late James K. esq. of Bughtraig.

Rev. Mr. Daigton, to Miss Diana Douglas, both of Longborough.

Mr. Hunt, hofier, of Leicester, to Miss Davis, dau. of Rev. Mr. D. of Great Wigton.

Lately, in Charendon, Jamaica, George Atkinton, esq. island secretary, &c. to Miss Susannah-Machenzie Donkley, of that parish.

At Chislehurst, Kent, Robert Phillips, esq. of Hereford, barrister at law, to Miss Mary-Anne Baddoll, second daughter of Michael B. esq. of Ludbury, co. Hereford.

Mr. Hobday, factor, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Walford, late of Bath.

Mr. Thomas March, of Swinehead, to Miss Ward, of Swayfield.

At West park in Ireland, Tho. Naghton, esq.

estd. of Thomas-town, co. Roscommon, to Miss Anne D'Arcy, daughter of the late John D'A. esq. of Houndwood.

In Ireland, Nicholas Mahon, esq. to Miss D'Eslerre, daughter of the late Henry D'E. esq. of Castle Henry, co. Cl. re.

Mr. Key, attorney, to Miss. Beavor, both of Godmanchester.

Mr. Hufkinson, an eminent grazier of Streeton Baskerville, co. Warwick, to Miss Wood, daughter of Rev. Wm. W. head-master of the free grammar-school of Market Bosworth; and rector of Peckleton, co. Leicester.

At Southampton, Mr. John Ogle, son of the Dean of Winchester, to Miss Sneyd, of Testwood.

October 1. At Bath, William Bird, esq. of Chelmsford, to Miss Perry, niece to Colonel Wollaston, of Lansdown-place.

2. At Melton Mowbray, Mr. James Dyson, to Miss Wallis, both of Newark.

4. At Streatham, Mr. Jn. Parkinson, jun. of Fleet-str. to Miss Herring, dau. of Mr. H. one of the common council of the ward of Farringdon Without.

6. Rev. Mr. Nable, rector of Frolesworth, co. Leicester, to Miss Lambert, sole heiress of ——— Lambert, esq. of Matton, co. York.

Capt. King, of Brightlingsea, co. Essex, to Miss S. Harvey, daughter of D. H. esq. of Mersey-Island, in that county.

7. Mr. Barclay, of Paton-square, surgeon, to Miss J. H. Duddington, of Fife, in Scotland.

8. Mr. J. Peter Hardy, one of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and agent for the Phoenix fire-office at Esfield, to Miss Bignal, one of the coheiresses of Mr. Bignal, late an eminent plumber in London.

9. At Tilton, Mr. Rev. Marriot, grazier, of Old Dalby, co. Leicester, to Miss Leiveson, of Markfield.

10. At Chipping Sodbury, co. Gloucester, Mr. R. D. Woodforde, attorney, of Bristol, to Miss Arabella Montagu, daughter of the late James M. esq. of Lackham-house, Wilts.

11. James Cauden, esq. of Paper-buildings in the Temple, to Miss Walter, of Printing-house-square, Black-friers.

12. Mr. Thomas Spinkes, to Miss Elis Cottin, of Uppingham.

13. By special licence, at the house of Alderman Gill, at Raibury, Capt. Gill, of the life-guards, to Lady Harriet Fleming.

14. At Beaconsfield, Bucks, Mr. Hall, of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Stevenson, dau. of Joseph S. esq. of White's, Pers.

15. At Balderton, near Newark, Mr. Doughty, to Miss Scrimshaw, of Cl ypole.

16. Mr. Charles Bell, of Lime-street, to Miss St. Babe, of Blackheath.

18. At North Wingfield, co. Derby, George Seddon, esq. of Alder-gate-street, to Mrs. Lord, of Tupton-hall, in Derbyshire.

19. At Felgrave, Mr. Horton, hofier, of Leicester, to Miss Maria Clayton; also, the next day, Mr. Hawkins, currier, to Miss Septia Clayton; daughters of Rev. Mr. C.

20. At Cowie, Kincardineshire, Alexander Allardyce, esq. of Dunottar, M. P. for Aberdeen, &c. to Miss Hannah Innes, daughter of the late Alexander I. esq. of Cowie.

21. At Betherden, Kent, Mr. Samuel Newington, surgeon, of Goudhurst, to Miss Eliz. Willmott, daughter of George W. esq. of Betherden.

23. Mr. William Thresher, of Fareham, Hants. to Miss Lydia Pigott, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Leicester.

24. Rev. Benjamin Jones, M. A. vicar of Eulith, co. Brecon, to Miss Nelson, daughter of George N. esq. of Lambeth.

25. William Biguell, esq. of Seething-lane, to Miss Shaddock, of Shepherd's bush.

DEATHS.

Feb. **A**T Pondicherry, in the East Indies, . . . Captain-lieutenant Robert Robertson, of the 73d regiment, fourth son of James R. esq. of Lunde.

May 28. At Fort Royal, on-board the Charlotte transport, of the yellow fever, Mr. William Wilkinon, the master and part owner; Mr. Samuel Holliday, the mate; Mr. Nicolas Tindal Galabin, and four other seamen.

June . . . At Port-au-Prince, Capt. Thomas Chapman, of the 23d regiment, second son of Col. C. of Bath, and nephew of the late Archdeacon C. He has left a widow and seven children to lament the ravages of that fatal disorder the yellow fever.

At the same place, of the yellow fever, Capt. Robert Watkin Lloyd, of Major-general Gwynne's regiment of cavalry, only son of Robert L. esq. of Swanhill, co. Salop.

Of the yellow fever, at Guadaloupe, in the hands of the French, by whom they were captured with that island, Captain Henry Vignoles, of the 43d regiment; and, two or three days after, his wife, and their only child. Mrs. V. was the second daughter of Dr. Charles Hutton, of Woolwich, and a very sensible and accomplished lady.

30. At Port-au-Prince, in the island of St. Domingo, in his 30th year, Major William Gordon, of the 41st regiment, eldest son of Sir William Gordon, bart. His death is greatly lamented by his inconsolate parents, relations, brother officers, and, in short, by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Possessed of every virtue that can adorn human nature, as a gentleman and a scholar, few could excel him in the knowledge of the world and polite literature; and, as an officer, suffice it to say, that he studied under that excellent soldier and disciplinarian the late Lord Heathfield, in Gibraltar, from the commencement of the siege till the peace of 1763, in which year he got the rank of captain, when little more than 20 years of age.—At a period like the present, when good officers are so necessary, the death of Major Gordon is a severe loss to his coun-

try, and particularly to the 41st regiment, in which his memory will be for ever dear. His worthy father, who has been an officer since the year 1755, has been peculiarly unfortunate during the three last years, having lost three promising sons in the service of their country in the West Indies, and near losing a fourth on board the Winterton last Indianman.

July. . . . In the West Indies, on board his Majesty's ship Bayne, John Warburton, esq. second son of John W. esq. knight of the shire for Queen's county, Ireland.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Capt. John Cole, late of Ipswich. The greater part of his men fell a sacrifice to the same fatal disorder.

7. At Thoulouse, in France, Robert Pigott, esq. He was formerly lord of the manors of Chesherton, in Huntingdonshire, and Chetwynd, in Shropshire, besides possessed of considerable estates in those and other counties to the amount of 9000l. a-year.

15. At Port-au-Prince, John Stewart, esq. of Stenton, co. Derby, lieutenant of the 20th regiment.

20. At St. James's, in Jamaica, Mr. Jas. McClellan, surgeon.

Aug. 1. At Kingston, in Jamaica, Mr. Robert Fyfe, son of Mr. Barclay F. merchant, of Leith.

8. At Berwick, in his 22d year, of a disease, Mr. Thomas Yelloly, surgeon of the royal artillery on the island of Antigua, to which situation he had been only a few months appointed. He was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Yelloly, master-gunner of that garrison, who, in the descent on Belleisle, in the summer of 1761, saved the life of his captain, now Sir James Langham, bart. by swimming with him on shore under the heavy fire of the enemy, their boat having grounded on a bank a short distance from the beach, at disembarking.

14. At his house on Tower-hill, aged 68, Mr. James Scott, an eminent tailor. He was endowed with great natural abilities, and had a lively and engaging turn in conversation. Langbourn ward coffee-house will long remember him. On most topics he could display himself well; on political and religious subjects, probably, with more warmth than wisdom, which his last moments seemed to prove, and of which the less we say the better. The storm roused in his mind a few days preceding his death, by a terrific thunder on the 7th of this month*, never subsided there. He had vested much of his fortune in the American funds, in the fullness of his heart, and had a thousand times wished it home again. On the 20th his remains were deposited in the church of Allhallows Barking. He had been used to take his bottle freely, but, for some time before he died, he got in the other extreme,

which his medical friends thought was the more immediate cause of his death. He has left one son, aged 35.

23. At Oxford, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, eldest daughter of Mr. James F. sen. bookseller in that university.

Sept. 3. At Padua, the Countess Ernestina Durazzo, daughter to the Count de Weissemwoltz, by the Countess de Marianna de Palfy. This lady possessed, in an eminent degree, every accomplishment, external and internal; and was, at the age of 16, appointed maid of honour and lady of the bed chamber to her Imperial Majesty Maria Theresa, who decorated her with the order of the Starry Cross, in consequence of her rare merit, and in testimony of her royal esteem. In the year 1752 she was married to his Excellency Count James Durazzo, a noble Genoese, at that time envoy extraordinary from the S. R. of Genoa to the Imperial Court of Vienna, and who was afterwards appointed ambassador from the latter Court to the S. R. of Venice, in which capacity he resided upwards of 20 years.—The Countess of Durazzo is greatly regretted by her illustrious relations, and all who had the happiness of her acquaintance. The poor have lost a protector and friend; and her eminent virtues and amiable qualities will hand her respectable name down to the latest posterity.

At Noverm, co. Pembroke, in her 92d year, Mrs. Joan Lewis, relict of Thomas L. esq. of Glasry. She had 9 children, 60 grandchildren, 256 great grandchildren, and one great great grandchild.

12. At Warsaw, Prince Michael Poniatowski, brother to the King of Poland, Archbishop of Gnesna, Primate of Poland and Lithuania, Sovereign of the principality of Lowitz, Abbot of Czerwin, and Knight of the orders of the White Eagle, Saint Stanislaus, and Malta; born O&A. 12, 1736. This truly benevolent prince was in London in the year 1791, and during his residence here was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and assisted at several of their meetings.

16. At Bighthelmstone, of the complaint which has of late been so prevalent in most parts of the Kingdom, aged 18, Lieutenant Parkhill, of the royal foot artillery, encamped near Bighthelmstone, a promising young man, who had been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant about the time he died, as the Gazette published on that day announced his promotion. His father is a captain in the army, and resides at Beverley, in Yorkshire.

17. At Liverpool, Mrs. Hope, wife of Mr. John H. architect.

18. Aged 66, Mr. Wheldale, farmer and grazier, of Holbeach, co. Lincoln.

Aged 67, Taylor Calroft, esq. of Lincoln. He some years ago practised the law.

20. Universally lamented by all who knew him,

* See Gent. Mag. for August and September last, pp. 763 and 855.

him, at Skipton in Craven, co. York, where he had practised for half a century with great reputation and success, Mr. John Wainman, surgeon and apothecary, aged 72. After spending the usual time as an apprentice in a shop at Leeds, he completed his education at Edinburgh, in the years 1745 and 1746, where his rapid progress in the acquisition of medical and philosophical science soon attracted the notice of those very eminent professors, whose names and writings gave celebrity, and still continue to shed a lustre, on the first university of Europe; all of whom, during their lives, honoured Mr. W. with a regular correspondence on subjects of medicine and philosophy; which was regularly maintained on his part, either to obtain their advice, or to communicate singular cases that occurred in his practice. This he constantly used to mention as the happiest period and circumstance of his life, and frequently lamented that the ravages of death in the course of a few years had deprived him of it. It was rather to comply with the wishes of a parent, and from other considerations of a domestic nature, than his own inclination, that he submitted to sit down as surgeon and apothecary in the humble situation of his native place; in a neighbourhood so thinly peopled, where trade has not yet spread affluence, nor the arts of civilization polished the general manners, or enlarged the sentiments of the inhabitants. From an exalted and comprehensive view of nature in all her operations, he was convinced, that the principal object of the medical profession was to assist her efforts by a cautious mildness, not to thwart them by force; and, from a liberal and disinterested integrity of mind, he resolved never to swell his bill with unnecessary expences, which is now called, in technical language, "pushing the practice of the profession." On these principles he clearly saw it was his duty to act; and he rigidly adhered to them through a long life, though they almost daily subjected him, from the narrow-minded and illiterate, to the suspicion of ignorance in his profession, for rudeness in his attendance. Inheriting from his father a comfortable independence, and being naturally of a corpulent habit, which rendered long journeys on horseback unpleasant, Mr. W. early declined that extent of practice, which persons more selfish than himself might think necessary, and which the claims of a young family seemed to demand. But he preferred the rational conversation of a few select friends, the liberal amusements of music, in which he was a proficient, and the pleasures of his garden, to the disagreeable necessity of travelling steep and bleak mountains in a cold and wet climate, and in dark nights, through roads narrow and rugged, and often impervious. He saw with pleasure and surprize many of his contemporaries and fellow students, whose chance or fortune had placed in more fa-

vourable situations, rise rapidly to a state of affluence and grandeur; and whom prejudice, not reason; looked up to as of superior acquirements, because it had been taught to rank them in what is called a higher line of their profession. Over the general vices and follies of mankind he lamented with a sigh. The affected self-sufficiency and fopperies of sciolists in medical knowledge he beheld with a silent smile of deserved contempt. Within the short space of six years Mr. W's family has been unfortunate in the loss of many near and dear relatives. In December, 1788, (see our vol. LVIII p. 1132.) Dr. John W. a favourite son, of the most pleasing manners and amiable disposition, fixed at Spalding; co. Lincoln, died at the age of 31 years of a putrid sore throat, caught by his anxiety and unremitting attention to relieve the miseries of others. About eighteen months ago, his second daughter, Miss Mary W. died suddenly at Wisbech, co. Cambridge, where she was on a visit to her elder brother, Dr. Oglethorpe W.; and it is something less than a year since the death of Mrs. W. at an advanced age, who had been his faithful companion for near fifty years. Mr. W. received from nature strong abilities and a good constitution, which he preserved by a life of temperance and regularity. Possessed of a most feeling mind, and of the tenderest affection for his family, he sunk almost under the severe misfortune of losing his younger son. Since that time, his wonted spirits at intervals forsook him, and his bodily strength and mental exertions gradually failing, he appeared to retire within himself, and to live uninterested in the general concerns of the world. A few days previous to his death, he had the misfortune to break his leg by a fall; in consequence of which a rapid mortification ensued, which baffled every effort of medical skill, and put a period to the life of a man of determined integrity, and of superior information in his profession. Perfectly aware of his danger, and of the short time he had to live, he conversed with his family and friends to the last moment, without a murmur, with cheerfulness and tranquillity, as if desirous to show them an example of the comforts of a well-spent life and to let them see, what they might have read of, how a Christian could die. The writer of the imperfect sketch wishes it to be considered as a small tribute of gratitude and respect to the memory of a dear and lamented friend. Conscious of inability to do full justice to his character, he can safely appeal to the hearts of all who knew Mr. W. for the truth of what he has advanced. His real estate, which is considerable, besides something handsome in personal effects, goes to his eldest, and now his only son, Dr. Oglethorpe W. of Wisbech, co. Cambridge. For his two daughters, who survive him, and are both unmarried, he has left a comfortable and plentiful provision. L. L. S. A.

Aged

Aged 74. Mr. John Woolfhafen, well known at Canterbury as an excellent herbalist, and son of Mr. W. formerly an eminent apothecary in that city, who was born at Strasbourg, in Alsace, but quitted that place on account of the intolerable government Louis the XIVth had introduced there.

21. At Gordon-bank, John Gordon, esq. of that place.

22. In Dublin, Mr. Henry Warren, Law-bookeller.

At York, John Farr Abbot, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, clerk of the rules in the court of King's Bench, and F. A. S.

23. After a few hours illness, in his 77th year, Mr. James Eves, of the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster; a very excellent builder and an intelligent fur-cyur.

At Braidfarm, Edinburgh, Miss Anne Kerr. At Blackburn, Isabella Redman, wife of Thomas R. a poor man of that town. The Cæsarean operation was performed upon her this day before, about 11 in the forenoon, and a male child was extracted, which is very likely to live. She bore the operation with great fortitude, and did not complain of much pain afterwards. Her spirits and strength were such in the evening as to afford some hopes of a recovery. This poor woman had been lame several months, was in a very bad state of health, and so extremely deformed as to render it impossible to effect her delivery in any other way, even by sacrificing the child's life.

24. At his seat at Mount Miscal, near Bexley, in Kent, at an advanced age, John Maddocks, esq. one of his Majesty's counsel, and a bench of the Honourable Justices of Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple. He represented Westbury, in Wiltz, in the last parliament. Mr. M. married, in May, 1781, a daughter of ——— Whitchurch, esq. of Twickenham, whose widow died in December, 1792, at the age of 84; by which lady, who is now living, he has left John-Edward M. esq. who, in 1791, married Miss Frances Perryn, youngest daughter of the Hon. Judge P. This lady died in child-bed of her seventh child, Jan. 22, 1790. On the 17th of April, 1792, he married the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Craven, eldest sister of the present Lord Craven, by whom he has a daughter. Secondly, Joseph M. esq. late of the foot-guards; and another son, now at school.

In Great Ormond-street, in child-bed, Mrs. Smith, wife of Hugh S. esq.

At Munich, the famous Father Unger, ex-jesuit, and confessor of the Electress-dowager of Bwaria.

At Frankfurt, in his 26th year, universally regretted, for his amiable endowments and military talents, Count Furstenberg. He was buried there on the 26th, with all the military honours. He began his career as a soldier in the French service; and served afterwards in Russia, where, by his bravery,

he obtained the order of St. George. He made all the recent campaigns in the Prussian service, and, owing to his gallant conduct in the action of Hockheim, obtained the order *Pour le Merite*. He was wounded Sept. 20, at the capture of Kaiserlautern, and died, on the 23th, the death of a hero, and a victim to his humanity, in consequence of four wounds. He gave quarter to a Frenchman; but, on turning round, the Frenchman took up his musket and killed the Count in a dastardly and cowardly manner. Gen. Blicher shewed himself equally humane, but had the good fortune to be misled by the man to whom he had just given quarter.

By the rupture of a vessel in her lungs, Miss Charlotte Hutton, youngest daughter of Dr. Charles Hutton, of Woolwich; a loss by which her parents are left for ever inconsolable. For her goodness she was universally beloved, and for her talents and acquisitions universally admired and respected by all who knew her. She was only sixteen years of age at her death, and yet she had been for several years the most efficient personage in the family, entering into all its numerous concerns, both domestic and literary, in the most active and ample manner. She was her father's amanuensis and assistant upon all occasions: she wrote for him, and read to him, in all languages and sciences; she made drawings for him of all kinds, mathematical, mechanical, &c; arranged and managed his library, and knew where every book stood, and could find most of them even in the dark. She knew several languages, and almost all sciences, in a tolerable degree; arithmetic, algebra, geography, astronomy, music, drawing, poetry, history, botany, gardening, and all the usual female accomplishments in a superior style and degree; most of which accomplishments were acquisitions chiefly made by her own talents and energy of mind, with little or no assistance from others. It was sufficient for her, once to see or hear any thing done; she soon made it her own. She was author of several ingenious calculations and compositions. She extracted the square roots of most of the second 1000 numbers, to twelve places of decimals, and proved the truth of them afterwards by means of differences, arranging the whole in a table ready for publication. She drew elegant geographical maps, and only the second day before her death began and completed one whole hemisphere of the earth, both the drawing, the shading, and the writing. She was remarkable at composition and style, either epistolary or scientific, expressing herself well in any subject; a small specimen of which we cannot avoid here inserting for the curiosity of the subject. A very few days before her death, when the family joined her one morning in the parlour (for she was usually first up in the morning,

morning, as well as last at night) she told them a dream she had in the night, which seemed so curious, that they desired her to write it down; which she immediately did, literally, in the following words, "I dreamt that I was dead, and that my soul had ascended into one of the stars; there I found several persons whom I had formerly known, and among them some of the nuns whom I was particularly attached to when in France*. They told me, when they received me, that they were glad to see me, but hoped I should not stay with them long, the place being a kind of purgatory, and that all the stars were for the reception of different people's souls, a different star being allotted for every kind of bad temper and vice; all the sharp tempers went to one star, the sulky to another, the peevish to another, and so on. Every body in each star being of the same temper, no one would give up to another, and there was nothing but dissension and quarrels among them. Some of those who received me, taking offence at the information my friends were giving to me a child, it made a quarrel, which at length became so rude and noisy, that it awaked me." In short, had she lived, she shewed fair to become a second Hypatia. To her mother, and the rest of the family, she was no less useful in domestic business, than to her father in literary. For nothing came amiss to her, being equally skilled and adroit in all useful and laudable concerns; in managing the family, the servants, in making purchases at shops or markets, &c. She was the life and soul of every company, wherever she came, engaging the chief or sole attention of every person, men and women, young and old. She had conversation for every one, and generally took the lead when not checked. In short, her goodness and sweetness of disposition gained her the love of every person, as her wit and cheerfulness fixed their attention, and her knowledge and wisdom raised their admiration.

25 Mr. Sedgewick, in partnership with Farrington and Giles, corn-factors. Returning with his friends from Richmond, having some business which called him home, he quitted them near Brixton causeway, in order to get to his house at Camberwell. In passing Cold Harbour lane, it is supposed, the night being dark, that in his speed he rode, in the narrow part of it, against some carriage, by which he was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot. His horse, much bruised also, went on to Camberwell, about five minutes after his wife and friends got there. In the morning his body was found by some farmers' men, with half the skull torn away, and otherwise much mangled. He has left be-

hind him nine young children, and a disconsolate widow pregnant with a tenth.

At Anne-grove, Edward Collins, esq. magistrate for the county of Tipperary.

26. At Lambeth, after a fortnight's illness, aged 45, Mr. William Hoare, snuff-maker, in Fleet-street, who has left a young widow, with an infant daughter, and in a state of soon being mother of another child. But it is not only to his immediate relatives that the death of Mr. H. is a loss. His perfect integrity and unaffected goodness of heart render him extensively and sincerely regretted. He will be particularly lamented by a numerous circle of admirers, to whom his benevolence had justly endeared him, and from whom he never could expect any other return (the pleasure resulting from good actions alone excepted) than the generous glow of gratitude, which naturally expands the unadulterated infant breast. By those who have been accustomed to attend the vestry room of St. Bride's on the Sunday afternoons in Lent, this allusion will be readily felt. To the other readers of this article it may be proper to add, that an institution was some years since begun, at the sole expense of the present worthy Curate of St. Bride's, by which twelve Prayer-books, bound in a superior style of neatness, are held forth as prizes to the children of parishioners of every description, who shall excel in repeating the Church Catechism, during the six Sundays in Lent, in the public vestry-room (those in the charity school and workhouse excepted, who are publicly examined in the church, and have each a small pecuniary reward from the same benevolent hand). On these occasions Mr. Hoare was the arbiter of the prizes, and, by the judicious impartiality of his decisions, gave universal satisfaction. He had the goodness also to add twelve little religious tracts, as additional prizes; which, with twelve other books, contributed by a warm well-wisher to the parish (who at present must be nameless) has occasioned constantly a considerable number of candidates for what, we are happy to say, is considered by the inhabitants at large as an honourable and respectable mark of distinction, and which we hope will be long continued.

At his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. Hatchwell, surveyor.

At Cheltenham, in his 54th year, Walter Murray, esq. of St. James's, in the island of Jamaica.

Aged 70, Mr. Edward Wilkin, farmer and grazier, on Wisbech South Brink.

At Alcester, co. Warwick, aged 74, Mr. Francis Bristow, a very worthy and respectable character, who, whilst he was playing a game at bowls, drept down on the green, and expired immediately.

27. In her 79th year, Mrs. Anne Mosley, a maiden lady, of Boston, co. Lincoln.

* She had been for two years educated in a nunnery there.

Capt. Thorne, of Weymouth. Going on board his ship, lying in the lower hole, about 9 o'clock in the evening, by some accident he fell overboard, and was drowned. His body was found the next morning.

In St. Paul's, Canterbury, Mrs. Whirfield, relict of John W. esq. of St. Margaret's, in that city.

At Shelford, co. Cambridge, Gregory Wa'e, esq. eldest son of Thomas W. esq. of that place.

28. Aged 63, the Rev. William Cleaveland, M. A. rector of All Saints parish in Worcester, of which he had been incumbent near 37 years, having, Feb. 8, 1758, succeeded his father, the Rev. William Cleaveland, M. A. who had been presented to the same by that excellent prelate Bishop Hough, and instituted by him June 10, 1731. So that the father and son had held this benefice upwards of 63 years, even from the very birth of the latter, who may be said to have spent his whole life, from his cradle to his death-bed, in the parsonage-house at All Saints; for which he had such a predilection, and such an attachment to this his first and only church (although attended with very severe duty, which he continued to the last to discharge himself), that no desire or prospect of preferment could tempt him to forsake it: for, the person who favoured us with this account hath assured us, that, to his knowledge, he once refused the offer of a considerable benefice, which would have required him to abandon his beloved parishioners at All Saints. This conscientious, worthy clergyman (who has died without issue) was the last of the name of CLEIVELAND, of the family at Hinckley, which produced the celebrated Royalist, JOHN CLEIVELAND the Poet, to whom this Mr. Cleiveland's grandfather was nephew; as may be seen in the History of Hinckley, 1782, 4to, p. 134, & seq.; in Dr. Nash's History of Worcestershire, vol. II. p. 95; and in Biographia Britannica, vol. III. art. CLEIVELAND.

At Bath, where he went for the recovery of his health, James Hodges, esq. late of Masulpatam, second son of the late Sir James Hodges.

At her son's house near Beaconsfield, in her 91st year, the Hon. Mrs. Blair.

At his brother's house in Le-Lane, Lieutenant-general Henry Smith, colonel-commandant of his Majesty's marine forces. He will be succeeded in his marine command by Major-general John Tupper.

At her father's house near Dulwich, Miss Allan Fergusson, daughter of Charles F. esq.

At Reis, aged near 78, Samuel Aveline, esq. formerly one of the gentlemen of the band belonging to his present Majesty.

At Bristol Hotwells, aged 26, Joseph Thorpe, esq. of Clippenham-park, near Newmarket.

In his 51st year, Mr. William Handley, of Broom-house, near Retford.

29. At Renfield-house, Robert Hamilton, esq. surveyor-general of the customs at Greenock.

After a short illness, John Bellamy, esq. of Kensington-terrace. He was the father of the Whig Club of England, and, as a friend to rational liberty, and to the genuine principles of the Constitution, he was as zealous in his exertions as he was temperate and steady.

At his father's house in Lower Merriam-street; Dublin, the Rev. Loftus Edward Robinson, son of Capt. D. Robinson, one of the royal Irish regiment of artillery, curate of Leixlip, and many years first chaplain to the Duke of Leinster.

30. After a short illness, brought on by one of those overheats to which those of his pantomime industry are so liable, Mr. Boyce, the Sadler's Wells Harlequin. No man, in theatrical recollection, ever united so much active ability with such a constant and steady attention to the business of the stage. The managers of the Wells, as a proper tribute to his public and private worth, have since kindly given a benefit to his widow and children.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Draper, a lady far advanced in years.

At East Hothly, near Lewes, in Sussex, the Rev. Thomas Porter, M. A. upwards of 40 years resident rector of that parish, and nearly that time of Ripe, in same county.

At the Rev. Mr. Price's, at Knebworth, Herts, aged 85, Mrs. Grove, late of Leicester-square.

At Turiff, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Capt. Pryce L. Gordon, of the North Fencibles, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-colonel John Browne, of the marines.

At Derby, in his 55th year, Mr. Drewry, printer and proprietor of the Dublin Mercury. Urbanity of manners, domestic virtues, and punctuality in business, rendered him a truly estimable character.

In her 66th year, after a short but acute illness, Mrs. Beard, of Clerkenwell; deservedly esteemed and respectfully lamented by all her acquaintance.

At Montreuil, after a long and severe illness, aged 71, universally and justly lamented, David Gannin, esq. of Kirkton-hill.— This respectable character affords an instance, among others that daily occur, how much industry, sobriety, and integrity, can contribute in a commercial and free country, independent of birth and family connexions, towards creating the basis of a man's own fortune; having raised himself solely by their means to a considerable independence in life: and the fortune which he thus honourably acquired, he was willing to distribute in part to others, being always ready to befriend and assist his fellow-creatures to the utmost of his power. In the various branches of business in which he was engaged, his dealings were uniformly guided by the principles

ples of probity and veracity; and the handsome competency which blest his virtuous endeavours was by no means the fruits of penurious living or miserly living, as is too commonly the case; for, he always kept an hospitable table, was glad to see his friends, and supported a numerous family in a genteel line of life: and, in his dealings with the world at large, he signally fulfilled a remarkably expressive Scotch saying, viz. "Live and let live." To every public charity in his neighbourhood he was a ready contributor; but of all men he had the least of ostentation in his disposition, being much more guided, in presenting his offering, by the feelings of an honest and grateful heart than by the precedents and examples of other benefactors. To the numerous families who earned their livelihood under his protection he was a truly kind and generous master. The widow and orphan, a long list of whom, as the writer of this article can attest, was on his pension-roll, were sure to find in him the kind and compassionate friend. To his relatives he was ever obliging and attentive, ready to assist them both with his advice and pecuniary aid. In the habits of domestic life he was very exemplary; being upright and strict in his morals, simple and unaffected in his manners, modest and unassuming in his general deportment, warm and steady in his friendships, and, in the whole course of his life, constantly actuated by sincerity and inflexible integrity; an affectionate husband, and a most indulgent parent: in short, an eminent pattern of every social and relative duty. In his religious principles he adhered to the tenets of the Church of England, was a member and manager of the English Episcopal congregation at Montrose, in the chapel-yard of which place he was buried. By that society, in particular, his loss will be deeply felt; for he was a liberal supporter of its funds, and took an active interest in its welfare; and, what may seem strange in this age of dissipation and irreligion, he attended upon divine worship twice every Sunday. His religion, however, consisted not in observing forms and ceremonies; it was not such as floated only in the head or imagination, but descended into the heart, and was exemplified in a virtuous and unspotted life, throughout the whole of which he maintained, and justly deserved, the character of a real honest man, and most valuable member of society. He has left behind him, to deplore his loss, and imitate his good example, a wife, who has been indefatigable in her attention to him during his long illness, two sons and seven daughters.

Lately, in the East Indies, Robert Morris, esq. late of Swansea. He was the advocate of the late Lord Baltimore, in the memorable trial of his Lordship for a rape on Miss Woodcock, which gained him the confidence and approbation of his Lordship; af-

ter whose death he carried off his patron's daughter, a ward of chancery, and, although they were afterwards married in France and Italy, yet, on their return to England, after two years sojournment abroad, by the lady's desire their union was dissolved.

In the West Indies, William Wells, esq. only brother of the Rev. Robert W. rector of Penmaen, co Glamorgan. In a series of more than 43 years, by a sedulous attention to commerce (the nature of which few men understood better), he acquired an immense fortune in money and landed property in the island of St. Christopher's.

In consequence of the wounds he received in the late unfortunate attack on the French at Guadaloupe, which caused a locked jaw, Brigadier-general Symes.

In the island of Antigua, of the yellow fever, Colin Patrick Scott, second son of the Rev. John S. minister of Muthill.

At the same place, on board his Majesty's ship *Avengeur*, Mr. Wm. Shied, midshipman, only son of Mr. S. grocer, of Bath.

On board the *Scotage*, on the West India station, Lieutenant-colonel James Robertson, of the marines.

At St. Domingo, Col. Lysaght, of the 22d regiment.

On his passage from the West Indies, on board the *Vengeance* man of war, Lieutenant-col. Freemantle, of the 39th regiment, M. P. in Irish parliament for the borough of Foré.

On his passage from Jamaica to England, Jerome Bernard Weaves, esq. of America-square, Minorca.

Of the yellow fever, also on his passage from Jamaica, Mr. Alexander Frazer, son of James F. esq. treasurer to the Bank of Scotland.

In his route for Lisbon, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, Matthew-Henry Lloyd, esq. of Carnarvon.

In his way to St. Petersburg, Mr. Peter Simpson, surgeon, only son of Mr. James S. surgeon, of South Shields, and nephew of Mr. John S. surgeon, of Dalkeith. His foot slipped on the deck, he fell overboard, and was never seen more. He was a very amiable young man, and possessed great gentleness of manners.

At Amsterdam, Rev. Dr. Richard Buchanan, minister of the English church in that city, and formerly governor of Watson's hospital in Edinburgh.

At Galway, in Ireland, Mr. Archibald Stewart, of London, a passenger in the *Warren Hastings* Indiaman, arrived there.

At New Machar, in Scotland, aged 104, Agnes Melvin.

At Alnwick, Wm. Charlton, esq. many years agent to the Duke of Northumberland.

At Croyant-hall, co. Northumberland, in his 84th year, Wm. Shute, esq.

John Heaven, esq. one of the aldermen of Bedford, and mayor of that town. At the great contest, about 1766, a late noble

Duke, it is said, offered him 3000*l.* for his interest, which he honourably rejected. He was receiver-general of the Belford charity-estate.

At Ringstead, co. Norfolk, aged 87, the Rev. Sir Edward Castleton, bart. vicar of Thornham with Holme near the Sea.

Rev. Owen Davies, many years curate, in St. Mary's parish, Southampton, to the Dean of Winchester.

Mrs. Marshall, wife of Stanly M. esq. of Frieson, co. Lincoln.

At Hightown, near Leeds, aged 99, Jos. Attack, husbandman.

At Ho'beck, near Leeds, in her 101st year, — Middleham, widow.

At her house in York, in an advanced age, Mrs. Rachel Garnett, only surviving sister of the Rev. Dr. John G. late lord bishop of Clogher, in the kingdom of Ireland.

At Melburn, co. Derby, Mr. Spencer, a gentleman long distinguished at Leicester, and in that neighbourhood, as the steady advocate of reform, and a strenuous opponent of the present war.

Richard Wilton, esq. of Pontefract, co. York, brother to the Recorder of that borough.

At Plymouth, of a mortification, aged 62, Mrs. Jardine, relict of David J. esq.

Of a fever, caught in his attendance on the sick, Mr. Spicer Fox, surgeon to Mill prison, at Plymouth.

Aged 65, Hen. Pratt, esq. of Hambleton.

At his house at Ilington, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Pemberton, one of the senior clerks of the Bank of England.

At Pinner, co. Middlesex. Daniel Dancer, esq. a man not more remarkable for his riches than for his having lived in a state of apparent extreme poverty. Though scarcely allowing himself the common necessaries of life, he has left landed property to the amount of 50*l.* a-year to Dame Maria Tempest (daughter of — Holmes, esq. of Wigston, co. Leicester, and widow of Sir Henry Tempest, bart. of Tong, co. York); and, after her death, to her only son, Sir Henry Tempest, of Stoke End, Hereford. During D's last sickness, Lady T. accidentally called upon him, and finding him lying up to the neck, in an old sack, without even a shirt, remonstrated against the impropriety of his situation; when he replied, that, having come into the world without a shirt, he was determined to go out of it in the same manner. Requesting him to have a pillow to raise his head, he ordered his old servant to bring him a truss of hay for that purpose. His house, of which Capt. Holmes (formerly of the royal navy) has taken possession for his sister Lady Tempest, is a most miserable building, and has not been repaired for half a century. Though poor in external appearance, it has been recently discovered to be immensely rich within; Capt. H. having, at different times, found large

bowls filled with guineas and half-guineas, and parcels of bank-notes stuffed under the covers of old chairs. Mr. D. generally had his body girt with an hay band, to keep together his tattered garments; and the stockings he usually wore had been so frequently darned and patched, that scarcely any of the original could be seen; but in dirty or cold weather they were thickly covered with ropes of hay, which served as substitutes for boots; his whole garb much resembling that of a miserable mendicant.—Notwithstanding his extreme penury, Mr. Dancer possessed many praise-worthy qualities. He observed the most rigid integrity in every transaction, and was never averse to assist those of whom he entertained a good opinion, and whose embarrassments required a temporary aid; although, at the same time, it must be confessed, he did not lend his money without expecting the usual interest. We have not heard whether he has left any legacy to his faithful and only domestic, old Griffiths, who, however, has for many years past served much better than his master, having been indulged with whatever he chose to eat and drink, besides a good and comfortable bed to sleep on. The latter, Mr. Dancer always deemed an unnecessary luxury.—Mr. D. seems to have been the principal branch of a thrifty tree, every scion of which was of a similar texture. He inherited a considerable property by the death of a sister, who exactly resembled him in temper. She seldom quitted her obscure residence, except on being roused by the noise of hunters and their hounds, when she would sally forth, armed with a pitchfork, in order to check the progress of the intruders on her brother's grounds; on which occasions she had very much the appearance of a moving bundle of rags.—A brother is still living; very rich, and said to be (if possible) more penurious than the deceased.

Mrs. Bankart, sen. of Leicester.

Aged 61, Wm. Rose, of Lincoln.

Hon. William Clement Finch, of Albury-place, co. Surrey, second brother to the Earl of Aylesford. He was born May 27, 1753; appointed a captain and afterwards a rear-admiral in the royal navy; and elected M.P. for the county of Surrey 1791.

At Thorne, co. Lincoln, aged each about 70, Meil. R. and W. Standling.

Within a few days of each other, Richard Saunders and Anne his wife, master and mistress of the workhouse at Leake, co. Lincoln, and late of Oundle, in Northamptonshire.

Mr. Deckener, master of the Talbot inn at Peterborough. A trifling wound he received in one of his feet, and which he neglected, is said to have caused his death.

At Culland, near Brailford, co. Derby, aged 100 Mrs. Cope.

Rev. Ralph Hutchinson, of Cannock, co. Stafford.

At Uppingham, after a long and painful illness, aged 59, Mrs. Taylor, widow.

At Dover, Robert Whiting, servant to Mr. Matthew Kennet. This very reputable character drove the old travelling wagon from Dover to London nearly 24 years, and was buried with every mark of regard due to so worthy a servant.

Mr. Sleath, late surgeon to the Leicestershire militia.

Mr. Abel, senior, parchment-maker, of Leicester.

In his 36th year, Edward Filmer, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Mr. F. of Gundle, in Kent.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 85th year, the most Rev. Richard Robinson, D.D. lord bishop of Armagh, primate of all Ireland, and baron Rokeby. He was admitted a king's scholar at Westminster in 1722; elected to Christ Church, Oxford, 1726; obtained a prebend at York 17...; and, in 1751, attended the Duke of Dorset, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as his first chaplain, and was the same year promoted to the bishoprick of Killala. When the Duke of Bedford was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was translated (in 1759) to the united sees of Leighlin and Ferns, and, in 1761, to Kildare. In 1765, when the Duke of Northumberland was lord-lieutenant, he was advanced to the primacy of Ireland, and constituted lord-almoner; and, by the Duke of Cumberland, then chancellor of the university of Dublin, was appointed vice-chancellor, in which office he was continued by the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, successive chancellors of that university. In 1777, when Earl Harcourt was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, the King was pleased, Feb. 26, to create him Baron Rokeby of Armagh in the kingdom of Ireland, with remainder to Matthew Robinson, of West Layton, Yorkshire, esq.; and in 1783 he was appointed prelate of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick. In 1787 he was appointed one of the lords-justices of Ireland, with the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons. He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his brother, Sir William, in 1785. He was the last survivor, in the male line, of the antient family of Robinson of Rokeby, where the family had resided before the Conquest.—His Grace's real estates and the title of Baron Rokeby descend to Matthew Montague, esq. M. P. To each of the Messrs. Robinsons, his nephews, his Grace has left 10,000l. He has willed his seat at Rokeby-lodge, co. Louth, and whatever landed property he possessed in that county, to his nephew, the Rev. Archdeacon Robinson (whom he has appointed one of his executors), on condition that he resides in that kingdom.

At her house at Enfield, aged about 60, Mrs. Smart, relict of Mr. John S. late ves-

try-clerk of that parish, who died August 22, 1782.

At Edmonton, the Rev. Mr. Henley, who kept a boarding-school at Enfield highway 1790 (see vol. LX. p. 475). His wife died in April 1791.

October 1. At her son's house at Higham, near Canterbury, in her bed, without a sigh or groan, and in her 68th year, Mrs. Hallet, relict of John H. esq. formerly commander of the Hardwick East India-man, husband of East India shipping, and director of the Royal Exchange Assurance-office, who died in 1765; and on the 11th instant her remains were interred in the family-vault at Dunmow priory, Essex.

After a lingering and most excruciating illness, Mrs. Davison, wife of the Rev. Tho. D. vicar of Combe, Hants. As she excelled in the domestic, social, and moral duties, her early loss will be long and much regretted.

At Hull, suddenly, in her bed, Mrs. Hordon, wife of Mr. Hanwith H. merchant.

2. At his house in Serle street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, after a lingering and painful illness, Nathaniel-George Petre, esq.; by whose death a fortune of upwards of 20,000l. devolves to E. B. Petre, esq. of Westwick, co. Norfolk.

At Lidgate, Rev. John Isaacson, B. A. late of Magdalen college, Cambridge, rector of Bradley Parva, and perpetual curate of Cooling, in Suffolk.

At the advanced age of 101, Mr. Evans, silversmith and bucklemaker, of Fore-street, near Moorfields.

After a short illness, at his house in King's Armsyard, Coleman-street, Edw. Payne, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England, and V. P. of Saint Luke's hospital.

3. At the manse of Tain, in the 54th year of his age, and 28th of his ministry, the Rev. George Douglas, minister of that parish.

4. At Margate, Mr. John Bailey, many years an eminent carpenter, of Foster-lane, Cheapside, late a lieutenant-colonel in the city militia, and one of the common-council of the ward of Aldersgate.

Aged 83, Mr. Booth, father of Mr. B. liquor-merchant, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. Wm. G. of Dowry, co. Lincoln.—Also, on the same day, aged 25, Mr. Thomas Green, her son. They were both buried in one grave.

In child-bed, at the early age of 21, Mrs. Wainwright, wife of T. W. esq. of Chiswick. She was the only surviving daughter of Dr. Griffiths, of Turnham-green, and is greatly regretted, on account of her amiable disposition and uncommon accomplishments. She is supposed to have understood the writings of Mr. Locke as well as, perhaps, any person, of either sex, now living.

At her father's house in Lincoln, in her 19th year, Miss Grace-Frances Kent, only daughter of Mr. Alderman K. To a graceful and accomplished person were super-

added a well-informed mind, tinged with the justest principles of charity and beneficence.

5. At Hull, Jonathan Pickwith, esq. merchant.

At York, in an advanced age, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late Joseph H. esq. of that city, and mother of Richard Ackton II. esq. collector of the port of Hull.

At Northw, Herts, Mr. George Dufent, son of the Hon. John D. deceased, late chief justice of the island of Nevis.

At Gosborton, co. Lincoln, in her 19th year, Miss Allenby, an amiable daughter of Mr. A. linen-draper, of Fleet-street.

At Chatham, in her 82d year, Mrs. Rebecca Long, a maiden lady of considerable fortune, and whose sister died very lately.

At Paradise row, Eppey-grove, after a long and painful illness, much lamented, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Deputy C. of Coleman-street.

6. Mr. Robert Doughty, youngest brother of Henry D. esq. of Bedford square

Mr. Honour Davier, wife of Mr. Robert D. goldsmith, of Gracechurch-street.

At Southgate, aged 99, of a second paralytic stroke, Mr. Wood, goldsmith, of London. His daughter married Mr. Howitt, mercer, of London, whose only daughter is married to Mr. James Moore, of Chesapeake. For the last two years of his life he used to ride on horseback to town, every week, to transact business at Goldsmiths'-hall, being the father and oldest member of that company.

At Weymouth, where he landed from his Majesty's packet, Capt. Wood, from Guernsey, Capt. Shirley, only son of Sir Thomas S. He came over, in consequence of a fever, for farther advice, but was too late for medical assistance.

7. Edward Hodfoll, esq. of the Strand, banker, and a distinguished collector in the various branches of *virtu*.

8. At Oakley, Essex, in his 95th year, Mr. Edward Smith, father of the Rev. Tho. S. of Bedford.

At Hunstonwood, near Blanchland, in his 105th year, Christopher Rodham, many years tenant to John Ord, esq. He was a man of great temperance, and much respected by the neighbourhood in which he lived. It may truly be said, he preserved his senses to the last moment of his life, as, not a quarter of an hour before he died, at his own request, he was supported to the door, that he might see his worthy landlord and benefactor; and he had the satisfaction to have the last wish of his heart gratified.

9. At Swinethed, co. Lincoln, French Nettleton, gent.

At his house at Wily, aged 70, Thomas Hayer, esq.

10. At Bath, Thomas T. C. Bigge, esq. of Bath house, co. Northumberland.

At Weybridge, in her 71st year, Miss Elizabeth relict of Mr. James Alison, writer.

11. At Milbourn St. Andrews, near Bland-

ford, in his 72d year, Edmund Moregan Pleydell, esq. He had returned from hunting, and, while at dinner, complained of a pain in his side, which immediately proved fatal. He was descended from an ancient family, originally of Berkshire, which, by marriage with the heiress of Morton, became possessed of M. Bourn, in Dorset, and the second branch of which is alluded to the Earl of Radnor. Mr. P. married the eldest daughter of Wm. Richards, esq. of Warrington, Dorset.

At Shrewsbury, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Waring, clerk in orders of St. James's parish, Westminster. He was on a visit to his native town, which he had annually repeated for upwards of fifty years (one year excepted), accompanied by his present widow. Few Divines filled their office better than Mr. Waring; he was conscientious in all the ceremonies of the church to a degree that became his foundation. His concealed charity to distressed objects was great. This was one of our public charities (in their greatest difficulties) experienced, as well as private individuals. Revered and respected by the whole parish, who most sincerely lament the loss of so valuable a member, he was sensible of his approaching dissolution when he left London, and said to a friend, "he did not think it likely that he should see it again," though he appeared strong and healthy for a man of his advanced age.

At Tottenham High Cross, Mrs. Hardy, relict of the late Rev. Samuel Hardy, who died Dec. 11, 1793.

12. Mr. Samuel Rhodes, son of Hoxton, cow-keeper.

At Canterbury, after a few hours illness, in her 84th year, Mrs. Wadham Knatchbull, widow of Rev. Dr. K. LL. D. prebendary of Durham, and rector of Chatham, in Kent, who died Dec. 16, 1760, aged 54.

13. On St. Margaret's bank, Rochester, Mr. Williams, of his Majesty's victualling-office at Chatham.

Aged near 90, Rev. Mr. Moseley, vicar of Painswick, co. Gloucester, which he held 1779. The living is in the gift of the parishioners, and whenever a vacancy happens, there is generally a strong contest. About 30 years ago, when Mr. Moseley was elected by vote, the contest ran so high that it was near ten years before the vicar was established in the living. The bishop found himself under the necessity of appointing curates during that period. There are upwards of 5000 persons in the parish who have votes.

At Boreham, Essex, Rev. John Bullock, many years vicar of that parish, and rector of Radwinter, in the same county. To the list he was presented in 1758, and to the first in 1770.

14. At Weybridge, in Surrey, Miss Charlotte Watts, third daughter of Hugh W. esq. secretary to the Sun fire-office.

At Ramsgate, of a violent fever, in her 1th year, Miss Anne-Matilda Hume, eldest daughter of the late Alexander H. esq. of Enneld, by his second lady.

15. Mrs. Highmore, wife of Anthony H. esq. of Wincheap.

Edward W. t., executed this day at Edinburgh, (see p. 953), aged about 36, was the natural son of a gentleman of fortune and respectability, of the name of Barclay, but, as is usual, took the name of his mother. At about 10 years of age he was sent to Perth, where he received a good education; and at 16, he engaged himself with a lawyer; but, from some religious scruples, took a disgust at his new employment; and, removing to Edinburgh, was engaged as a clerk in a paper-warehouse, and lived happily for some years, without any other complaint than the lameness of his salary. Being desirous of becoming a partner in the business, he, by the influence of some friends, prevailed on his father to advance money for that purpose; and then made proposals to his employers: but his offer was rejected. Having money in possession, he entered into the wine and spirit trade, and for some time had tolerable success; but was ruined, it is said (but we know not how), on the commencement of the present war; and, unfortunately for himself, began from that time to frequent the meetings of the *Friends of the People*.

16. At Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, in her 93^d year, Mrs. Sarah Woods, formerly of Bartholomew Lane, and one of the people called Quakers. She sunk quietly into the

arms of Death after a short illness, her frame being apparently worn out by the action of its own machinery. The same cheerful, even, contented disposition which marked her character, and excited the love and respect of her relations and friends, contributed, probably, to prolong her days beyond the usual term of human life.

17. At her house in Portnan-street, Portman-square, Lady Helen Douglas, relict of Admiral Sir James D. bart. and Countess of the Earl of Glasgow.

18. At Southampton, Lady King, wife of Vice-admiral Sir Richard K. bart.; a most amiable and truly virtuous woman.

After a few days illness, Mr. Treasure, an eminent carcase butcher in Clare-market.

19. In Austin-friars, aged 82, Mr Henry Taylor, late of his Majesty's first troop of body guards.

20. Suddenly, at the house of Sir Isaac Heard, Garter in the College of Arms, Miss Elizabeth Hayes, sister of Lady Heard.

21. At his Lordship's house in the Grove, Bath, the Countess of Howth, wife of the Earl of Howth, of the kingdom of Ireland.

23. In childbed, Mrs. Nair, wife of the Rev. Robert N. of James-street, Westminster. The goodness of her heart was so conspicuous, and the sweet innocence of her character so attractive, that her loss has excited the tenderest regret, far beyond the circle of her nearest relatives.

24. Hon. Miss Cathcart, sister to Lord C. and to the Countess of Mansfield, and one of her Majesty's maids of honour.

26. Geo. Drummond, esq. of Gower-sty.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

07. NEW DRURY-LANE.
2. The Jew—Lodoiska.
 4. Douglas—The Prize.
 6. King Henry the Fifth—Lodoiska.
 7. Macbeth—My Grandmother.
 9. The Jew—Lodoiska.
 11. Habbala—No Song No Supper.
 13. The Jew—Lodoiska.
 14. Jane Shore—The Glorious First of June.
 16. The Jew—Lodoiska.
 18. King Henry the Eighth—The Glorious First of June.
 20. The Haunted Tower—Tit for Tat.
 21. The Gamester—No Song No Supper.
 22. The Country Girl—Lodoiska.
 23. The Jew—Ditto.
 25. The Distress'd Mother—Ditto.
 27. The Pirates—The Sultan.
 28. Emilia Galotti—The Prize.
 29. As You Like It—My Grandmother.
 30. Emilia Galotti—The Devil to Pay.

07. COVENT-GARDEN.
1. The Grecian Daughter—Hartford Bridge.
 3. Cattle of Andania—Folies of a Day.
 6. Fountainville Forest—Harlequin & Faustus.
 7. Cymbeline—Robin Hood.
 8. The World in a Village—Netley Abbey.
 10. Cymbeline—Tom Thumb.
 13. Hamlet—Harlequin and Faustus.
 14. The Provok'd Husband—Oscar & Malvina.
 15. King Richard the Third—Tom Thumb.
 17. The Provok'd Husband—The Farmer.
 20. Romeo and Juliet—Oscar and Malvina.
 21. The Duenna—The Irishman in London.
 22. Romeo and Juliet—Oscar and Malvina.
 23. *The Rage!*—Cymon.
 24. Ditto—Tom Thumb.
 27. Romeo and Juliet—Sprigs of Laurel.
 28. *The Rage!*—Netley Abbey.
 29. Ditto—A Divertissement.
 30. The Child of Nature—Arrived at Portsmouth—Two Strings to your Bow.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Sept. 30, to Oct 28, 1794.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 888	Males 841
Females 872	Females 833
1760	
1674	
Whereof have died under two years old 590	

Between	2 and 5	179	50 and 60	150
	5 and 10	43	60 and 70	162
	10 and 20	56	70 and 80	63
	20 and 30	108	80 and 90	36
	30 and 40	15	90 and 100	5
	40 and 50	176	100	

Peck Leaf 21. 7d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1904.

Days	Bank Stock.	per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-1800	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchange Bills.	3 per Ct. Serp.	4 per Ct. Serp.	L. Ann. ditto.	Omn. 1 1/2 dif.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Fifth Lott. Tickets.
28	Sunday		64 1/2		100														19 13	0
29	158 1/2		64 1/2		100														19 14	6
30	157 1/2		64 1/2		100														19 12	0
1	157 1/2		64 1/2		100			191 1/2	14				2 1/2	14	66 1/2				19 12	0
2	157 1/2		64 1/2		100			190 1/2	13				1 1/2	13	66 1/2				19 12	0
3	157 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2		100				12				1 1/2	13	66 1/2			20	19 12	0
4	157 1/2		64 1/2		100								1 1/2	13	66 1/2			1 1/2 dif.	19 12	0
5	Sunday																			
6	156 1/2		64 1/2		100			190 1/2	11				1 1/2	13	66 1/2				19 12	0
7	156 1/2		64 1/2		100			190	11				2	13	66				19 10	6
8	156 1/2		64 1/2		100			189 1/2	10				2	11	66				19 10	6
9	156 1/2		64 1/2		100			189 1/2	10				2	11	66 1/2				19 11	0
10	155 1/2	65	64 1/2		100			189 1/2	8				2	10	66				19 11	0
11	154 1/2		64 1/2		100			189 1/2	6				2	10	66				19 11	0
12	Sunday																			
13	154 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2		99 1/2			187 1/2	5				2	9	65 1/2				19 10	0
14	154 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2		99 1/2			187 1/2	4				2	8	65 1/2				19 10	0
15	154 1/2		64 1/2		99 1/2			186 1/2	7				2	10	65 1/2				19 10	0
16	153 1/2		64 1/2		99 1/2			186 1/2	11				2	12	65 1/2				19 12	0
17	153 1/2		64 1/2		100			185 1/2	12				2	14	65 1/2				19 12	0
18	Sunday																			
19	154		64 1/2		100			184 1/2	14				1 1/2	13	65 1/2				19 16	0
20	154		64 1/2		100			186	11				1 1/2	15	66 1/2				19 16	0
21	155		64 1/2		100			186	11	69 1/2			1 1/2	13	67				19 17	0
22	154		64 1/2		100			188 1/2	11				1 1/2	13					19 17	0
23	153		64 1/2		100			189	11				1 1/2	13					19 17	0
24	154 1/2	60 1/2	65 1/2		100			189	11				1 1/2	13					19 13	0
25	Sunday																			
26	Sunday																			

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NOVEMBER, 1794.

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and a correct Delineation of the TELEGRAPH.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.								
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1794	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1794	
Oct.	0	0	0			Nov.	0	0	0			
27	51	54	42	29,85	cloudy	12	48	50	36	29,97	rain	
28	40	45	37	,32	rain	13	36	45	41	30,03	fair	
29	36	48	42	,37	cloudy	14	41	47	43	,06	cloudy	
30	45	51	44	,76	rain	15	43	52	48	,21		
31	44	54	50	,54	rain	16	49	53	42	,06		
Nov.	1	51	57	48	,87	cloudy	17	43	44	36	29,97	
2	49	51	46	,90	rain	18	35	38	35	30,13		
3	46	46	43	,60	fair	19	32	38	32	,00	fair	
4	42	47	51	,28	rain	20	32	37	37	29,65	fair	
5	55	54	49	,15		21	37	50	40	,25	cloudy	
6	50	49	42	,22		22	42	44	44	,39	fair	
7	40	51	44	,53		23	45	47	47	,75	cloudy	
8	46	50	37	,50	cloudy	24	49	48	43	,77		
9	36	45	36	,77	fair	25	45	43	43	,65		
10	36	51	50	30,09	cloudy	26	44	49	40	,77	fine	
11	53	54	50	,10								

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182. near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in October, 1794.
1	SW calm	30,18	57	14	1.1 overcast, no sun
2	S calm	5	57	.1	dark sky, but little sun
3	S moderate	29,90	57	.0	dark sky, no sun
4	NW gentle	63	56	.2	rain, clears up
5	S gentle	63	52	.0.6	white clouds, heavy rain P.M., tempestuous
6	NW brisk	28,93	51	.4	rain, showers
7	NW brisk	29,10	51	.7	black clouds, stormy
8	W moderate	18	53	.2	showers, very stormy, with hail
9	W moderate	61	55	.1	speckled sky, rain at night
10	S brisk	38	54	1.8	white cloud, rain at night
11	S moderate	10	51	.2	blue sky, showers
12	SW calm	64	52	.4	showers, gloomy day
13	SE calm	80	55	.8	clear sky, very pleasant
14	E brisk	36	55	.6	rain, clears up P.M., showers at night
15	S gentle	58	56	.0.9	blue sky, sun, and pleasant
16	S moderate	90	50	1.1	black sky, rain P.M.
17	E calm	76	52	.2	overcast, showers and hail-storms
18	W boisterous	56	52	.4	mist, gloomy day, rain at night
19	SW calm	86	52	.3	overcast, rain all day
20	SW calm	94	54	.0.5	overcast, slight showers
21	SE calm	30,26	49	1.3	clear blue sky, rain, and pleasant P.M.
22	SE calm	2	41	.4	mist, continual rain
23	NW moderate	29,72	48	.5	blue sky, fair
24	NW calm	83	48	.7	blue sky, rain in the evening
25	NW calm	83	50	.1	dark sky, frequent showers
26	SW calm	61	52	.0.9	rain, frequent showers
27	SE calm	24	52	.8	cloudy, storms
28	SE calm	16	43	1.6	white clouds, storms
29	NW moderate	50	47	.7	rain, frequent showers
30	NW calm	26	49	.3	white clouds, showers
31	W calm	62	50	.7	rain all day

5. Barometer as low as 28.64 in the evening.—3. Frequent lightning in the evening.—12. Hoar frost. Very busy taking up potatoes. Crops in general but slight.—21. The bushes hung with circular webs. Qu. Is this from the same cause as the gossamer?—27. Hail storms, and much lightning.—28. Thunder and lightning, with frequent hail-storms.—29. Thunder and lightning.

There has been little sun through the whole of this month; a general calmness has been predominant; the fall of rain has been great, and the evaporation but trifling; so that the ground

Gentleman's Magazine :

For NOVEMBER, 1794.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART II.

A CONCISE VIEW OF THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION IN LONDON.

General court of the corporation having thought proper to order a republication of the lists of its officers, governors, and other benefactors, it was deemed of importance to prefix a concise view of the institution; as a tribute of acknowledgments to those who have already honoured it with their support, and for the information of persons into whose hands the lists may fall, and who might thereby become disposed to promote a work of mercy.

During a long and dismal period, the inhabitants of England and Scotland, whom Nature destined, from the beginning, to be brothers and friends, were animated with fierce and implacable national hatred. Frequent, bloody, and desolating wars were the consequence. From the first dawning of British history down to the Reformation in the sixteenth century, this fell spirit raged with unrelenting, almost unremitting, fury. At that era, A. D. 1560, union in religious sentiment, and common danger from Popery, the common enemy, cemented a political friendship between the sagacious Elizabeth and the Scottish reformers. This, however, produced to little personal intercourse between the two nations, that, in 1567, the ninth year of Elizabeth's reign, while commerce had attracted no less than 3838 Flemings to London, religion and politics had allured no more than 58 Scots to that metropolis. But the accession of James to the throne of England, in 1603, produced a mighty change; for the multitude which accompanied or followed the monarch to his new dominions, and particularly to the seat of

government, was such, as to excite jealousy, and give offence, in the Southern kingdom.

The turbulent and unhappy reign of Charles I. could not possibly be favourable to social intercourse between the two nations: and still less the period of the Commonwealth, which was established on the ruins of Monarchy: for no intercourse then took place, but what was of an hostile nature. The Restoration, in 1660, again, and finally, opened the communication between England and Scotland: and the first charter of incorporation is itself the most undoubted historical evidence of the extensive migration, which, in the course of a few years, had taken place, from the Northern kingdom to the Southern metropolis. The Scots are naturally restless, bold, and enterprising. The higher state of cultivation, and the more extended commerce of England, invited higher multitudes of adventurous and industrious mechanicks of all descriptions, seamen, labourers, who at once benefited themselves, and contributed to the population and wealth of the country which received them: for the Scottish commonalty are amongst the best educated in the world: they are trained up from infancy in habits of order, temperance, and industry; the moral and religious principle is strong in them. Their principles and habits, their skill, sobriety, and industry, their early and prolific marriages, were undoubtedly, therefore, a very valuable acquisition to the cities of London and Westminster. While wealth and vigour remained, they were able, not only themselves to subsist comfortably, but, many of them, to rear families, and to educate and provide for them. Few however, in comparison, had the power of acquiring independence,

ground is like a sponge full of water; the potatoes not yet taken up receiving much injury; the fallows not yet sown with wheat, not fit to be come upon. The roads are swimming with water: and the cattle in general taken under shelter during the night.

Fall of rain this month, 5 inches.
Wotton, near Liverpool.

Evaporation, 2 inches 5 16ths.

J. HOLT.

or

or even of forming what is called a settlement. No degree of economy or industry was sufficient to make provision against "the thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to"—disease, accident, old-age. Overtaken by all, or any one of these, absolute misery followed. They were still steep in the land which they were helping to people and to enrich. Journeymen, labourers, lodgers, from the beginning, they continued to to the end. No claim to parochial assistance had been established, and of course no provision made for the dark season of life. To beg, or to perish, was the dreadful alternative.

Time was continually increasing the evil, by multiplying the number of objects, and aggravating their distress. It became a bitter reflection, after an absence of many years, that they were far from their native land, and destitute of the means of returning thither; that they had become personally unknown to their nearest relations, or had survived most, if not all, of the friends and companions of their better days; in a word, that they had no where a kinsman, a friend, a home, a parish, a country.

Even so early as 1665, five years after the Restoration, the distress of the lower order of Scotsmen in these cities, though not yet arrived to its height, was sensibly felt and deplored; to such a degree, that the more affluent of the Scottish nation, resident in London, found themselves prompted by compassion to take the case of the poor into serious consideration, and to devise a remedy. A voluntary association of respectable merchants, tradesmen, and others, was formed; and it was agreed to petition the Crown for a charter of incorporation, in order to procure co-operation, and to give effect to their plans of relief to their distressed countrymen. This was without hesitation granted; and letters patent, under the great seal of England, for the purpose desired, were issued accordingly, bearing date the 30th of June, 1665. By these, the persons described in the charter were empowered to erect an hospital in the city and liberty of Westminster, for the maintenance of old or decayed artificers of the Scottish nation, and for training up their children to handicraft employments.

With so much ardour and unanimity was the cause adopted, and patronized, by persons of all ranks, English as well as Scots, that in 1673 the corporation was enabled to erect a hall, with six adjoining tenements, for fulfilling the pur-

pose of the charity, in Black-Friers, one of the suburbs of the city of London.

But experience speedily evinced, that the powers granted by the charter were inadequate to the design. The very situation of the hall had been determined by local and temporary considerations, without regard to the express terms of the charter. The corporation was likewise put on a scale far too small for an undertaking of such magnitude; the number of governors being restricted to eight, with powers almost as limited as their numbers. It became necessary, therefore, to make a second application to the Crown, for an enlargement of the corporation's numbers, powers, and privileges. This too was readily obtained, and new letters patent under the great seal issued accordingly, bearing date the 16th of November 1676; by which thirty-three assistants were added to the eight governors; liberty was granted to establish their hospital either in London or Westminster, as might be most convenient; and they were empowered to purchase and to hold lands, to the yearly value of five hundred pounds, by the name and style of *The Master, Governor, and Assistants, of the Scottish Hospital, of the Foundation of King Charles the Second.*

From the tenor of both charters it appears, that the original intention, and this intention followed up for eleven years together, was to erect a house of reception for all the objects of the charity, whatever their cases might be; old, young; men, women; persons suffering under casualty, luxury, debility, disease, all assembled within the same precinct. The impropriety, the absolute impracticability, of this, was quickly demonstrated. What funds could have supported the expence of an establishment so enormous, and that establishment necessarily on the increase? The inconvenience and discomfort attending the separation of married persons from their families and friends, at a season when sympathy and assistance are most necessary, and most acceptable, pleaded powerfully against the idea of a public, general receptacle. The uncouth mixture, and improper communications, of such a motley assemblage of patients must have produced indecencies and immoralities not to be mentioned. The design of an hospital, therefore, was abandoned, almost as soon as adopted; and in its place was substituted the wiser mode of assisting and relieving the poor objects at their own habitations. Thus the slender

der funds of the corporation were rendered more extensively efficient, for there was no expenfive fabric to be raised and fupported; the diftreffed objects were fuccoured in a manner more congenial to their feelings; and the jobbing, but too generally connected with all great eftablifhments, was completely prevented.

The Scottish commonalty are, in general, actuated by a laudable pride. It is with extreme reluctance they fubmit to the degradation of being deemed a burden to the publick. Necessity alone can humble them to this. There is no poors-rate in any part of the proverbially-poor kingdom of Scotland. Frugality, induftry, and the art of living on a little, prevent the multiplication of *paupers* there. The fhillings and fixpences of the rich, the pence of the farmer and tradesman, and the farthings of the poor, caft into the plate, as they enter or leave the church, on the Lord's day, is all the provision that is made, and all that is found neceffary, for the relief of the abfolutely indigent. The land-holder is indeed obliged by law to make up the deficiency, fhould any exift; but no occafion, except in very rare inftances, has occurred, of reforting to that expedient. The idea of a parochial charity-work-houfe is unknown all over the country. Inftead of looking to fuch an afylum with hope and defire, a Scottish ruffic or artificer would regard it as filling up the meafure of his wretchednefs.

The admiffion of the lower order of tradesmen, as fubfcribing members at eafy rates, was undoubtedly favourable to this honeft pride. The man paid with chearfulnefs as long as he was able, for he knew he was thereby laying a foundation for time to come, and purchafing a title to confideration, and correfponding fupport, when his powers fhould be impaired or exhausted. Another benefit flowed from this arrangement: the regular quarterly call for the quarterly fubfcription was a frequent and gentle admonition to the contributor, to be frugal, to be fober, to be diligent; and though the fum of fuch contributions could not greatly fwell the public treafury, it was a gracious offering, and did good fo far as it went.

The more affluent were, meanwhile, endeavouring, with various fuccefs, to keep alive and promote the caufe, by ftated, by occafional, by honorary, donations; by convivial meetings and tes-

tamentary bequefts. But the increafe of fund by no means kept pace with the increafing demands made upon it. Few of the nobility, and not many of the gentry, had been induced to give it warm fupport, either by their attendance, or their munificence. During the fhort and unhallowed reign of James II. the public mind was in a ftate of fermentation too violent to admit of attention to fober plans of mercy and compaffion.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 7.
MR. MAINWARING'S sentiments refpe&ing the increafe of places of public diversion, recorded vol. LV. §32, are defervedly praifed, and do him honour both as a magiftrate and a man. The late act, enforcing the better obfervance of the Lord's-day, does him no lefs credit. But there ftill remains an additional merit to be derived from the *decrease* of certain public diversions which I have long confidered as a nuisance. There are horfe-races within a given fhort diftance from the capital. The mifchiefs attendant on thefe in the county of Middlefex were fo notorious, that every good citizen rejoiced to find that Barnet races had fairly worn themfelves out; but have arifen again under the eye, one would hope not with the concurrence, of Mr. M's colleague, who yet, perhaps, may apprehend his parliamentary intereft would fuffer by preventing them. Thofe at an equal diftance, at Enfield, were never able to raife themfelves to notoriety till their late revival. If any good refulted from thefe laft, it was that the noted Barrington there finifhed his career, and obtained a paffport to Botany-bay. Yet, as if they were intended as a trap for pickpockets, the life of more than one youth is on the point of being forfeited to public juftice for robberies committed on the highway in confequence of plans concerted there this year. They are now avowedly patronized by the very perfon who brought the ringleader of thofe gentry to his fentence. Every one of your readers muft feel, the more than impropriety, the mifchief, of fuch diversions near the metropolis. Mr. M. himfelf, as a magiftrate and a good man, muft be fenfible of them, and his good fenfe and legal knowledge can only fuggelt means of preventing them. Odley races, the only diversions of the kind in the county of Hertford, it is believed, have ceafed;
and

and the next nearest to London, it is also believed, are at Epsom; the only instance of a 50^{l.} plate at that distance. How easy would it be to crush a pecuniary system which has not the sanction of one senator or real gentleman to support it, and could at best only hurt the trade of a few publicans, and an equal number of sharpers! We shall all, perhaps, live to see that the manners of a nation are of equal value with its revenues, and that an honest industrious livelihood is far beyond the profits of craft and robbery; and that the exertions of an active magistrate and senator can far outweigh the debasing influence of twenty gentlemen of the whip or the kennel, or their associates, the black-legs and alehouse-keepers. Shame to our species, when young men of fortune have not better pursuits, and nobler objects of patronage!

These thoughts, Mr. Urban, are submitted to your disposal, trusting, that your useful Miscellany may find its way to the library of some of our worthy representatives, and that the subject may obtain as serious a reception in their reflections as the limiting of curule passengers on stage-coaches, or the ticketing of drivers of cattle about London; and that they will shew the same tender concern for the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects out of town as well as in it. I sign myself, with grateful pleasure,

ONE OF MR. MAINWARING'S
CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 19.

VARIOUS parts of your volume for the current year, especially p. 530, exhibit such attacks on my letters as may appear to deserve some notice.

The selection from Dr. Prickeley's Works, which I am referred to, probably had its merit in serving the compiler's purpose; it was peculiarly calculated for the meridian of Warwickshire, and appears to have made sufficient impression at a time when "*mitigation of damages*" was the object contended for. Prophetic warnings of those allegorical explosions that may yet, some time or other, destroy all Babylonish hierarchies, whether Protestant or Popish, are, according to many men's ideas, required with no more than tragic justice, by burning down the preacher's house, and stealing his effects. Permit me, however, to protest against a doctrine so alarming to Ecclesiasticks of

every persuasion, though ultimately less so to the Presbyterian minister, who has not much to lose, than to great dignitaries and opulent pluralists. If the former escape with life from the brutal outrages of a mob heated by religious zeal, he bears with him into other regions an unblemished character, with abilities which no oppressor can deprive him of; strangers, unbiassed by sect or party, receive him affectionately: while the latter, if once stripped of those trappings which constitute their only distinction, are instantly degraded into the lower ranks of society.

What stands next in the same page had totally escaped my attention to its title, "*Ophir and Tharshish*," till a friend, pointing it out to my perusal, surprized me by mentioning, that full half the disquisition of that Caledonian "*lover of wisdom*" concerned me. Instead of having a wish to retort the charge of awkwardness, I immediately followed the clue. How natural is it for an Episcopalian heretick in Scotland, after contemplating on the gold of Ophir, and ships of Tharshish laden with "*apes and peacocks*" for the gratification of Solomon's court, to cast a wishful eye across the Tweed on his favourite sect gamboling in clover at York or Durham! But why vent his "*utmost indignation*" on me, whose sentiments about bishops are so neutral, so perfectly guarded? *Dissenting* Episcopalian churches are such a solecism as to deserve no notice whatever. But, in the *Gazette* prelate I hail a peer of parliament often more nobly born, as well as more expensively educated, than those fishermen and tent-makers who originally propagated the Christian religion; a personage, without the imposition of whose holy hands I must not dare to mount the pulpit in any English Church; but to assert that his way of life reminds me of the austerities practised by John the Baptist, or the disinterested assiduity of Peter and Paul in tending their flock, or even to vouch for his legitimate descent from the Apostles, while so many awkward chasms are visible in a pedigree long and intricate like that of Cadwallader, exceeds my utmost courage.

It is indeed more difficult to ascertain the character of large bodies of men than those of individuals. But why may not Oxford be called "*a scene of godliness and candour*?" Surely he, who takes violent offence at the application of these terms to a learned university,

mu

must consider that university as having somewhat extremely rotten at the core. If, in mentioning the excellent Dr. Clarke's Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, any thing had been stated about "the godliness and candour" of that best treatise on so intricate a question, though the words might justly be found fault with as unmeaning, and by no means characteristic; where is he, even among the malignant brood of Athanasius, who could venture to pronounce them a sneer?

No "British Critick" was disrespectfully spoken of by me "for avowing his party principles." Had *that* been all, I shou'd not have presumed to open my mouth. But, in the few numbers which casualy fell into my hands, there was an uncommon degree of alacrity in fastening on the Priestleys, Friends, Gerald's, Muirs; in short, all those whom they found already hunted down by the Orthodox or the Alarmists, accompanied with wondrous tenderness towards *avowed* publications of the *reputed* editors which it would have been far more seemly to leave in the back-ground. As they love to shift their motto every month, the following from Horace, with its English paraphrase, will be much at their service:

"Laudat venales qui vult extrudere merces."

"Why roars yon distant trumpeter so loud?
He vends stale oysters to the gaping crowd.
While self-applause yet rarely found a vent,
With one Review our fathers were content:
The idle "Travels" or dull "Sermons" lay
Unheeded, till by chundlers swept away:
But now each scribbler mounts the critic
throne,

And puffs that trash he scruples not to own."

My old antagonist, the Rev. George Gleig, immediately occurred to me on reading the abovementioned letter from Scotland with its Greek signature; and, as I proceeded onward, the first article your Review of Books exhibited was a sermon of that gentleman, distinguished by the proportion which his strength of paradox and weakness of reasoning constantly bear to each other. "Lukewarmness in religion" he considers as tending towards faction, without assigning any other reason than that his flock do not love coming to hear him. *This* I should rather consider as an instance of their return towards loyalty, or at least towards orthodoxy. The mischiefs of religious violence are in every mouth. On one hand, declaimers in support of the Hierarchy will have it that every zealous Presbyterian is of course a Ja-

bin; while, on the other hand, the scenes which have been within these very few years exhibiting at Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, and various other parts of the kingdom, shew that Church and King mobs are prompt to instil every outrage they can possibly apprehend from their antagonists.

The principal stricture I have to make on what is advanced in p. 588 on so delicate a topick as "episcopal authority" is, that, where ever absolute despotism does not predominate, the very circumstance of *power not limited* always implies a more than ordinary discretion; and, where ever this is found notoriously wanting, the Potentate's actions, even though he bear the keys of St. Peter, are liable to be called in question. We will not here wound the exquisite sensations of spiritual rulers, by supposing cases in which it is most obvious that their proceedings could not fail to be overhauled by the courts of ordinary judicature; such as their excommunicating, and afterwards issuing writs *de excommunicato capiendo*, against any layman belonging to a separate, independent, orthodox, established Church; but treat only of those matters in which they are held to be incontrovertible, the ordination of their own Clergy, and modes of administering discipline among them. If in a country whose geographical position is by no means that of Utopia, but rather a renovated Gotham, they should take upon them to reject candidates for orders, unexceptionably qualified both in point of learning and morals, merely on account of their having received no part of their education in this or that debauched and luxurious seminary, which was too expensive for their finances; or on the ridiculous plea of their having exercised some of those handicraft trades from which the Apostles were originally called to propagate the Gospel: shall we consider such church as being in a progressive or retrograde state! One more short hypothesis, and I lay down my pen. If at some future, and, it is to be hoped, remote period, a Bishop, instead of making the smallest effort to enforce *general* residence throughout his diocese, single out *one* obnoxious individual, and command him, on pain of deprivation, immediately to repair to his parish, while he at the same time knows himself to be surrounded by scores of pampered pluralists, who notoriously turn their benefices into sinecures; shall we

delicate

hesitate to say that, however such Prelate may still retain his authority, he has justly, and for ever, forfeited all that could render that authority in any degree respectable?

Though they have sometimes censured me for following their example, my opponents, from the Presbyter to the Undergraduate, are, and always have been, anonymous. Mr. Gleig never exhibited himself by name till his letters and mine, united together, with the assistance of a long peroration, expressing his attachment to the banished Stuarts, were grown ponderous enough to form a lumping pamphlet inscribed to *all* the bishops of England and Ireland. If an ordinary writer picks up one Maccenas he is thought lucky; but Mr. Gleig's, according to the Red-book, are no less than 48, they constitute exactly four times the number of the Apostles, and shall readily pass muster for me as ended with a fourth portion of their humility and other virtues.

P. 688. In the Latin verses, l. 4, for "Ervo" read "Eavo"

l. l. 5, for "anno" read "Anno,"
Anglè "Hainault." L. L.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 2.

IN the midst of the forest, about three miles from Bewdley, not far from the turnpike road leading to Ludlow, grows a tree of that kind called mountain-ash, that annually bears pears. That this tree never could have been grafted, is clear from the wood and leaves being the mountain ash, and nothing of the pear but the fruit. Scions of this tree, which now is very old, have been repeatedly taken off and grafted both on pear-trees, and mountain-ash stocks, but without success. If any of your botanical correspondents, Mr. Urban, will inform me, if such tree, as above described, ever came within their knowledge, I shall be very much obliged.

Give me leave to return thanks to Mr. I. Goodover (LXIII. 129) for his excellent remedy for that tormenting evil, corns. After having tried almost every known receipt, I have been cured by his method entirely, and of one that I have been plagued with upwards of thirty years. So simple a thing as brown paper many people may disregard, as unworthy to have the effect, which is the chief reason of my writing this; that others, labouring under the same torment, may reap the benefit I have, and not pass it by as unworthy of trial.

7

B. I. B.

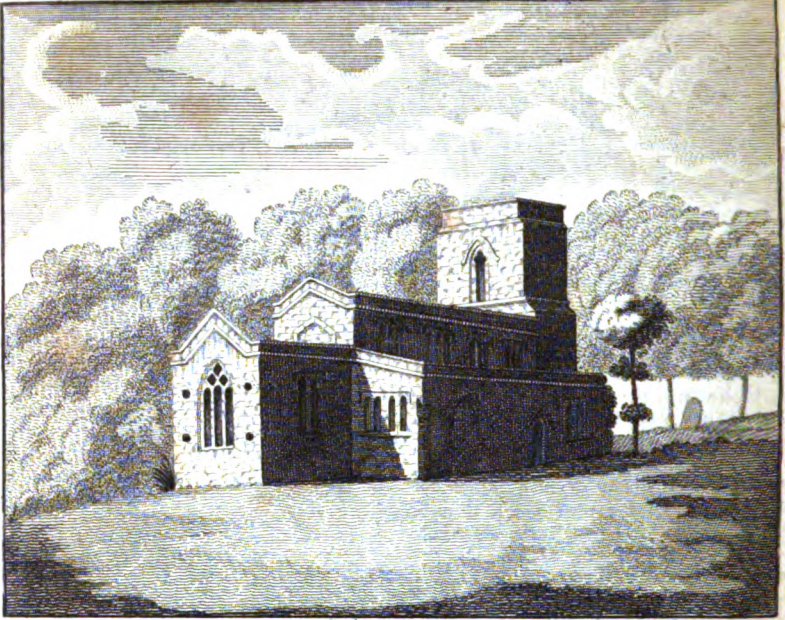
Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Nov. 10.*
I was much surpris'd at seeing a second sketch of the old stone in St. Giles' church, 909. From Mr. R.'s positive language I expected to have found him correct, I took both prints and minutely examined them with it, and must say, Pa. kes's drawing is the best. R. has given the inscription as perfect there is indeed the remains of one; but the truth is, Mr. Urban, the verge of the stone is so bruised, that there are many scratches on it have as much the appearance of letters as those he has drawn, and he might with as great certainty decypher them. The feet of the figure rest on a plinth, as in P's, and the foliage at the extremity of the cross is well executed, not quite so clumsily as in R's; the something that he found at the left ear of the figure, and which, from his drawing I could not make out, proves to be a bell. The bell, book, candlestick, and chalice, being expressed by lines sunk in the stone, and nearly filled with rubbish, are easily overlooked. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

IT appears to me astonishing, that your correspondent I. Pnelon, (p. 592) who professes to have read many of the writings of our best English Divines, could not be able to follow the example of his old fellow student, the Rev. T. O'Brien, a gentleman, whose abilities are admired and esteemed. Though I believe it is now upwards of twenty years since I have had the pleasure of seeing him, having been much abroad during that time; yet when intimate with him, I have often heard him profess, that he was surpris'd he had been a dupe so long to the execrable follies of Popery; but, added he, my time has been taken up in reading their books only. This, I have understood, has been always one of the chief supports of that church; viz. discouraging free inquiry, and preventing, as much as possible, the circulation of the works of Protestant Divines amongst them, nay even the Scriptures themselves. Now that the Rev. T. O'Brien, who has *unsubtly* read most of our best English authors on controversial subjects, should become a Protestant, can never be thought surpris'ing, as Mr. P. seems to intimate; and indeed his suspicious appearance indicate that something more than confidence was concerned in his recantation. The wonder is, that Mr. John Pnelon, if he really has done the fact, which he professes he has, should still continue in his old errors.

B. I. B.

Mr.



Fansley.



Fansley, Manor House.

Mr. URBAN.

OZ. 6.

LOOKING over your last year's Magazine, I observed, in the Supplement, an engraving of a brass plate in Wappenham church, Northamptonshire, seat you by J. Simco; who, at the same time, acquaints you of his going last summer into that county "to get some drawings of churches, monuments, &c. done, in order to illustrate Bridges's History." I had taken sketches from near 20 Antiquarian subjects in that county a few months previous to the period he mentions, several copies of which he disposed of for me. He earnestly solicited me to make another expedition, and meet him; which I did at Towcester, I think, the beginning of September, 1793. We together visited many of the churches. I stayed in the county many weeks after he departed, in the course of which time I copied a great number of monuments, buildings, &c. one copy of many of which he disposed of for me; but a dispute with him prevented me from proceeding any farther with them, as I myself had no connexion with any body either collecting for, or interested in, the topography of Northamptonshire. Some such may perhaps, and most likely are, readers of your literary receptacle; for whose entertainment, if you think it worthy of a place, I send a drawing of Fawley house (*see pl. 1.*), the seat of the ancient family of Knightly, of account for some centuries back as of the principal gentry in Northamptonshire. When I took the drawing, it was possessed by Valentine Knightly, esq. whose gentlemanlike politeness to me on that occasion demands every acknowledgement. The Gothic bow-window is uncommonly curious. The church is worth examining; it is within very perfect, much more in its primitive state than any I ever examined. There are several very curious monuments, many coats of arms in the windows, and on the pannels of the ancient seats carvings in wood in an uncommon grotesque style. It is beautifully sheltered by trees; and as, with the house, it will make a tolerable plate, I have inclosed it.

Yours, &c. PHILOGRAPHICE.

Mr. URBAN,

OZ. 9.

GIVE me leave to hint at the utility of a well-arranged series of the acts of parliament relative to the several public funds, with such extracts therefrom as may enable any person, inclined

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to make purchases therein, to form an adequate idea of the most advantageous method of laying out his money, according to his situation, as to age, single or married state, &c. This has never been done, though one should have expected to have found it in that useful little book, intituled, "Every Man his own Broker," where it would have been a valuable substitute for the unnecessary wit about bulls and bears. Surely many of your correspondents have opportunity and ability to perform this essential piece of service. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Higbbridge House* OZ. 10.

IF, upon a purchaser's paying 4l. 14s. 6d. for the History of Somerset, he should be inclined to calculate how much matter he has for his money, it will be found to be composed of about four millions of letters, reckoning 1534 pages of 40 lines by 68 letters each upon an average. Now, as you have for many years past supplied your readers with very excellent matter after the rate of half-a-crown for one million of letters, we can get 950 *per cent.* by continuing to deal with you. It is true, we have some good plates in that work; but far less valuable than 274 of yours, which you have been accustomed to give us at the same price. I was, however, in hopes of being instructed and entertained by perusing this History, and soon scanned over the hundred of Bemstone, with which I was most acquainted; but, to my great surprize, found so many errors in it, that I flatter myself the subscribers to that work will thank you for printing my corrections.

Vol. I. p. 175. "This hundred (Bemstone) takes its name from a large stone in the parish of Allerton, at which the courts were formerly held."

We have no proof to support this opinion. I perfectly remember fifty years, but have never before read, or heard old people when I was young speak, of any such stone, or any such court. The reader is left in the dark with regard to whom the fee of this hundred belonged; but it was formerly the property of Harry Brydges, of Keynsham, esq. who died 1728, and who was a lineal descendant in the fifth degree of Sir Thomas Brydges, a younger brother of the first Lord Chandos, ancestor of the late Duke of Chandos, who inherited the chief part of Harry Brydges's property. However, his natural son James, who died 1741, became

came seized of the fee of this hundred, from whom it descended (if I recollect right, for I write from memory) to his children as tenants in common. It is 37 years since I was at this hundred court (then and for time immemorial held at Highbridge inn) appointed high-constable of the hundred, then and now written Bempton, and not Bemⁿone. This court hath been long since dissolved, and the peace-officers are now appointed at the county sessions.

Ib. "In old writings mention is made of the conjoined hundreds of Bemstone and Wedmore, held under the same lords."

We are not told in what old writings. The last is, Wedmore parish contains 18 vilages, one of which, *viz* Panborough, lies within, and is part of the hundred of Glaston, 12 hides. The other 17 vilages make part of the hundred of Bemstone, and was never a separate or distinct hundred from it.

Ib. "This hundred (Bemstone) contains six parishes."

Besides a moiety of the parish of Bidgworth, it contains the following seven parishes, *viz* Allerton, Biddeston, Brean, Burnham, M^ak, Wear, and Wedmore.

P 170. Burnham is "ten miles West from Axbridge, containing 100 houses, and near 580 inhabitants."

The direct situation of Burnham from Axbridge is South-west, and only six miles and a half distant from it, exclusive of two miles, the breadth of the parish. There are but 89 houses in it, 19 of which are cottages. The inhabitants are only 450, of whom 230 are males, and 220 females. During the last 50 years, seven houses, being decayed, have been pulled down, and six new houses erected where none stood before.

Ib. "About fifty of the houses stand irregularly near the church."

There are only 23 houses situate near the church, and these constitute the village of West Burnham."

Ib. "Watchfield, or Watchwell, in Burnham-moor-tithing, about two miles East from the village, containing 12 houses."

It is three miles distant from the village, and hath only five farm-houses and five cottages, two of which, with most of the land, is not in Burnham-moor-tithing, but Huish. I never before heard the village pronounced either Watchfield, or Watchwell, but sometimes Watchful, although spelt in old

descriptions Wathven, or Warth of Ven, as the adjoining mead is called Ven mead."

Ib. "Bason bridge over the river Brew."

From Pilrow-cut to the river Parret, a distance of eight miles, this river is called the Brent, from its being the ancient boundary of Brent Marsh. The bridge is only some pieces of timber laid across two stone piers; but, if it was deemed of sufficient importance to be noticed in this work, it should have been described as lying in the parish of Huntspill, its situation being at the distance of half a mile from any part of the boundary of Burnham.

P 180. "Huish just Highbridge, in which are six houses."

Not so. There is no village thus called. Huish is not the name of a village, but of a manor and tithing in the parish of Burnham, in which are the villages of Highbridge, Pitts-mouth, and part of Wathera, containing together twenty houses. And, although this manor is wholly left unnoticed by our Historian, it is notwithstanding described in Domesday Book as follows:

"Ramer (a priest) holds of Walter de D-wai (a great baron, who had a grant of forty manors and parishes in this neighbourhood) Hwys. Chinese held in the time of King Edward. It was gelt for one virgate and one carucate of Arable, with one servant, one cottager, and three borderers, value ten shillings."

Ib. "The coast is a fine sandy beach, which, when the tide is at ebb, is near half a mile in breadth."

What a blunder is here! The fact is, that, instead of half a mile, the tide ebbs dry to the distance of ten miles into the Bristol channel, leaving an enormous flat of sand, many thousand acres of which might be inclosed and cultivated.

Ib. The river "is navigable up to Highbridge for vessels of eighty tons burthen."

We had lately a ship upwards of two hundred tons burthen that came within a few yards of the bridge, and loaded timber for his Majesty's dock at Plymouth.

Ib. In Burnham is "a fine moor, in which great numbers of cattle are grazed."

We have no moor in Burnham or any of the neighbouring parishes, according to the idea we have of a moor, which is that of an uninclosed, marshy, feney, or uncultivated tract of waste land, either

appurtenant

appurtenant to some manor, or belonging to sundry tenants in common.

Ib. The manor of Burnham "is now the property of Sir Charles Bampfylde, baronet."

The property Sir Charles had in Burnham was only 400 acres, which was some years since sold to three farmers of the parish as tenants in common. And, although there is no pound, or ever any court leet or court baron, for want of copyhold tenants or exercise of manorial privileges, yet the royalty of one part of Burnham hath ever since my remembrance been understood as belonging to the Bampfylde family.

P. 181. "The Dean and Chapter of Wells have likewise a manor here.

I believe our historian thought so; but the Dean and Chapter know very well, from their own records, that we had no church at Burnham for more than 200 years after the Conquest: that the present fabrick, being finished in 1316, was, with the presentation and 190 acres of glebe, given to them; and that, in 1336, they ordained a vicarage, granting off forty acres and the great tithes to a lessee for lives, and the remaining 150 acres to sundry lessees, not receiving so much as a single acre for the use of the vicar to keep his horse.

Ib. "A third (manor) belongs to Zachary Bayly, esq. of Widcombe, near Bath."

This is the manor of Huish already described, and the only manor in Burnham, which, from great antiquity, hath regularly kept up its court-leet: and for time immemorial there doth not appear to have been a single omission. Tradition holds out a chapel as having formerly belonged to this manor, and to have stood in a close called Chapel Hays. As it was granted in the Norman survey to a priest, it seems to favour the idea. Your present correspondent is the owner of this manor.

Ib. "The priory of Burnham is frequently mentioned in old records"

This is not true as applied to Burnham in Somersetshire. Perhaps the author was led into this error from the priory in the parish and archdeaconry of the same name in Buckinghamshire, valued at its dissolution in 52. 25. 4d $\frac{1}{4}$; or to the fraternity of Carmelites in the parish and deanery of Burrham, in Norfolk, valued at 11. 10s. 8d $\frac{1}{2}$. See Dugdale.

Ib. "One of the old seats has the following inscription: *Pray for the soul of*

Thomas Peter, who erected these seven seats. To whose soul may God be propitious!"

Thomas Peter was lord of the manor of Huish; and, were he now living, we should find fault with the rich farmers of Burnham for having destroyed one-fourth part of all the old seats in the church, and, where they stood, erected twelve pews about six feet square as private property, without any faculty from the bishop, consent of the vicar, or even so much as an act of vestry. From all which pews the poor are totally excluded, and devotion hindered; the proprietors, now mixing male and female, being obliged to sit face to face, and waive the accustomed duty of kneeling at prayers. This spiritual innovation is the more grievous to be borne as the church hath but one nave; the large chancel, two small aisles, and belfry, having been lately wainscoted from it to keep it warm.

Highbridge, considered as a dam that not only drains, but prevents one hundred thousand acres of rich land from being overflowed by the sea, is here deemed of great importance to the publick; which the Historian hath left unnoticed, together with the hamlets of Walrow, which has four houses; Isleport, four; Middle Burnham, three; Lovelane, three; Pillsmouth, three; and Aston, five houses, which last is a tithing and manor of itself, distinct from the manors of Burnham and Huish, the nominal royalty of which, together with a farm of 300l. *per annum*, belongs to Robert Everard Balch, esq.

The farmers in Burnham for the most part live on their own freeholds, and, in the course of the last twenty years, are grown opulent by their improvements in agriculture; insomuch, that 4000 acres, the amount of the parish, is worth upwards of 8000l. *per annum*, although valued at the Revolution, 106 years since, but in 1170l. When the reader is informed by an old agriculturist, born and bred in this same parish, that our best land is now rented at 3l. *per acre* and upwards, and that these 4000 acres are worth one-fourth part of a million sterling, it will entirely do away the ideas of our author conveyed by the terms, bleak cold winds—little wood—low wet country—open moors—stagnant waters—damp fogs—drizzling rains—unwholesome air—and others of like import; see pages 175 and 180, vol. 1. However, it must be confessed, that

that the inhabitants of this flat country are much enriched from similar ideas conveyed in a poem written by the Rev. Mr. Diaper, curate of the neighbouring parish of East Brent, and, I believe, published in one of your early volumes; but, if not, in Dr. Bowden's Poems.

Should any of your Somersetshire correspondents think with me, that the publick have a right to expect a better history of the county at a less expence, and will undertake to become the editor of such a work, he may call upon me for about fifty parishes, which I formerly took from actual survey by admeasurement.

RICHARD LOCKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Ob.* 3.

INCLOSED is a faithful copy of a bust of King Henry VIII. when young, carved in stone, in alto relievo, on the North front of the South-east wing of Prinknash church, in Gloucestershire; (*see pl. II. fig. 1.*)

Fig. 2. is a fragment engraved on an ancient tomb, a flat stone, near the altar in Carisbrook church, in the Isle of Wight.

S. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Ob.* 9.

PASSING lately through the village of Castre, in Northamptonshire, the antiquity of the tower of the church, which is in the Norman style of architecture, induced me to walk into the church-yard. As, however, time would only permit me to make a few observations; I cannot be so particular as I wish, in describing the several pieces of antiquity, which are there to be found. I was much struck with a carved *basement of a cross* and a *bas-relief demi-figure* over the porch, which appears to have been removed from some other part, as it is evidently of older workmanship than the porch. There is a curious door, on which a legend is embossed, RICARDUS BEEY RECTOR ECCLESIAE CASTRE FECIT FIERI; it is clearly coeval with the building, which, from the sculpture embossed on a stone within a circular molding over the chancel door on the south side (*see plate II. fig. 3.*), must be nearly 700 years old. This *inscription* is noticed in Whalley's Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 501, but not decyphered or correctly copied; it is to be observed that the characters XV KL MAI DEDICATIO HVJ^s ECCLE^sIAE MC are raised upon the face of the tablet, and XXIII are inscribed on the face, which has been ap-

parently left in the original stone to be embossed when the building was completed, and was afterwards annexed by some inexperienced hand.

The following is a list of the ages of 64 persons, collected from the grave-stones in Buckminster church-yard, in the county of Leicester.

94	59	70	32	66	78	77	18
79	76	71	73	81	86	65	80
59	48	29	59	23	79	29	20
59	67	75	25	23	64	23	84
67	63	75	10	92	20	23	72
17	45	50	49	27	62	33	28
55	41	69	77	31	55	43	63
29	66	79	55	18	76	64	21
3441 total years.							

From 10 to 20, inclusive, 7; from 20 to 30, 10; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 5; from 50 to 60, 8; from 60 to 70, 11; from 70 to 80, 14; from 80 to 90, 4; above 90, 2.—Average of 64 persons, nearly 54 years.

There are other grave-stones in the church-yard, but the inscriptions are obliterated, and children under one year old are not included.

W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

I SEND you the impression of a gold fibula (*fig. 4.*) lately found about a quarter of a mile West from the old Roman station *Petriana*, now commonly called Old Penrith, about five miles from the present town of that name, in Cumberland, where very considerable ruins of a Roman fort still remain. The fibula is in very high preservation, and the engraving perfect, except in one place, where the figure of the animal is wanting. There are some faint lines, which may be supposed to represent a peacock; but, from the gold being rather thinner in that part than in any other (which is more perceptible to the touch than to the eye), it is probable that it has been originally intended to bear the same figure as the other five animals upon the same side, and that it has either been left imperfect from the first, or defaced by some accidental circumstance. The metal, however, it must be observed, appears nearly as smooth and *perfect* there as in any other part, except its substance being thinner, and the representation incomplete. The fibula weighs 14 dwts, 12 grains, is about 3-16ths of an inch thick. The tongue rests against a small indented place in the inner part of the circle, is rounded at the point, and turns to either side. The animals on one side I suppose

Fig. 1. p. 980.



Fig. 2. p. 980.



Fig. 3. p. 980.

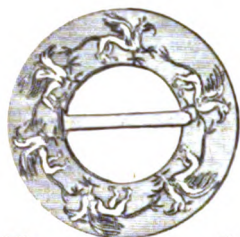


Fig. 4. p. 980.



Fig. 5. p. 981.



Fig. 9. p. 982.

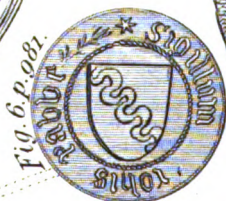


Fig. 6. p. 981.



Fig. 7. p. 982.

Shepdon for say
ing of opateuort
to aues and arced
is xxiij thousand
veies and xxiij
oaves of pndon



Dialep aibz kogen legy et Elizabeth v'is hie qui quom
Rogerus obiit m die nonembus A'um' o' m Elizabeth v'eo
obiit v' die Octobus A'om' cccc lxxix quoz enabz p'rietm de?

pose to be griffins: there are various conjectures what the others have been intended for; but, as none of them appear to me satisfactory, I shall be happy to know the opinions of any of your ingenious correspondents upon that subject.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Shafton, Oct. 22.*

I HAVE inclosed a good impression of an antient and valuable seal (*fig. 5*), which is of red cornelian set in gold. It is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Cooper, vicar of Yetminster, near Sherborne, Dorset. It appears by the inscription to have been engraved by Dioscorides, who was an engraver, and physician to Nero, the Roman emperor. An accurate engraving of it, with an explanation of the figures, &c. will oblige many of your readers, and particularly, Yours, &c. ROB. SHIRLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Fleet-street, Oct. 6.*

WITH this you will receive an impression of an antique brass seal (*fig. 6*); the figure of which I have likewise inclosed. The legend round it is, I think, *Sigillum Job's Fabbe*; but where found, or to what place it belongs, I am a stranger. It is about half an inch high, the seal part round, but the stem a hexagon; at the top a roundish knob, and near the upper part of the stem a small hole made through, apparently for a string or wire.

Yours, &c. H. LOWNDES.

Mr. URBAN, *Flimston, Glamorgan, Oct. 20.*

I HAVE for many years been collecting materials for a *History of the ancient British Bards and Druids*; this work is now so far advanced that I hope I shall be able to put it to the press in about three months. I flatter myself that I shall be able also to give in it, from *authentic Welsh MSS.*, many anecdotes that will be interesting to the British Historian, to the Antiquary, the Moralist, and the Bard. From a MS. of Mr. Thomas Truman, of Pant Lliwydd (*Dyer's valley*), near Cowbridge, Glamorgan, containing, in the Welsh Language, "An Account of the Lords Marchers of Glamorgan from Robert Fitz Hamon down to Jasper, Duke of Bedford," and written about the year 1500, I copied the following:

"Pan oedd Rhobert Tywyfog Norddramanti yn gwisgoedd Ynghafell Caerdyf, gan Robert ap Amon, medru'n waeth ar y iath

Gymraeg; ac o wled y Beirdd Cymreig yno ar y Gwyliau efo' a'u ceris, ac a aeth yn Fardd; a llyma englynon a gant efo.

"Dar a dyfwys ar y chwild,
Gwedi, gwaedffrau gwedi firawdd;
Gwae! wrth win ymtrin ymirawdd.

"Dar a dyfwys ar y glâ,
Gwedi gwaedffrau gwyr a lis;
Gwae! wr wrth y bo ai cês.

"Dar a dyfwys ar y tonn,
Gwedi gwaedffrau a briw, bronn;
Gwae! a gar gwydd amryfon.

"Dar a dyfwys ym maillien,
A chan a'i briw ni bi gronn;
Gwae! wr wrth ei gaffion.

"Dar a dyfwys ar dir pen
Gallt, ger ymdonn Mor Hafren
Gwae! wr na bai digon héu.

"Dar a dyfwys yngwynnau,
A thwrf a thrin a thrangau;
Gwae! a wyl na bo Angau.

"*Rhobert Tywyfog Norddramanti ai Cant.*"

In English thus:

"When Robert, Duke of Normandy, was held a prisoner in Cardiff castle by Robert Fitz Hamon, he acquired a knowledge of the Welsh language; and, seeing the Welsh Bards there on the high festivals, he became a Bard; and was the author of the following stanzas:

"Oak that hast grown up on the mound,
Since the blood-streaming, since the slaughter;
Woe! to the war of words at the wine.

"Oak that hast grown up in the grass,
Since the blood-streaming of those that were slain;

Woe! to Man when there are that hate him.

"Oak that hast grown up on the green,
Since the streaming of blood and the rending
of breasts,

Woe! to him that loves the presence of Con-

"Oak that hast grown up amid the trefol
grafs," [attained to rotundity;
And, because of those that tore thee, hast not
Woe! to him that is in the power of his
enemies.

"Oak that hast grown up on the grounds
Of the woolly promontory fronting the con-
tending waves of the Severn sea;
Woe! to him that is not old enough."

"Oak that hast grown up in the storms,
Amid duns, battles, and death;
Woe! to him that beholds what is not Death.

"*The Author Robert Duke of Normandy.*"

I conceive that the sentiments of this little piece are mysteriously allusive to the distressful incidents of the unforu-

* That is, old enough to die

nare and greatly injured duke's stormy life.

The *Severn sea*, or Bristol channel, and the woody promontory of Penarth, are full in view of Cardiff castle, at the distance, in a direct line, of no more than two miles. There are on this promontory the vestiges of an old camp (Roman, I believe), on one of the banks or mounds of which, these verses suppose the apostrophized oak to be growing.

I wish some gentlemen in Wales, conversant with our old MSS, would inform the publick, through the channel of your Magazine, whether they know of any other pieces or fragments of Welch poetry by Robert, Duke of Normandy.

The foregoing verses suppose that the Duke was *not blind*, and that the *oak*, the *Severn*, and the *promontory*, were seen by him. This may be considered as an additional evidence to what has been adduced by many judicious writers (amongst them, if I remember well, the learned and ingenious Bishop of Dromore, in his "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry"), that the eyes of the duke were *not* put out, though the Cardiff tradition asserts that they *were*. I hope, for the honour of *human nature*, that this tradition asserts a falsehood. My Welsh MS. account says nothing of the duke's eyes having been put out. (See Camden in Glam. and Cardiff).

If this anecdote should be worth your notice, I will occasionally send a few more, not less curious, to be preserved in your long-living Magazine.

Yours, &c. EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN, O^r 29.

THE included inscriptions (*plate II. fig. 7, 8*), mentioned by Camden, in his additions to Cheshire, are accurately reduced from a *fa-fimise* of the original engravings on brass in the chapel or oratory belonging to Ear Rivers, adjoining, on the South side, to the parochial chapel of Macclesfield.

The smaller plate contains the copy of a pardon:

"The pardon for saying of v. Pater-nosters, and v. Aves, and a Credo*, is xxvi thousand yeres and xxvi dayes of pardon"

The other inscription runs thus:

"Orate pro animabus Rogeri legi et Elizabeth' uxoris suae, qui quidem Rogerus

* This word, though omitted in Camden's account, is perfectly legible on the plate.

obiit iiii^o die Novembris, anno Domini M^o C^o VI. [i. e. 1506]. Elizabeth vero obiit v^o die Octobris, anno Domini M^o C^o C^o LXXXIX. quorum animabus propitiatur Deus."

The annexed seal (*fig. 9*) is reckoned curious for the singularity of its device. The free grammar-school at Macclesfield was founded by King Edward [E^R] the Sixth, by letters patent, dated April 21, 1553. The name of the original founder, or principal donor, is Sir John Percivale.

Yours, &c. THO. MOLINEUX.

Mr. URBAN, O^r 15.

I DO not know that any particular hardships are felt (see p. 608) from the operation of the statute of 28 Hen. VIII.; for, I believe things in the way here mentioned are mostly, if not always, adjusted as the act of the 11th of George II. directs, *viz.* according to the time of incumbency, without any necessity of consulting the supposed grievances in the act your correspondent mentions. Indeed, where tithes are taken in kind, which is but seldom the case, generally speaking, an incumbent may obtain his benefice a little after harvest, and part with it a little before harvest, in which case his family, or executors will be partially a sufferer; but I cannot see how this can well be amended; this part, being entirely eventual, must of course be submitted to. My predecessor let his glebe and tithes to a tenant; when I settled with the sequeltrators, which was in January, his executors received a proportional part up to the time of the death; and I do not know that, by any law or act whatever, I could have refused to allow such settlement.

I fear Agricola's plan, p. 781, of sowing oats in autumn cannot be adopted with any degree of benefit by "farmers in the North," as, in all probability, the seed will perish by the frost, which in general is very intense in those parts. Oats are more tender in this respect than wheat; which latter is most commonly sown in the autumn, and to run the risk of the loss of a crop in the hope of a mild winter, which is very unrequited, will not answer the end of a North-country farm. It may do for speculative gentlemen-farmers, as it will furnish their curiosity without damaging their pocket much. I ADELING*.

* We must be much obliged by the sketch this gentleman promises us. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, OZ. 24.

IN reply to your Clerical Querist (p. 787), allow me to introduce a few observations. When Bishop L. ordained him a priest, in order that he might officiate in a congregation of Episcopalians in Scotland, and in consequence of a nomination from the managers of their chapel, he certainly ordained him without a *legal title*; for, nothing can be a legal title but what the laws of England constitute to be so. A legal title is the presentation to some vacant benefice or curacy within the diocese or jurisdiction of the bishop to whom application is made for holy orders; or, it is the being an actual Fellow, or Conductor, of some college in either of our English universities; or, the being an independent Master of Arts, of five years standing, resident in one of them. Whatever Bishop L. then thought of the matter, he doubtless admitted the Querist to priesthood upon an illegal, unecclesiastical, and invalid title, and scems, indeed, as the judicious and well-principled Bishop Horsley expresses himself, not to have known "what he was doing;" the bishops of England having no more jurisdiction in, or ecclesiastical connexion with, Scotland, than the bishops of the United States of America. For the credit of our episcopal bench, there is every reason to hope that no English bishop will again ordain a person upon so irregular and uncanonical a title, not only because it might render him liable to a subsequent pecuniary penalty, but also, and principally, because it would be improperly interfering in a country where he can have no ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and where there is a college of bishops, who, though not now *legally* established, yet have received, in an ecclesiastical point of view, as regular and canonical a consecration to their high and sacred office as the Archbishop of Canterbury himself.

I do not apprehend that, by any existing law, the Querist can demand a continuance of salary from his congregation, whatever remedy he may have against those persons, if they be yet alive, who actually signed his nomination, "offering a specific sum as a salary;" and, if no remedy be to be had against them, which I am inclined to think will be the case, he has, it is reasonable to suppose, the same claim, whatever that be, upon the executors of the deceased bishop as he would have

had had he been ordained without such nomination.

The Querist then goes on to state a consequence that is to result from a refusal on the part of our bishops to ordain for Scotland. He observes that, in such case, "the English Liturgy must in a few years be totally annihilated in Scotland;" and that "the Legislature, by their different acts upon the subject, must have been only imposing upon the members of that communion in encouraging them to build and endow chapels." I should be glad to know what acts the British Legislature have passed to encourage the building and endowing of chapels in Scotland for English-ordained clergymen. I confess, I know of *none*. One might be led too to suppose, from the language of the Querist, that the English Liturgy in Scotland was used only by the English-ordained clergy; whereas the fact is directly otherwise. There is not one of the Scotch prelates, nor one of their subordinate clergy, who does not regularly and constantly use the English Liturgy, and profess also a strict adherence to her Creeds. The only variation through the whole of their liturgical services is in the Communion-office. The Scotch bishops have framed an office that varies in a few non-essential particulars from that now in use in the Church of England, and comes nearer to the office used here in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, and to that framed for Scotland by our Archbishop Laud; and there are excellent liturgical writers and ritualists who would maintain, that the Scotch office conforms itself more closely to those of the primitive Church than our own does. This Communion-office the Scotch bishops prefer; but they do *not* restrict their clergy from using that of the Church of England. The Scotch prelates would not refuse in England to join in the English communion office; and the writer of this has actually administered the Holy Sacrament in his own parish church to the truly venerable and excellent Scotch *Primus Episcoporum*; to which he adds, that, if he were in Scotland, he could entertain no scruple against receiving, or even administering, the holy elements according to the Scotch ritual.

The Querist assures you, Mr. Urban, that "the English Episcopalians will never consent to embrace the unscriptural usages of the Scotch Episcopalians." What are those unscriptural usages? I know

know of none in their Church; and I believe there is none. Possibly some of them may mix a little water with the wine in the Holy Sacrament; but, if they do, it is more than their Communion office directs to be done; and, though it would be a difficult matter to prove this usage unscriptural, yet it would be none to prove it very primitive.

Episcopalians in Scotland, who refuse to be connected with the Scotch bishops, are indeed, as the *Quærit* observes, "in a situation very singular, perfectly unique in ecclesiastical history;" for, they are members of a body, which necessarily implies the existence of a head, and yet they neither have nor can have a head. What then in their case is to be done? The only consistent plan which they can follow is, to contemplate the genuine principles of ecclesiastical polity, deducible from the Word of God, and, its best comment in such matters, the known practice of the primitive Church; to reflect upon the evil consequences attending the sin of schism; and to respect, and cordially unite with, the orthodox and venerable remnant of the old Episcopal Church of Scotland, whose prelates and clergy, it may safely be said, are as faithful to their "God and Saviour," and as loyal to King George, as any persons within his Majesty's dominions.

A LONDON RECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 22.*

YOUR Dublin correspondent, p. 505, is desirous to attract the attention of Dr. Warton towards a novel and curious desideratum in literature. I believe there are few lovers of the *belles lettres* who would not gladly welcome any production from the pen of that erudite and elegant scholar; nor might we easily be able to point out a person better qualified to execute the task here proposed. But, before such a work could be seriously engaged in, has not the publick an antecedent claim on that gentleman to complete the history of our national poetry, in deference to its growing expectations, in discharge of a posthumous trust, and in testimony of a due regard to the reputation of his late excellent brother? Thirteen years have nearly elapsed since the *third* volume made its appearance; but it has been always understood that Mr. Warton had done much towards preparing a *fourth*; and it is well known (after his demise in

1790) that all his MSS. and printed books became the property of his learned relation. May we not then be allowed respectfully to enquire to what unpropitious cause we are to impute this wearisome delay? And may I not flatter myself that Dr. W. will condescend to satisfy the enquiry, as it proceeds solely from an anxious wish to see that admirable and interesting history conducted to its completion with the same luminous discrimination and comprehensive research that it has hitherto been so ably carried on.

The most obvious, and, at the same time, most remediable defect, in the volumes already published, appears to be a want of particular reference to the multifarious matter they contain; which the general Contents of each Section very imperfectly supplies. I would, therefore, humbly recommend to its future editor, at the close of vol. IV. that a copious Index of proper names, &c. should be given to that and the former volumes, which may serve to point out the numerous *memoranda* of authors on their works, biographical and critical, as well in the notes as text. K. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Cray's Inn, Oct. 18.*

IT has occurred to me that, if the lovers of Antiquity and Topography would, in their summer excursions, devote a little vacant time to the description of the parishes they visit, in the course of a few years much labour would be saved to the County Historian, and no small portion of benefit be derived by the publick at large. Impressed with this idea, I send you the inclosed, which I collected upon the spot during a visit to a friend for a few days.

Yours, &c. J. CALFY.

The parish of *Yately*, in the county of Hants, and hundred of Crundall, is extensive, consisting of three tithings, viz. Hawley, Cove, and the inner tithing. There is only one manor, which is called the manor of Hall Place, over which the manor of Crundall is paramount. It belongs to the dean and chapter of Winchester; but, under that body, has for some time past been held by the family of Wyndham; the last of whom was Hillier Wadham Wyndham, esq, who died five years ago. He was a bachelor, and of a singular turn of mind, being extremely reserved; and from the year 1750 (the time of the riots), when he happened to be in London, until he died, was never known to

go out in his carriage. His interest in this estate devolved at his decease to the Hon. James Everard Arundel, who married his only sister.

The manor-house, situated near the church, is an ancient edifice, apparently as old as the reign of Elizabeth or James the First. It is now let as a farm to Mr. Richard Goodchild. There were in this house, at the time of Mr. Wyndham's decease, many pictures, most of them family ones, and also a considerable library of books and MSS. great part of which were probably collected by Mr. W's father, who, besides his other attainments, was a good mechanic, and left proofs of his skill in that way by a curious dial in the garden, which, with a large house-clock, still preserved, are said to have been of his own making.

The family of Diggle are in possession of the next best estate in the parish, and have a handsome mansion, called Calcott house, now, together with their whole estate in this parish, to be sold. A good house here is inhabited by Geo. Parker, esq.; it belongs to Mr. Terry.

A farm-house in this tithing is said to have been in former times the residence of Lord Montegle; but of this there is no internal evidence. It is a small old building, standing upon a hill, with a good prospect.

In Hawley tithing, at a place called Minley Warren, is a large old-fashioned house, which, according to tradition, was the residence of that daring person Blood, who attempted to steal the crown in the reign of Charles the Second.

The greatest part of the parish is uninclosed, the soil chiefly a black gravelly sand, abounding with springs. All the estates are copyhold excepting a few acres belonging to Mr. Diggle.

The church consists of a nave, South aisle, wooden tower and spire, as also a chancel and porch; but there is nothing remarkable in the outside of the building. At the entrance of the churchyard is an odd kind of wooden gate with a pulley and rope; the gate has upon it the date 1625.

There are in the church these monuments:

Chancel.—On the floor is a brass, with the figure of a woman with a ruff and curious head dress. Over her head:

Arms effaced.

“EDWARD ORMESBY, primo
peperit filios 4, et filias”

GENT. MAG. November, 1794.

Ermine, three roundels impaling

“ANDRÆ SMYTHÆ, secundo M
peperit filios 3, & filias 3.”

Underneath is this inscription:

“Hic sepulta jacet ELIZABETHA, quondam Roberti Morfletti, armigeri, filia, que Dno migravit 10 cal. Septembris, anno salutaris humanæ MCCCC LXXVIIJ.”

A mural monument of plain black and white marble with an urn over it.

On a bend cotised three fusils Ermine, impaling a fesse between three crescents.

“Memoria sacrum.

Here lyeth the body of Sir RICHARD RYVES, knight, sheriff and alderman of London, who was born in the county of Dorset, descended of an ancient and gentile family of that name in the said county. He married Joyce, the daughter of Henry Lee, of London, merchant; the piety of which relict lady hath erected this monument to the memory of her dear deceased husband, intending, when she shall lay down her earthly tabernacle, to make her bed in the same grave, there to rest with him in hope of a joyful resurrection. He departed this life in the 60 year of his age, Aug. 23, in the year of the incarnation of our Saviour Christ Jesus, 1671.”

On a flat stone on the floor:

“Here lyeth the body of JOHN HELYAR, esq. second son of William Helyar, esq. of Coker, in the county of Somerset, by Rachel, co-heiress of Sir Hugh Wyndham, of Filleston, in the county of Dorset, knight. He had two wives; the first, Elizabeth, sole heiress of Philibert Cogan, of Chard, in the county of Somerset, esq.; his second wife was Christian, daughter and heiress of John Ryves, of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, esq. by Christian, daughter of William Helyar, of Coker, esq. Elizabeth, his first wife, died at Chard, and was buried, leaving issue by him one child, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wyndham, esq. Christian, his second wife, died without issue, and lies buried in this chancel. He died Dec. 26, 1721. Christian died March 13, 1719.”

The arms over this stone are a cross fleury between four mallets, *Helyar*, with an esccheon of pretence, three leaves, *Cogan*, and impaling *Ryves* as before.

On the floor is another stone:

“Here lyeth the body of THOMAS WYNDHAM, esq. of Hawkchurch, in the county of Dorset. He married Elizabeth Helyar, daughter and sole heiress of John Helyar, esq. of this parish. He left behind him two children, one son and one daughter, who in him lost a truly valuable and indulgent father
ther

ther as well as a most sincere and real friend. He died June 31, 1763, aged 66."

Arms: *Wyndham* with an escutcheon of pretence, *Ryves* as before.

Another is inscribed:

"Here lyeth the body of HETTYR WADHAM WYNDHAM, esq. son and heir of Thomas and Elizabeth W. He died Feb. 13, 1789, aged 64."

There is also a mural monument to Walter Phillips, late of this parish, gent. who died 1715, æt. 80.

Arms: Or, on a chevron Sable, three birds heads erased Argent. Crescent for difference impaling. Arg. two bars, for *Goodwin*.

In the body of the church are these brasses on the floor:

1. A man and his wife.

"Pray for the soules of WILL'M RYCOO, and TOMASYN, hys wyf; the whiche Will'm decessed the xxix day of August, ye yer of our Lord M^oCCXIII, on whose soule j^hu have m'cy."

At the bottom 4 sons and 7 daughters.

2. A man habited in a robe.

"Praye for the soule of RICHARD GALE, which dyed the yer of o'r Lord M^oCCXIII. On whose soule j^hu have m'cy."

3. Man and woman; the head-dress of the latter with long lappets, and she has a girdle hanging down.

"Praye for the soules of WILLIAM LAWYER, and AGNES, his wyfe, the which William decessed the xvi day of August, the yere of our Lord God M^oCC&XXII. On whose soules j^hu have mercy. Amen."

Underneath—mother and 9 children.

4. Another brass, inscription torn off; an aged man in a close garment, with a ruff.

In the church are various mural monuments and hatchments of the family of Diggle, all of them modern. The arms are, Gules, a chevron between three daggers blades Argent, hfts Or. Crest, a boar's head erased proper.

There is likewise a hatchment, Quarterly, 1 and 4 Argent, 2 and 3 Gules, a fret Or; over all a fess Azure, for *Norris*; a gentleman of which name inherits a good house in Hawley tithing, now inhabited by Mrs. Digby, widow of the Dean of Durham.

The church, which is only a curacy, has five bells, thus inscribed:

1 [No date]. Sancta Katarina, ora pro nobis.

2. 1577. Love the Lord *the* God.....

3. 1613. William Yare made me.

4. 1617. R.E. Reprove me not, Lord, in thy wrathe.

5. 1617. R.E. Our hope is in the Lord,

The impropriator of the great tithes is John Limbery, esq. J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov 6.

YOU will, I apprehend, oblige many of your readers by giving them the following passage from the fourth volume of Mr. Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," p. 568:

"A specimen of the art and malice of the people is preserved in the Greek Anthology (l. II. c. 15. p. 188, ed. Wechelii), although the application was unknown to the Editor Bradaeus. The nameless Epigrammatist raises a tolerable pun by confounding the Episcopal salutation of *Peace be to all!* with the genuine or corrupted name of the Bishop's concubine. ΕΙΣΗΡΗ ΠΑΧΙΣΤΑΙΣ ΠΙΣΙΝΑΙΟΙΣ ΨΑΡΑΝ ΠΥΛΑΘΗΝ."

Πως δυνάται πασι ην μοις; ειδοσ ειχη;"

But I have another object in sending the above; and that is, to let your readers see, from *Bradaeus'* note on the epigram, how little they can rely on Mr. Gibbon's assertions. ΕΙΣΗΡΗ ΨΑΡΑΝ (ut Judæi) pax tibi, pax vobis; erat autem huic nomine Episcopi ancilla aut uxor ψαρην. (Antholog. ed. Basil. 1549, p. 180.)

Ever while you live, Mr. Urban, suspect the authority of a man who publishes six volumes in quarto. "If he had composed 10,000 volumes, as many errors would be a charitable allowance," as Mr. Gibbon says (vol. IV. p. 583) of Theodore of Mopsuestia. R. DUFF.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov 6.

IN your vol. LXIII. p. 301, F. S. I mentions a bequest of Mrs. Mary Sympton, of Canterbury, to Merton College, Oxford. In this is a strange mistake. John Sympton, husband of this Mary, is mentioned as dying in 1748; and his mother, Elizabeth, as dying 1786, aged 26. Now this makes the son to die 12 years before his mother was born. This John was great grandson of John S. by Catharine, daughter of Griffin Vaughan, rector of Asted, in Surrey (by Judith, sister of Robert King, rector of Tileston, in Cheshire). brother of Richard V. of Carnarvonshire, bishop of London, and great great grandson of Nicholas S. by Mary Roke. Can your correspondent F. S. inform me of any particulars of this family (said to be from Yorkshire) earlier than the beforementioned Nicholas, or of what family his wife Mary Roke was?

Ca

Can any of your readers, versed in Italian literature, inform me whether the poems of Lydio Cetto, of Ravenna, have been published? They seem chiefly to be addressed to a favourite lady, under the name of Lydia, and to Leonard Lauretanus, governor of Padua.

MATTHEW KNAPP.

Mr. URBAN, O.S. 15.

IN p. 814, *Æ. V.* says, "Though Dr. John Aglionby is said to have had a considerable hand in the translation of the Bible, 1604, his name does not occur in either of the Oxford classes specified in Lewis's History." On looking, however, into the Oxford Historian's Antiquities, Aglionby's name appears as one of the translators. *Id.* p. 282 of the second volume of A. Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, in English, now printing there by Mr. Gutch, is the following account, relating to the persons appointed from Oxford for that national work; which may be acceptable to your readers, it being short and unpublished, this last volume of the History being only ready for the subscribers, as the index is yet wanting.

ANTIQUARIUS OXON.

An. § Dom. 1604.
2 Jacobi.

It may be remembered, that the best matter produced by Hampton Court Conference was the resolution of King James for a new translation of the Bible; which intent was now effectually followed, and the translators, being 47 in number, and divided in six companies, did the work sooner than was imagined. Two companies were from Westminster, two from Oxford, and as many from Cambridge. The names of those of this university were,

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|----|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Dr | } | John Harding *, of Magdalen. | } rector | } Exeter |
| | | John Reynolds, president of Christ Church. | | |
| Mr | } | Tho. Holland †, } Miles Smyth, some time of Brazen-Nose §. | } Richard Brett, Bachelor of Divinity, of Lincoln. | } Rich. Fairclough, sometime of New. |

* [John Harding, D. D. fellow of Magdalen College, Regius professor of Hebrew, and afterwards president of his college.]

† [Thomas Holland was also Regius professor of divinity.]

‡ [Richard Kilby was afterward Regius professor of Hebrew.]

§ [Miles Smith was afterward bishop of Gloucester. Our authority, in his Ath. Oxon.

All which were to translate the four greater Prophets, with the Lamentations, and the twelve lesser.

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|----|---|---|
| Dr | } | George Abbot, dean of Winchester, and master of University College, [afterward archbishop of Canterbury]. |
| | | Giles Thompson, dean of Windsor, some time [fellow] of All Souls College, [and afterward bishop of Gloucester.] |
| | | John Harman, warden of Winchester, some time [fellow] of New College. [and Regius professor of Greek.] |
| | | John Aglionby, principal of Edmund Hall. |
| | | John Perin, Greek reader, fellow of St. John's College, [and canon of Christ Church in 1704.] |
| | | Leonard Hutten, canon of Christ Church. |

Which six last, with others, as it is reported (of which were Dr. Thomas Ravi, dean of Christ Church, and chiefly Sir Henry Savile, warden of Merton College,) were to translate the four Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and Apocalypse; and all, for their better information, had the copies of such Bibles that could be found in the public, or those libraries belonging to colleges. Which great work being finished, soon after, divers grave Divines in the university, not employed in translating, were assigned by the Vice-chancellor (upon a conference had with the heads of houses) to be overseers of the translations, as well of Hebrew as of Greek. The said translators had recourse, once a week, to Dr. Reynolds his lodgings, in Corpus Christi College; and there, it is said, perfected the work, notwithstanding the said Doctor, who had the chief hand in it, was all the while sorely afflicted with the gout.

Mr. URBAN, O.S. 26.

I AM happy to have it in my power to announce to you, and your English readers, the adoption in this country of what must be considered, in the present

vol. I. c. 416, says, "After the task of translation was finished by the whole number, it was raised by a dozen selected from them, and at length referred to the final examination of Bilson bishop of Winton; and this M. Smith, who, with the rest of the twelve, are styled, in the History of the Synod of Dort, "vere eximii et ab initio in toto hoc opere versatissimi," as having concluded that worthy labour. All being ended, this excellent person, M. Smith, was commanded to write a preface, which being by him done, it was made public, and is the same that is now extant in our Church Bible, the original whereof is, if I am not mistaken, in the Oxonian Vatican."]

critical situation of our affairs, a most wise and prudent measure in Government; I mean the scheme of a general augmentation of clergymen's salaries in Scotland. I have been credibly informed, that a considerable number of livings have lately received an increase of stipend; and that it is the determination of the Barons of Exchequer, under whose direction this business is conducted, that every clergyman in Scotland, of the Established Church, shall have a clear annual salary of 100l. or guineas, independent of his house, garden, and glebe. As this measure has taken place contrary, as far as I can learn, to a regulation formerly made, and, till now, uniformly persevered in, respecting this matter, which was, that livings of such a determinate value, that had received an augmentation, should not, within a certain definite number of years, be again augmented; I cannot but think that the Legislature have fallen upon this scheme to ingratiate themselves with the Scotch Clergy, and make them more zealous in the discharge of their duty. When I reflect, moreover, that a considerable number of King's Chaplains in Scotland have been lately added to the list, I am the more confirmed in this opinion; and, considering the leveling principles of the Established Church of Scotland, I cannot refuse my hearty approbation of this wise precaution of our Governors.

Mr. Urban, I beg to call the attention of you and your readers to the situation of the poor Clergy in England, Vicars as well as Curates, whose livings, many of them at least, scarcely amount to *half* the sum which has been thought insufficient for the maintenance of a Scotch clergyman. Why, Mr. Urban, such a degrading distinction? Does the present situation of the two countries, with regard to peace and good order, afford any reason to authorize such a glaring partiality? Or, does it appear by the behaviour of the people committed to their charge, that the Clergy of the Church of England have been more remiss in their duty than their brethren of the Scotch Church on this side the Tweed? Reflect only for a moment what must be the feelings of the poor Curates on this occasion, those on the Borders especially, all the way from Berwick to Solway Firth, who are placed just opposite to their brethren in Scotland, and have daily opportunities of conversing together, and comparing situations: that of the one is comfortable and easy, while

the other is poor and miserable in the extreme, and often paid with grudging: the claims of the one are listened to and redressed, while the petitions of the other have been hitherto rejected and despised. But I mean not to exaggerate matters, and should be sorry indeed to say any thing inflammatory.

Mr. Urban, I would recommend this as a very proper time for the poor Clergy in England to solicit the interference of Parliament in their behalf. A plain statement of their situation, with a modest petition for relief in any way Government may think proper to grant it, cannot fail, I think, at present of meeting with success. The gentlemen who met some years ago at Preston, in Lancashire, upon this very business, and who were discouraged merely upon the refusal of Bp. Watson to interest himself in their favour, are, in my opinion, for reasons I need not here mention, the properest persons to make another attempt. A few could conduct the business; and subscription-papers, explanatory of the scheme, could be easily disseminated through the country for the signatures of the parties concerned. By this means the expence and inconvenience of a long journey would be avoided. I pretend to give nothing more than a hint, Mr. Urban; and I shall add no more, but that I shall rejoice greatly to hear that such a just, humane, and politic plan is likely to be speedily carried into execution. CALDONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 27.

I HOPE this will arrive in time for insertion in your next; this is the season for planting such vegetables; and, possibly, the receipt may be thought worth the trial. WILLIAM CROP.

Agreeing perfectly with Bourtoniensis (p. 806), that it would be a most useful discovery to find out a method of destroying the garden-grub, give me leave to offer a receipt, which, though perhaps it may not be wittily effectual, will, I doubt not, tend much to the reduction of that pernicious insect. Previous to my planting-out my lettuces for the Autumn and Spring use, I laid a covering of slacked lime-rubbish, tolerably thick, about two inches within the surface of the beds, and have the pleasure to see my plants healthy and thriving, scarcely any being hurt by the grub. In other beds, where I laid but a small quantity, I find several eaten off; so that I doubt not, where the lime is laid

half

half an inch thick, the insect above-mentioned will not be found. I am induced to believe they are bred in the dung which is carried into the garden, as, on searching round a rocket plant, the leaves of which lay upon the ground, as if cut off by scissors, I found, close to the stem, about an inch deep, a very large grub; and, a little lower, in a lump of dung, there were, on breaking it, thousands of small ones. I think it not unlikely, were a quantity of slacked lime mixed well with the dressing previous to its being brought into the garden, that it might have a good effect. As it is now the season of the year for planting out lettuces and other vegetables, for the ensuing Spring use, I would advise such of your correspondents as have not found out a better receipt, to give the lime a trial; which will, I doubt not, be found to answer very well: and those that have, by experience, discovered a better method of destroying the grub, will oblige the publick much by communicating it, and none more than

W. C.

Mr. URBAN, OZ. 29.

AS I am not less an admirer of the works of Mr. Melmoth than every reader of taste must be; I wish to satisfy the inquiries of your correspondent who, p. 824, expresses a wish to be informed of some particulars of the life and writings of that accomplished scholar. Mr. Melmoth is still living at Bath, in full possession of his faculties, at the advanced age of 84; and, as a proof of it, has very lately favoured the literary world with a pamphlet, written with his usual classic elegance, being a vindication (and a most successful one) of his opinion respecting the conduct of Pliny towards the Christians, in answer to an attack made upon it by the learned Mr. Bryant. It would be indelicate, perhaps, to detail particulars of the life of any private gentleman still in being; for, though an author may be considered as a public character, the publick have nothing to do but with his works. Suffice it, therefore, to remark, in general, that he is not less distinguished for integrity of life than for polite manners and elegant taste. I will add the simple fact, that he is the eldest son of that great lawyer and good man, William Melmoth, Esq. benchor of Lincoln's Inn, who died in 1743, leaving that valuable legacy to posterity, "The great Importance of a Re-

ligious Life;" a tract which has gone through 27 editions, most of them reprinted under the inspection of Mr. Melmoth, and of which (according to the testimony of the Editor of the Biographical Anecdotes of your respectable predecessor and friend Mr. Bowyer) above 100,000 copies have been sold since the author's decease. The works of Mr. Melmoth are in every body's hands, and are so well known that it would be scarcely necessary to give a list of them, were it not that, by the assumption of his name, some very trifling performances have enjoyed an ephemeral importance which did not belong to them or to their author, who impudently enough took up a nearly similar name, with the innocent view, perhaps, of raising the price, rather than the reputation, of his works.

The following catalogue of Mr. Melmoth's writings is, I believe, exact:

Sir Thomas Fitzosborne's Letters, 8vo.

Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 8vo.

Cicero's Epistolæ ad Familiares, 3 vols. 8vo.

Cicero on Friendship and Old Age, with ample notes, 2 vols. 8vo.

Except the pamphlet above-mentioned, and a few fugitive poems and papers scattered among the Miscellanies of the day, Mr. M. has not, as far as I know, been concerned in any other publication.

And now, Mr. Urban, one word more upon an article in your Obituary for September, p. 862; a very interesting part of your work, inasmuch as it may be deemed historical, and is, on that account, more peculiarly subject to the rigid rules of truth. You have, inadvertently I make no doubt, inferred in your account of the death of Robespierre these words: "At Paris, aged 35, under the guillotine, with near 70 of his party, members of the Convention," &c. The fact is, the only members of the Convention who suffered with Robespierre were Couthon and St. Just, the accomplices in his cruelty and ambition. The members of the municipality of Paris were indeed accused as his abettors, but were all of them, I think, except two or three, acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal. It seems important to set this matter right*, because, if, as there is reason to suppose, and as every good man must wish, a more reasonable and moderate system has taken place of the sanguinary measures which pervaded the council's of

* It is already corrected; see p. 955. *Ed. 1798.*
France

France under the influence of that monster Robespierre, any misrepresentation that tends to keep alive, unneceffarily, that spirit of rancour and revenge which has been so fatally excited between both nations, may indispose our minds still more to what, as Englishmen, we must regard as the greatest blessing, the return of peace, and, as Christians, a principal duty, the love of our enemies.

VERIDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.

PERHAPS the following paper, indorsed, "Pensions granted by the King, 1673," which I found among some contemporary MSS, may be acceptable to your readers. EUGENIO.

Moneys frankly given away, since the Beginning of May, to Christmas 1673, as it was taken out of the Signet Office.

A Warrant for the Earle of Arlington	£.	s.	d.
	10000	0	0
A Warrant for the Duke of Bucks		2030	0 0
Given to the Earle of Berkshire		3000	0 0
To the Earle of St. Albans		2500	0 0
To the Lord Buckhurft		4400	0 0
To the Privy Purse		29000	0 0
To the Lord Grandison		500	0 0
To the Earle of Bristol		2120	0 0
To the Earle of Arlington		5338	0 0
To the Duke of Lauderdale		1000	0 0
To the Lady Falmouth		11289	0 0
To the Faile of Oxford		2000	0 0
To the Marquis of Worcester		1200	0 0
Granted to the Dutcheffe of Cleveland and her Children, out of the Wine Licence Office 11,300l. per Annum—to the Dutcheffe of Cleveland eldest Daughter; in case it could not be readily paid out of the Exchequer, then to be charged out of the remaining Part of the Wood of the Forrest of Deane		20340	0 0
To the Lord Clifford and his Heires Male Fee Farme Rent payable out of the Nurch at Exeter 145l. per Annum		2610	0 0
To the Earle of Anglesey a Pension dureing Life 3000l. per Annum by the Treasury Office		21000	0 0
To Sir Jo. Wooden		1000	0 0
To Thomas Lott		6000	0 0
To Sir Rob. Rye		2000	0 0
To Mr. Hubert		9000	0 0
To Sir Rob. Holmes		600	9 4
To Sir John Duncombe		2000	0 0

Default of Sir George Cartwright	16336	0 0
A Pension to the Lady Falmouth 1000l. per Annum	7000	0 0
A Pension for Sir Jo. Holmes 500l. per Annum	2500	0 0
A Pension to the Earle of Arlington 200l. per Annum	1400	0 0
A Pension to the Duke of Monmouth 6000l. per Annum	42000	0 0
A Pension to the Lord Obryen 100l. per Annum	700	0 0
A Pension to Henry Savile 500l. per Annum	3500	0 0
A Donative to the Earle of St. Albans, in trust for Sir Rich. Salbotonn	14000	0 0
A Pension to James Hamilton More to the Earle of Oxon and his Lady 200l. per Annum dureing their Lives, payable out of the Firft Fruits	2450	0 0
	20,000	0 0

The total Summe is 791,255 9 4

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.

HOW long a period seems to have elapsed before mankind conceived the idea of transmitting to posterity an accurate account of the *time* of transactions which they thought proper to record by the erection of public memorials! This appears in nothing more manifest than in the modes of sepulture and monumental inscription adopted by various nations. Before the invention, or in the infancy, of the art of writing, the *χρμα γης*, or *tumulus**, which

* It is curious to observe this similarity between the Heroic and Gothic ages:—and this, whether we consider it as a proof of that common origin of the Greeks and Goths which Junius, Merick Casanboe, and others, have made so very probable, or as an instance of that similarity of usages into which nations, in the like stages of society, naturally fall. We learn, from M. Chevalier's interesting work on the Troad, that the tumuli of Achilles and Ajax still remain; which, Dr. Chandler says, is the case with that of Alyattes, father of Croesus; *τὸ ὑψηλὸν, says Herodotus, ἵστ' ἀπὸ τοῦ μνηστεύου, τὸ ἐκ ἀλλοῦ αἵματος, χρμα γης.* Clio. 93. Among our Teutonic ancestors, "sepulchrum cespice erigit," says Tacitus, de M. G. 27: and that they are met with in Thrace, and the country of the Negaun Tartars (of a common stock with the Goths), appears from Baron de Tott. Bell (Travels, vol. I. p. 256) finds them all over the great plains of Tartary, whence the ancestors of the Goths and

which pointed out the grave of a chief-tain, was necessarily uninscribed; nor, indeed, had his friends entertained the wish of informing their descendants *when* he died, were they in possession of any great era, from which to date their chronological periods; which accurate method of ascertaining the time of events has not even yet pervaded the minds of the people; who even now, when questioned as to the time of any fact, never make use of the year of the Lord, but say, it happened so many years ago. In the polished and philosophical ages of Greece and Rome, one might have expected the invention of some memorable era, by reference to which, the date of transactions would be settled: yet we find them, even in their most solemn inscriptions, contented with the awkward expedient of introducing the name of the A. chon, or Consul, during whose magistracy the event happened which they wished to record: and this mode of computation was, in no instance, applied to epitaphs; in which species of inscription the *VIXIT ANN. XX. DIEB. X.* &c. was the utmost effort of chronological accuracy. For modern times was reserved the honour of inventing that minute punctuality of date which is so comfortable to the true antiquary; and our own country may illustrate the gradual introduction of this convenient invention, both in instruments of public or private compact, and in sepulchral inscriptions. In the former we may observe the invention working its way, from deeds without date, through the narrow shifts of a "*Milone tunc constabulario Hereford,*" or a "*Hiis testibus, Will's Camel & Nich. de Chyld tunc balliuis Salopia,*" till it becomes somewhat developed in the "*Anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis v. cesimo,*" or "*regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum,*" and finally fixed in its minute exactness of "*the 3d day of Sept. in the year 1794. and the 32d year of the reign of our sovereign lord,*" &c. In the latter, the like gradual progression may be traced from the rude barrow, or seigned pillar, to the cross,

and Pelasgi seem to have migrated; and Virgil gives it as a note of great antiquity,

— fuit ingens, monte sub alto,
Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggera bustum.

Æn. II.

So that Isidore is fully justified in treating it as a general custom. "*Apud majores potentis aut sub montibus, aut in montibus, sepeliuntur.*" Apud Maillet, Northern Ant. I. 221.

plain or figured, till it struggles for notice in the "*Hic insinulator Johannes quondam dominus de Trikingham,*" and the "*Sire Water Ber gift ici, De sa alme Deus sit merci,*" and becomes ultimately settled in an "*He departed this life between the hours of 11 and 12, in the night of Tuesday the 13th of August, in the year of our Lord,*" &c.

These reflections were occasioned by the sight of a sepulchral stone engraved in your last Magazine. Passing through Shrewsbury, in the course of a late tour into Wales, I was attracted by the antique appearance of the little church of St. Giles (which, like very many others, dedicated to the same saint, in different parts of Great Britain, is, I know not why, situated at the extremity of the town,) to enter it. Among many other crosses, of very rude workmanship, and utterly uninscribed, with which the floor was strewed, that which I allude to particularly engaged my attention; its *dos-d'ane* shape, which your draughtsman has omitted, seemed to point out a considerable antiquity; and its *fix* (not *seven*, which your plate represents) initial letters, covering only a small portion of the margin, led my imagination to fix upon it as one of the earliest efforts at epitaph; the *connecting link* (to speak with the naturalists) between the uninscribed cross and the inscription in words at length filling the whole border of the stone. The elegance of its flowered cross may seem to denote a later period; and the singularity of its ornaments, the book, the chalice, and the sword*, may appear to indicate that union of ecclesiastical and temporal authority which was enjoyed by the abbot of the great mitred abbey, to which St. Giles's was the parish-church; but as the initials (which are distinctly T. M. O. R. E. U.) do not correspond to any name in Biowae Willis's list, I know not that any argument can be deduced hence against the imaginary antiquity which I have assigned to it. I hope, however, that what I have said may excite some of your learned correspondents to consider the stone, and that they will favour your readers with their researches upon the subject.

Yours, &c. NUCATOR.

* A sword is the known emblem of magistracy, or what the jurists term the "*jus gladii.*" So Mantuan, addressing himself to one of the popes:

*Ense potens gemino, cujus vestigia adorant
Cæsar, & aurato vitæ murice reges.*

Expla-

Explanation of the Machine (Telegraphic) placed on the Mountain of Bellville, near Paris, for the Purpose of communicating Intelligence.

AA is a beam or mast of wood, placed upright upon a rising ground, which is about 15 or 16 feet high. BB is a beam or balance, moving upon the centre of the top AA. This balance-beam may be placed vertically or horizontally, or in an inclined position, by means of strong cords, which are fixed to the wheel D, on the edge of which is a double groove, to receive the two cords. This balance is about 11 or 12 feet long, and 9 inches broad, having at each end a piece of wood C, which likewise turn upon angles by means of four other cords that pass through the axle of the main balance, otherwise the balance would derange the cords; each of the pieces C are about three feet long, and may either be placed to the right or left, straight or square with the balance-beam. By means of these three the combination of movement is very extensive, remarkably simple, and easy to perform. Below is a small wooden gouge, in which one person is employed to observe the movements of the machine; in the mountain nearest to this, another person is to repeat these movements, and a third to write them down. The time taken to one movement is 20 seconds, of which, moving takes 4 seconds, the other 16 the machine is stationary. The stations of this machine are about 3 or 4 leagues distance; and there is an observatory near the Committee of Public Safety, to follow the motions of the last, which is at Bellville. The signs are sometimes made in words, and sometimes in letters; when in words, a small flag is hoisted, and, as the alphabet may be changed at pleasure, it is only the corresponding person who knows the meaning of the signs. In general, news are given every day, about 11 or 12 o'clock; but the people in the wooden gouge observe from time to time, and, as soon as a certain signal is given and answered, they begin, from one end to the other, to move the machine. The machine is painted a dark brown colour. L.

Garrison at St. Mary's, one of the Scilly Isles, July 22, 1794.

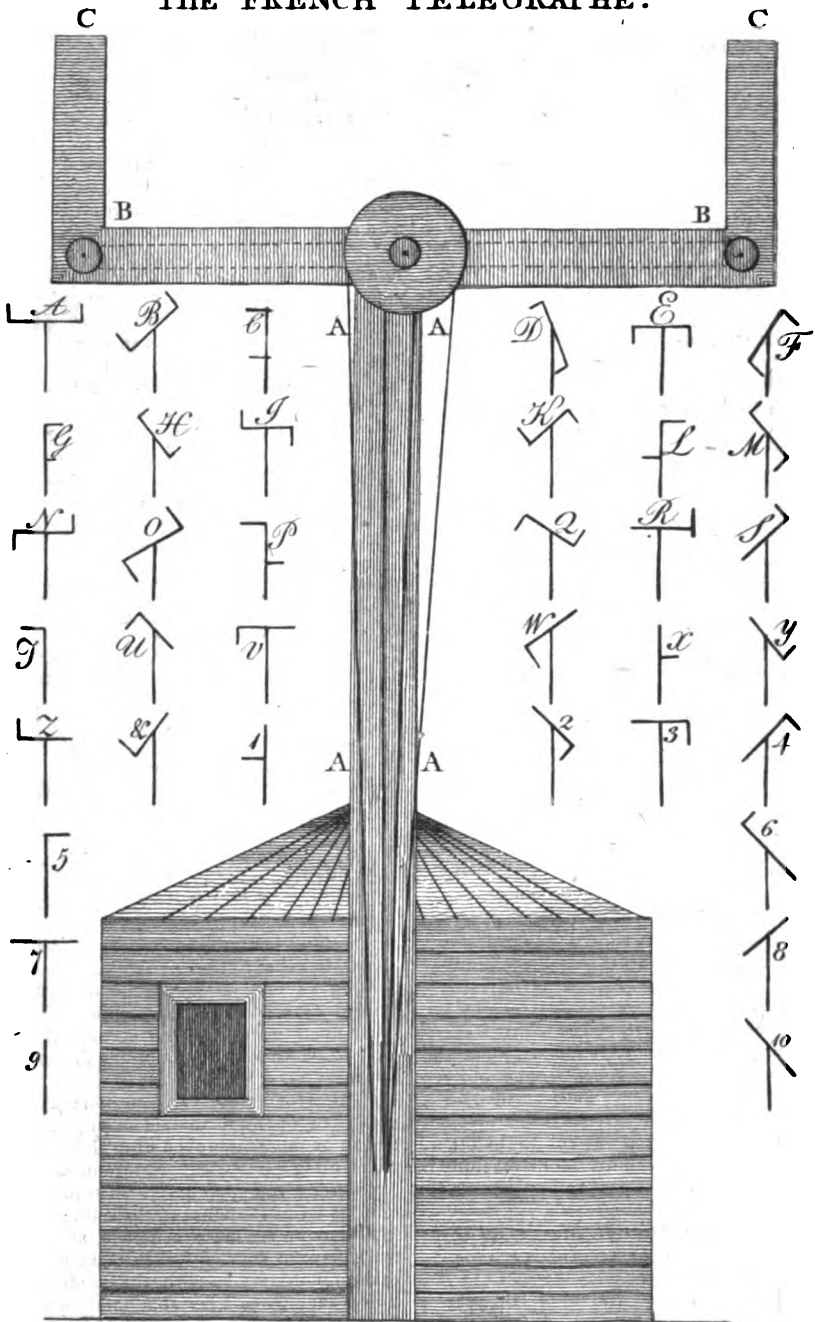
Mr. URBAN,

IN the proper season of last year a piece of marshy ground (on part of which the tide frequently overflowed,

and on which heavy rains continually lodged,) was broken up, and sown with black oats, being first cast into narrow ridges to drain, expecting, as was the case, the water for the most part to remain in the furrows; but, as some parts of the ground during the season continued moister than other, the crop, which was but indifferent, ripened irregularly, or became what, in some countries, is called edge-grown. Little attention was paid to the product, and the wind blew out part of what first ripened, which sprang up again early in the Autumn, and, more by accident than design, was not fed down in the Winter, which proving very mild, as is frequently the case at these islands, they grew most luxuriant; and the winds that were expected to destroy them in February and March had scarcely any visible effect. The consequence was, a general crop, and the produce from a single grain was from 28 to 40 stalks, some of them girthing an inch and a half, and the leaves that width, the head of each of a great length, and branched on in a very extraordinary manner, containing from 100 to 200, and some 300 grains on a single stalk. On the day they were cut with the hook (for mown they could not be, seeing their weight, with the wind, had carried the lowermost two feet, out of six, their real length, to the ground.) I drew up two roots that stood next to each other, that contained the number of stalks as exactly above specified, and, after clearing the dirt and fibres away, found them to weigh just four pounds. I am sorry to close this account with observing, that Mr. Phillips, the proprietor, very prematurely cut them, and the grain, of course, must be slight. This was occasioned by the birds, particularly the bunting (I believe called the tit-lark elsewhere), bred here in great numbers, fixing upon them, and, having no other food at the time, could not be driven away.

N. B. Having observed, in more papers than one, a plan laid down, and said to be much approved of in Ireland, of planting potatoe-shoots only in raising a crop; in opposition to such practice, as far as it applies to these isles, I shall state hereafter, if you will afford me a place in your Miscellany, the method of cultivation, with the product, here; and, when I say that some have been carried away more than a month since, and that two cargoes of very large ones

THE FRENCH TELEGRAPHE.



ones are now shipping here, and to the amount of more than 2000 Winchester bushels, at the very low price of one shilling the bushel, taken at 70lb. weight, the publick must conclude the cultivation of that useful root is carried to the highest degree of perfection, perhaps superior to any practised in this or a neighbouring kingdom.

AB. LEGGATT,
Surgeon to his Majesty's garrison.

MR. URBAN, *OB.* 28.

WHEN I recommended tufts for traps to catch the grubs, whose depredations your Querist complained of, I apprehended them to be of a very different species from what he describes, and which I have since found to have invaded my territories in great numbers, particularly amongst my carrots. His description is just; but to it, I think, may be added two eyes. But the grub that I had in view is of another kind, and, I believe, appears generally earlier in the year, committing its ravages upon the young cabbage-plants, peas, &c. which it gnaws off close to the ground, and then leaves, as if it did it only for mischief's sake. Afterwards it may possibly be turned to some fly, probably the horse-fly, which it resembles in colour, and answers in size. It is of a dirty brown, without legs, about an inch long, but has a power of extending itself like worms and slugs; by which means its motion is effected. It preys in the night when it gets above-ground; for which reason, when it invades the fields in destructive numbers, it is no uncommon thing for the farmers to roll their fields in the nighttime in order to destroy them. This sort having no feet, and consequently not so capable of making its way into the earth, may probably be glad to take the opportunity of a turf to secure itself against the heat of the day; and in that way I am of opinion it may easily be taken. But the other grub is so well furnished with feet that it moves apace, and, without doubt, is able to bury itself to a sufficient depth in the ground without difficulty, and therefore may well despise the shelter of a turf; as I have lately found by experience, having caught only one in my traps. There is a little friend of mine that is very fond of them, Mr. Robin Redbreast, who attends me in the garden, and expects to be treated with a good meal of them;

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in return for which he entertains me with a song. [See p. 988.] R. B.

MR. URBAN, *OB.* 29.

YOUR Somerset correspondent will, perhaps, oblige others of your Antiquarian friends as well as myself, if he can take the trouble to communicate, in addition to his very curious drawings of Lullington church, p. 893, an ichnography of that building. From his view, which I have no doubt is correct, it appears to differ widely in its form from the generality of ancient churches, particularly in the situation of the tower, which stands between what I take to be the chancel and the body of the church, the latter running parallel to it at right angles. It might also be distinguishable for the Saxon and Gothic wails, as far as they can be distinguished, to be pointed out by a small variation in the shadows. I am induced to take this mode of soliciting a farther illustration of the building in question, as it seems, from his description, to be a very considerable remain of our *primitive* architecture.

Yours, &c. F.

MR. URBAN, *OB.* 31.

I KNOW not whether any of your learned readers have noticed a difficulty with which I was lately struck (though it had escaped me before) on reading a passage in the first book of Herodotus. It is that in which he relates the conversation that passed between Solon and Croesus; the former of whom, to justify his refusal to allow any to be pronounced happy before their death, alleges the changes which daily occur in the course of human life. To place this truth in the strongest point of view, he supposes a man to live 70 years; which, allowing 360 days to every year, will quote in the whole 25,200. To these he adds 1050, intercalating every other year a month of 30 days; in order (as he says) to balance the account of the seasons: so that, according to him, the days in 70 years amount to 26,250; and, consequently, every year upon an average consists of 375 days. Now, this so greatly exceeds the just period of the Sun's annual revolution, that no one, though ever so ignorant of astronomy, could help being sensible of it; as the seasons in a short time would perceptibly shift their places, and in little more than 36 years would work their way round to the point from which

which they ſet out. I am puzzled, therefore, I confeſs, with this ſtatement of Solon's, and ſhould be thankful to any of your correſpondents who could help me to account for it. J. M.

Further Observations on Mr. ROBINSON'S remarkable Caſe of Hydrophobia.

WHEN I firſt read the relation of "a remarkable caſe of Hydrophobia," by Mr. Robinſon, in your Magazine of July laſt, wherein he cenſured the practice of a brother ſurgeon for uſing the *knife, cauſtic, and mercury*, inſtead of what he terms "*the moſt effectual remedy of ſea-bathing*," adding, that "*he ſhould have ſtattered himſelf with a more favourable iſſue had his plan been adopted*," it conveyed to me ſo ſevere a ſtigma on the medical character of this ſurgeon, who, I have ſince learned, is Mr. Haynes, that I thought it incumbent on me, as one of the laſt editors of a treatiſe on the *bite of rabid animals*, to defend the conduct of a practitioner, whoſe treatment of the patient ſhewed him to be a gentleman of real medical ſcience and ſound judgement.

This defence was inſerted in your Magazine for Auguſt; and I entertained a hope that Mr. Robinſon would have offered ſome acknowledgment, and thus ended the conteſt. On the contrary, in your Magazine for October, all apology is evaded, and recrimination adopted, offering, that *he thought it his duty "to ſtate the principal facts;"* hence, I ſuſpect, meaning to inſinuate, that his deſign was not to leſſen the reputation of Mr. Haynes, but merely to promote public good; not to invade private character. To be ſure, this is a curious, if not a novel, mode of promoting good, thus to attempt the hiſtory of a caſe which he either did not know, or his ſtrangely mutilated. As the patient had been for nine preceding months under the care of his townſman and brother ſurgeon, Mr. Haynes, who really knew the whole hiſtory, to him application ought to have been made. If Mr. Robinſon again means to favour the publick with "*principal facts*," for the honour of medical ſcience it would be adviſable firſt to learn the hiſtory of the caſe completely, otherwiſe, inſtead of medical *facts*, we ſhall have medical *romances*; one of which he ſeems to have furniſhed, as the publick will find, when the whole hiſtory, which I am preparing with Mr. Hayneſ's aſſiſtance, is candidly related.

It will then be ſeen that, although the ſymptoms of hydrophobia in this caſe were no way *remarkable*, but *ordinary*; the event, however, conſidering the judicious treatment of Mr. Haynes, and which will be approved by every medical man of ſcience in the kingdom, appeared to me *extraordinary*, though Mr. Robinſon recriminates upon me for thinking an event *extraordinary* when the *hydrophobic* ſymptoms were not in the leaſt *remarkable*. My ideas may be inconſiſtent; but this does by no means exculpate him from the inſinuations againſt Mr. Haynes, which firſt excited my defence of his practice.

Mr. Robinſon again recriminates upon me for cenſuring the practice of bleeding. I had no view of hurting this gentleman's character. I voluntarily defended an unknown but injured gentleman, who had been charged with *mal-treatment* of a patient by *wakening* him with mercury; and yet this accuſer declares that he afterwards bleſt this patient: It was hence unavoidable, in the defence of the accuſed, to obſerve, that Mr. Robinſon would not be juſtified in his aſſertion, that the patient *died from weakness*, originating from mercury, when he himſelf made uſe of a real *wakening* plan, that of bleeding or *ſcarifying*. If there was cenſure in what I ſaid, it was courted by Mr. Robinſon's own inſinuation. Had I then known the true hiſtory of this caſe, I ſhould have been probably more ſevere and pointed; for, I now find that, ſo far from mercury having *wakened* this patient, he had not taken any for at leaſt *eight months prior to the hydrophobia*. How will Mr. Robinſon explain this *principal fact* conſiſtent with what he thought his duty to the publick, and not his deſign to *ſtab private reputation*?

The only matter now to remark on Mr. Robinſon's recriminations is, a charge, that I did not adduce one fact in favour of mercury. It was not neceſſary; but, if Mr. Robinſon will make a friendly explanation for his conduct towards a brother ſurgeon, and really wiſhes for information reſpeſing the exhibition of mercury in caſes of the bites of rabid animals, I will comply with his requeſt. I would, however, recommend him previouſly to read Dr. Meaſe on the Hydrophobia, with the authorities he adduces; Jeſſe Foot's *Observations*; Dr. Simmonds's *Commentaries and Medical Facts*; Sauvage ſur la Rage; and, above all, the large 40 volume

volume of *Mémoires de la Société Royale de Médecine*; and he then will have no occasion to consult *Medicus Londinensis*, or any other physician, whether mercury has been used with success or not.

To conclude, Mr. Urban, having got possession of the genuine history of this case of hydrophobia, I purpose, in a future Magazine, to communicate what means ought to be pursued to prevent the rabies after the bite of a rabid animal, as well as the treatment of hydrophobia, whenever such a melancholy instance shall occur; and, unfortunately, it has of late often occurred. And, as your work is generally read, and as generally esteemed, I flatter myself these directions may be copied into other periodical publications, and stuck upon the door of every church in the kingdom; for, to extend what little knowledge we possess on these subjects, that more may be acquired, is the wish of

MEDICUS LONDINENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

OR. 29.

I BEG room in your extensive Publication for some remarks, which proceed from an hearty zeal for his Majesty's service, and from motives of benevolence to a useful class of men attached to it, *viz.* regimental surgeons.

Common report says, that these gentlemen are to consider themselves in future as at their *ae plus ultra*; that they are no longer to look up to superior appointments; that the vacancies on the medical staff (therefore the appropriate rewards of their long services) are to be filled up, to their entire exclusion, by a succession of young London surgeons.

If this be really the case, it is a manifest proof that the advisers of the measure have never seen actual service; and, being utterly ignorant of the nature of it, their advice should be overruled as detrimental to the army; for, I will affirm to their teeth, and every experienced officer knows it, "that greater abilities, experience, activity, and presence of mind, are required in a regimental surgeon in battle (who must have every resource within himself) than are absolutely necessary in a staff-surgeon in a general hospital, surrounded by assistants, and every convenience for the easy discharge of his duty in safety and tranquillity. And yet, Mr. Urban, stand ye to tell! the very reverse of this opinion is the ground on which the new system is said to rest; and its advisers think to be believed.

Serjeant-surgeon Ranby, however, who acquired his experience from actual service in the field, thought very differently on the subject, which no man better understood, whatever gentlemen, whose campaigns have not extended beyond the sound of the Horse-guards clock, may think.

This great surgeon relied entirely on the skill and exertion of the regimental surgeons in battle, for preventing the necessity of crowding the general hospital with greater numbers than it ought to contain, causing contagions far more destructive than the enemy's fire. He required of them, in all wounds of the principal joints, to amputate immediately upon the spot. It was by their effectual precautions and timely assistance, in and after an engagement, that the Serjeant-surgeon expected (to use his own emphatical expressions) "that poor creatures under the extreme misery of large lacerated wounds, bleeding arteries, and fractured limbs, should escape the abrupt preposterous removal, which brings on the most fatal symptoms, such as there would not be the least appearance, or even apprehension of, when properly and immediately assisted in the field of battle. Let (says Mr. Ranby) when the army is forming for engagement, the surgeons, with their respective mates, of the three or four regiments next to each other, collect themselves in a body (the same to be observed throughout the whole line), and take their station in the rear. Here let the wounded be put under their immediate care and management;" the highest professional trust belonging to surgery!

Whilst the regimental surgeons are thus engaged in the field of battle, some of your readers will be desirous to know where the new staff-surgeons are to be found, whose superior alertness and activity is to supersede their labours, to the great improvement of the king's service, and the relief of the wounded officers and soldiers in these emergencies. They are to be found at the general hospital, perhaps (sometimes) within the distance of 20 or 30 miles, but as often double or treble that distance from the scene of action. All the important, all the difficult parts of surgery are anticipated by the immediate attention of the surgeons of the line; who, if they are equal to this important charge, become, by long practice in it, the properest persons to succeed to the

VACANT

vacant appointments on the staff, the due reward of services foregone, and to stimulate others to imitate their patient examples.

A regimental surgeon can no more add a shilling to his income than he can add a cubit to his stature; he remains often 20 years on the same slender pay which he first set out upon; and sees, during this long probation, every one around him progressively advancing in rank and pay. He suffers mortifications which, with manly spirit, he banishes the reflexion of from his own bosom, keeping stedfastly in view the object of his honest pursuit, an appointment to the staff. If depriving him of this does not amount to an absolute violation of an existing stipulation, it may be regarded at least as a kind of breach of an implied contract, the custom of the army having hitherto given him a prescriptive right to it. The colonels of regiments, and field-officers commanding corps, are deeply interested in their being furnished with proper surgeons: these gentlemen well know, that no surgeon (who knows what he is about) will stay in a regiment an hour longer than he can help, if no discrimination is to be observed between the services of half a year and half a century; and the British establishment affords no other than the staff appointments hitherto in general appropriated to that end.

I will at present only add, that, if there were no injustice in the supposed new plan, the impolicy of it is sufficient to set it aside on mature deliberation. But why should the regimental surgeons be singled out as the only officers in the corps bearing the King's commission to whom ἀδὲν ἰχθὺς ὠόνει?

Yours, &c. EMERITUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15.

FOR the letter subscribed by William Graham, addressed to me, this parting word must be sufficient. Called upon, I stated my reasons for giving the anecdote. What has been urged in reply contains no argument or fact. If Dr. Morton's note be allowed to have any meaning at all, it conveys a reflexion on Mrs. Macaulay in a manner too clear to admit of a doubt; and my probity cannot be reasonably suspected, since I have only published an Anecdote, which, whatever foundation it has, I, in common with many others, have heard repeated.

The gentleman who gave me this in-

formation (who is well known, and respected as he is known) will, I flatter myself, be enabled to throw a clearer light on what still wears an air of mystery. There are many things which we believe to be true, and which it is not always possible immediately to prove; and such is, perhaps, this anecdote of our Historian.

I reply not to the low abuse of this Reverend Gentleman; which might have been less virulent, as I have at least served as a pillar to hang trophies to the memory of his unhappy Lady.

It is probable the dismissal of Mrs. Macaulay, which also accompanied my information, is not known to every officer in the Museum. It must have happened about thirty years ago; many of the officers were not then in place, and I was not born.

I conclude by repeating what I have said in my former letter, that I shall ever be ready to attend to any decisive fact, and will then be the first to erase what I have been the first to write.

Yours, &c. I. D'ISRAELI.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 30.

I REQUEST the favour of a place in your entertaining and useful Miscellany for the following account of a very curious and remarkable phenomenon, the unexpected appearance of a piece of water at the distance of two miles from Settle in Craven, as it may not be familiar to, or unworthy the observation of, a few among your numerous and ingenious readers.

The method I shall pursue, in order to describe it in the most intelligible and satisfactory manner, is, 1st, by relating the circumstances attending its rise, continuance, and situation; 2dly, by subjoining a delineation of it with the admeasurement.

1st. This water was first discovered about three years ago; and, as far as I can recollect, did not increase gradually, but was of its present magnitude soon after, if not immediately upon, its first appearance. There was not, according to the information I have received, any remarkable fall of rain at the time, nor any other visible cause which could account for such a phenomenon; but, even if rain could be supposed to be the first cause of its appearance, since it has continued with little alteration for the space of three years, and during the severe drought of the present summer, we may fairly conclude that the supply of water

water will be regular and permanent. The quantity produced in the course of twenty-four hours must be very considerable, as it furnishes water for *sixty large cattle*, exclusive of what must necessarily be carried off by evaporation.

It is situated on the summit of a high mountain, surrounded on all sides with limestone rock. The ground near it is remarkably dry, nor was there ever before that time known to be any water in the place. The above circumstances are in direct opposition to those which usually attend similar phenomena, as low and swampy ground, with others, generally are sufficient to afford a plain and easy solution. There are no springs in the lands adjoining, except one at the distance of half a mile, and that much below the level of this now under

consideration*.

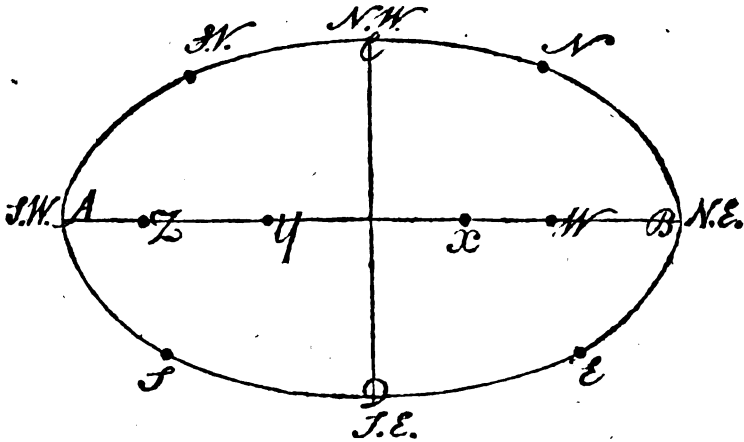
adly. The *axis major* AB of the figure, which is nearly an *ellipse*, is 30 yards 1-8th; the *axis minor* CD is 23 yards 1-8th. Consequently the *aria* is nearly 18 perches, 2 yards, 5 feet, 3 inches

The depth at point W is		2	2	2
Ditto - X		3	0	5
Ditto - Y		2	1	7
Ditto - Z		3	0	3
The periphery of the figure 83		1	1	

This admeasurement was made after a drought of *two months*, when the water must be supposed less than at any other season of the year.

If any of your ingenious correspondents can give an account of a similar phenomenon, they will much oblige a constant reader.

ΦΙΛΟΣ.



A Speculation on the Origin and characteristic Manners of the PICTS and SCOTS, written in October, 1778. (Concluded from p. 884.)

THE frequent intercourse of the Scots with the Romans, the Britons, the Western islanders, the Irish, and the merchants from different countries who traded to the Irish harbours, would, as iron polisheth iron, rub off something of their barbarous rust; as a more enlarged experience would improve them in the art of war. Their conquests in Ireland would, however, produce but very small effects. It is agriculture alone, an art unworthy the

military men of that age, that can fix attendance upon any particular spot of earth. It was as well they did not apply to tillage while they lived near enemies who, in one day, would easily destroy the fruits of a year's industry; they had every thing to seek by the sword and to defend by the sword; they would be skipping backwards and forwards to Ireland and Scotland, as necessity, pleasure, or amusement, directed them. Thus Ireland as well as Scotland was the scene of Fingal's battles, where he had the Belgæ and Danes to contend with, as well as with the latter in his own country; as in one of the

* There are several springs at the foot of the mountain, among which is that remarkable one the ebbing and flowing well, none of which is in the least affected by the appearance of the present water.

antient songs, composed upon an Irish expedition, he is called the Hero of the Hill of Albion, *Fiah bein Albin*. Yet, however, it appears that at length they made a settlement in that British island; for, though Ammianus Marcellinus found them in Britain about the year 360, and Porphyry somewhat earlier, Orosius met with them in Ireland about the beginning of the fifth century, where they raised themselves into such eminence as to give their own name to the island. St. Lawrence, Archbishop of Canterbury, who could not be mistaken, calls it Scotia, in a letter addressed to its own bishops about the year 605. Isidore and Adamnanus, in the same century, bear testimony also to this fact, though, at the same time, it is certain that they kept possession of their dominions in Scotland. People who made war their profession, as being the source of their livelihood, and reckoned it that of their glory, could not be long at rest. Their best harvest lay towards the South; their neighbours the Picts joined them in their attacks on Valentia and South Britain, as the Irish would do from their country. On the system I here lay down, these passages of Claudian may be easily understood:

Totum cum Scotus Hybernen
Movit & insecto spumavit Remige Thetis.

And,
Scotorum cumulos flavit glaciales Hyberne.
though they often suffered the torture of severe criticism. Thus the Albin Scots, supported by their friends in the Western Isles, by the Irish Scots, and by continual experience in arms on a more enlarged scene of action, would at length become an overmatch for the Eastern Picts; who, if they did not prey upon one another, and fell the Grampian deer, had no other employment but when they occasionally passed in their *carruchs* towards the Southern provinces.

Common-sense would have convinced me that the Scots painted as well as their neighbours, without appealing to the testimony of Isidore; yet, in their progress towards civilization, they must have been gradually dropping the barbarous practice, as, from the booty taken in their frequent excursions to South Britain, and the commerce they would have kept up with the merchants in the harbours of Ireland, they would provide themselves with some cloaths, which would put them under a necessity of giving up the custom of painting; but,

to preserve the distinctive marks of their subordinate tribes, they would transpose them to their shields. Seneca, I think, says that they painted their shields; and I find the shield of a hero thus described in an old Gaulish poem, which escaped Mr. Macpherfon's search: "he fitted his red-tanned bossy shield to his left arm, on which was drawn the picture of a lion, a leopard, a griffin, and the biting serpent." Their chariots of war were also painted that they might be known in the field. At last the colours, with the animal drawn upon it which distinguished the tribe, was introduced as a farther improvement in the art of war, which they must have learned from the Romans; as we may conclude, from Homer's silence, that they used none in the heroic times that he describes, though the Greeks and Trojans lived in a much more advanced period of society than the contemporary Picts and Scots. In one of Fingal's battles I find three or four pair of colours produced at once, "dazzling the eye from afar with the lustre of Irish gold." Armorial bearings may very justly be supposed to owe their origin to this practice; and it is not unlikely that, when patronymicks gave place to surnames, which I know happened in this country some centuries later than the time I have now before me, those who have taken up the name of Lion, Wolf, Fox, Hawk, Dog, or of any other animal, made choice of *that* which distinguished their tribe from the beginning. In that quarter of the country where patronymicks are still used, none derive their surnames from wild ravenous beasts, the favourite ensigns of a wild rapacious people, except the Mac Mahons, who are descended of the great Mac Mahon of Monaghan, a surname reporting the son of the bear, whose representation on his breast, back, shield, or colours, did him once no small honour among his rapacious neighbours as a badge of wild undaunted prowess. I know that some of the animals mentioned above are not inhabitants of cold climates; but several Bions travelled to Rome, where they were produced in public shows; and numerous strangers frequented the harbours of the British Isles, who would readily exaggerate the wildness of these beasts, whether real or imaginary, when tickling the fancies of wild undiscerning people; and, if the griffin on the British shield abovementioned be to the

wrong

wrong side of any person's belief, let him consider that it is a so an English surname.

It is a farther confirmation that the Picts and Scots painted before they had any connexion with civilized nations; that there are very strong appearances that most, if not all the inhabitants of Europe, painted themselves, for the same causes, in early times. How could the custom have become so universal in Britain if the first adventurers had not brought it along with them from Gaul, though it ceased then beyond the reach of any history come down to us; for, the religion, language, and customs of both countries were much the same, with these odds, that the Phœnician colony, increased with a band of industrious Phœnicians, settled in Gaul as early as the time of old Tarquin, made gradual impressions on the manners of the inhabitants. Add to this, the frequent sallies which the Gauls made to Italy from the earliest period of the Roman state, and the considerable colony which had been planted at Narbonne, and there will be the less surprize that Cæsar makes no mention of their painting; the military spirit, which rendered them once superior to the Germans, having in his time degenerated through that infectious neighbourhood. Yet still there remain traces of the Gaulic painting in the Roman writers; for, Propertius, in a satyrical address to an old lady who painted (lib. II. 17, 23, &c.), calls the assumed colour either British or Belgic:

Nuncetiam in pictos demens imitare Britannos
Sudes & externo tinctas nitore caput,
Ut Natura dedit sic omnes recta figura,
Turpis Romano Belgicus ore color.

And the same author's *Picteque Britannici Curru* is called the *Belgica Effecta* by Virgil, as being the same; which Servius calls a Gaulish invention.

The plant *glasume*, which the Gauls sold, after a tedious process in the preparation, at high profit, for dying blue, was, according to Pliny, that which was used in the British colouring; and to this day we call a dull melancholy blue *glas*. It would therefore seem, that the Britons learned the preparation and use of this plant before they left Gaul, and continued the barbarous application to their pricked bodies, until they yielded to the example of better-polished strangers.

The Tyrians, Carthaginians, and Romans, settled so early in Spain as to

introduce the customs of civil life before history could bring down any account of the original savages; yet Justin says, that, in the fabulous days of that country, Habis, after being exposed when a child to a variety of hazards, by which his grandfather the king meant to have him destroyed, at length, being taken home as a curiosity from the mountains, where he ran wild along with the deer, was known to be the king's grand-child by the marks that were burnt into his body when very young.

Not only the long shields of the Germans, but the Auri among them from the bottom of that wide country, were painted, the rest having improved a little by the commerce with the Romans, particularly in amber and furs: but, that this barbarous custom was more general, may be inferred from the appearance of the Cimbri conquered by Marius, who bore the figures of wild beasts on their helmets with mouths gaping wide.

I could with no great difficulty carry on this deduction over the face of Europe, and shew that there were originally countries distant from civilized settlements, from the late Turussians of Muscovy to the Illyrians, Thracians, as also to the Daces in the more Northern regions of Asia Minor. I could also say, that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, when first discovered by the Spaniards, were for the most part naked, and had their bodies artfully pricked with diverse colours. I could add that the different castles in the East Indies, so retentive of their ancient customs, have still their distinctive marks; that the Siamese, who wear cloaths, dye their legs blue, higher or lower, according to their dignity; that Omrah, the late adventurer from Oranthe, was, according to the mode of his country, marked in the hands, and that he had other marks on his body, though they lay hidden under his cloaths; and that the same might very probably be observable in the undiscovered islands of the vast Southern Ocean; but there would be too much sameness in this disquisition, and afford little entertainment to any who would give himself the trouble to read it.

I will only observe, that the Romans painted on their ensigns five beasts, the minotaur, the horse, the wolf, the boar, and the eagle. Marius abolished the first four, and retained the eagle. According to my system, these animals were

were the distinctive badges of five of the military heroes who became companions and allies in the infancy of the State, and joined the testimonials of their prowess together. I cannot doubt that this mark of honour was bestowed by sentence of the assembly of the tribe; and at length, like other matters of property, became hereditary; and that none could take it up at his own hand; for, the *picta scuta labici* were honourable, when the *parma inglorius alba* was a reproach to the wearer. It is observable, that the bulk of the soldiers among Marius's Cimbric wore white shields, for receiving, no doubt, the symbols of future exploits. Now, in extensive States, these marks of courage and conduct are procured by other means. Money, interest, and arts, are become mighty engines to raise the plebeian and coward from the dust, and rank them among the nobles of the land!

When these distinctive family-marks were laid aside, genealogy was long carefully studied, and preserved uncorrupted; while, for want of law, or the power to bring it into execution, the strength of the clan or tribe was the support and safeguard of every individual; in so far, that it was established by an act of legal authority in our own country, that, when a man committed a trespass against any of another clan, it was lawful for the offended tribe to take up whomsoever they could lay hands on, and keep him in duress until satisfaction was made both to the man and to the tribe. Yet this connexion, which was once lawful and sacred, before avarice and luxury, the enemies of all virtue, were introduced, began to lose its use, and to be reduced within narrow bounds by the flattery and falsehood of the genealogists. Thus the genealogical table fell into disrepute even among those who were meant to be coaxed by it: Cardinal Mazarine laughed at the French parasite who undauntedly traced his pedigree to T. Geganius Macerinus, consul in the first age of the commonwealth. Arms, genealogies, and titles of honour, when in the disposal of mean hands, and are bestowed without discernment on persons void of merit, become contemptible and neglected; though, in a certain period of the progress of the human mind from barbarity, nations as well as individuals are fond of these trappings and ornaments; until farther discernment, and the promiscuous use of them, leave them to the share of the

vain and of the thoughtless. The Scots were once fond of an Egyptian descent, which is now given up; and our Pictish ancestors were fonder of their honourable scars than our best men of their armorial bearings, though they allow themselves to be carried down by the tide of fashion.

N. B. I have said somewhere above, that the Caledonians did not deal in fish. None till very lately meddled with the trout, which swam plentifully in the sacred lake of Dieg close by me; and one solitary fish took up his residence in a beautiful spring at Uig, on the borders of Kilmuir, which, when women or children took up in their pails, they would throw in again.

Mr. UREAN, Cambridge, Nov. 1.
 PERMIT me to state to you a very remarkable fact, which was mentioned by Dr. Symonds, of this university, in his lectures last year, and which, he said, had never been noticed by any of our travellers. It is as follows:

In the mountains near Barano there are seven villages inhabited by the descendants of the Cimbric who invaded Italy in the time of Marius; there are also twelve more about ten miles from Verona inhabited by the same people. They still speak the Cimbric language; and, when the King of Denmark visited Verona about sixty years since, they came down to see him in great numbers, and conversed with him in the Danish language, so similar was it to their own. The Doctor spent some days among them, and found them in every respect a different people from the Italians.

I shall be much obliged to any correspondent who can answer me the following queries:

Some of our silver coin is marked on the reverse with roses and fleurs-de-lis, some with roses only. This last is understood to be English silver. For what reason are the fleurs-de-lis imposed on the other?

Is Mr. Marsh employed in translating the second part of Michaelis's Introduction? or does he stop at the first part?

I cannot help expressing my wonder that, at this day, when public-spirited booksellers undertake so many works for the encouragement of literature, that no one has ever sent forth a Greek-English Lexicon. I cannot think that any more effectual step could be taken for the promotion of Grecian literature than this. MAGDALENIENSIS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

IN the controversy between D'Israeli and Graham one point is still at issue. Does the second paragraph of the extract from the MS in the Museum imply, that the circumstance recorded in the Memorandum happened before or after the circumstance recorded in the first paragraph? The two notes are certainly capable of a double construction; and an impartial man might ask, with what view, or on what account, either of them was originally made? Here then we must recur to the *quo animo* of the notes. Can it be inferred, that the MS. was sent down *after* the discovery of the tearing out? I am no friend to Mr. D'Israeli, yet I do not incline to admit Dr. M's construction at this interval of time; but this I pronounce, that W. G. can scold as well as any virago whatever.

Yours, &c.

H. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

MR. BOSWELL'S catalogue of Dr. Johnson's contributions to your Magazine in 1747 is incomplete. [See his Life of Johnson, 8vo edition, vol. I. pp. 157, 158, 159]. He has omitted the "masterly" abridgement of foreign history for the month of November in that year, written undeniably by the pen of the Sage.

I have read with much pleasure the first part of Dr. Macqueen's Essay on the Origin of the Picts and Scots; which, considering the circumstances under which it was written, is a most extraordinary performance. To the etymology in p. 884 I cannot accede. Dr. M. conjectures, that the Scots were so called "from the vagabond life they led," the word *Schuits* (unde derivatum credit *Scots*) signifying *wanderers*; and he attempts to give stability to his remark by observing, that, in the Western isles, they call the vessels which go from loch to loch in quest of herrings the black *schuits*.

Now, Mr. Urban, it appears on the contrary, to the complete satisfaction of my mind, that the word *schuits* was borrowed by the Hybridians from the Dutch, their rivals, and indeed masters, in the piscatory art. Among them the word *schuyt* signifies a boat, or small vessel; *trieck-schuyt* is the common appellation for the passage-boat, or *cacbed'eau*, used in their canals; and the word may be traced, with little variation, in several languages, expressing

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the very same sort of *bâiment*—*σκάφος* scapha—*chifo*—*esquif*—*schuyt*—*schippen*—*skiff*, and probably *ship* itself.

Will you permit an old friend to ask you, whether it was made a condition on the part of *Albanicus*, that his Introductory Preface should necessarily make its appearance in the exact form and manner we read it p. 881? I am no furious supporter of tyranny; but I think the momentous cause which now engages the world may, without any violation of candour, be traced to another source than that which *Albanicus* is pleased, in a style of such sarcastic acrimony, to assign. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

I HAVE been racking my brains ever since I read the explanation of the inscription on the mace belonging to the corporation of Ilchester, given in the newly-published History of Somersetshire, III. 299. The inscription agrees with that given by Dr. Stukeley, and corrected from the original in the new edition of Camden's Britannia, I. 68, pl. IV. fig. 1.

JESU DE DRU ERIC
RESEU DUA CC XSE

i. e. I Jesus was of God

Notwithstanding the gift was ill received.

The language of the inscription is said to be *old French*; but, when critically examined, I cannot find the first word, *I*, at all, nor the fish, *God*, in the word *Dru*, which is not pretended to be read, as on old French epitaphs or other inscriptions, *DEU*, or *DIV*. How can *eric* be substituted for *estis*; and, if it can, why not render it *Jesus was of God*, without the affix *I*? Is *nomst ne numoin*? *Dua* may be *dua*, *et* may be *essit*, or *stois*, and *mie* is a word of diminution or slight.

It is said frier Bacon was *born* in the friery at Ivelchester, 1214. Is not this a mistake for the *town*?

P. 539. The title of art. 95 is a *Dictionary*.

I wish your correspondent S. K. p. 904, col. 2, would correct the error of *Pynington* †.

I have seen other instances of bells being infixed in such a wooden frame as

* The *ardentia verba* of our Right Honourable Correspondent were not likely to pass unnoticed; but we did not think ourselves authorized to change them. EDIT.

† See it corrected, p. 1007. EDIT.

described

described at East Bergholt, p. 908. though I cannot recollect the precise places at the moment; and understood it was ascribed to some defect in the steeple, or in the ability of the parish to put them there.

P. 917, col. 7, l. 43. r. chairs.

P. 919. E. G. misquotes p. 711 for 712. The correction of South for North aisle is right. Some of the other verbal corrections are most probably *press* errors; not that all the errors of the *writer* are to be laid on the *printer*.

P. 920, l. 27, 831 is a false reference. The building at Battle, which received so much damage by the storm in September last, was the abbey gate, of which the only view is that in the second Number of Mr. Moore's Monastic Remains, that in No. 11 of the same work being a very indistinct one. When the first of these views was taken, 1750, half the roof had fallen in, and one of the towers inclined from the perpendicular, and was soon expected to fall forward if repaired. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.

I AM much less disposed to doubt the originality than the propriety of your Clerico-medical correspondent's opinions (p. 596), on the causes of clerical corpulence; and I hope he will indulge me to suspend my assent to their accuracy until I have examined the solidity of the arguments that are adduced in their support.

I repeat my assent to the originality, which the gentleman seems so desirous to establish; and, indeed, I congratulate myself thereon, since it induces me to believe that I have to combat error only, unconnected with its too frequent companion, prejudice.

An assertion of Dr. Arbuthnot is, I perceive, made the basis of the gentleman's reasonings; but, unhappily for the superstructure, that basis is unequal to its weight. "The lungs," says the Doctor, "are the chief instruments of sanguification; and the animal who has that organ faulty can never be duly nourished."

The physiologists of the present day would, perhaps, speak with less confidence on a subject that is involved in unusual obscurity, and from which conjecture only has lifted up the veil.

If it be admitted that, to subvert nutrition, a diseased state of the lungs has even an ultimate tendency, it must be admitted in common with a diseased state of any other important organ, when

it would not be effected by any specific action of the organ, but by the sympathy which subsists betwixt it and the stomach, by the functions of the latter becoming deranged, and by the loss of appetite which necessarily ensues.

Physicians, however, generally acquiesce in believing the lungs to be assistant to sanguification; but from the latter part of the Doctor's proposition experience withdraws its sanction; yet, if experience did not deny its truth, could it, with any deference to the rules of argument, be inferred, that, in a sound state of the lungs, the body shall become corpulent, because, in an unsound state, it cannot be duly nourished? Corpulency is as certainly a diseased state of the body as consumption is of the lungs, and in due time as fatal.

The stomach then is obviously the seat whence nutrition is derived to the system. The most inattentive observer cannot escape so palpable and self-evident a truth, since the experience of every man must convince his reason, that animals are fat only in a ration to the quantity of food and rest that are allowed them; and, surely, obesity in mankind is, and must be, as necessary a consequence of repletion and indolence, as any one effect in the whole system of Nature is the production of a cause.

An increase of body is an increase of substance; but can a substantial addition of animal matter be deposited from atmospheric air?

If to these arguments more cogent ones can be necessary, it becomes necessary to take a cursory view of the process which Nature uses for the nutrition of the body. In the lungs no process for nutrition can be demonstrated, nor any resemblance to a process. When hunger invades, are the lungs the seat of pain? Does thirst affect, are the lungs parched? On the other hand, let the seat of those painful sensations, let the conveyance from the mouth to the stomach be inspected, and, I believe, there will not remain a vacancy in the mind of the observer for the very shadow of a doubt to exist in respecting the source of nutrition.

That it is a property of muscles in general, I say in general, because there are many whose vigour is exhausted by frequency of exertion, to acquire by a temperate increase of labour an increase of vigour; that the arms of a blacksmith or a waterman, the legs of a dancing-

cing-master, or the shoulders of a porter, are, *ceteris paribus*, the strongest muscles they have, I do not controvert; but from these arguments, which relate to muscles only, can any inference be deduced that the lungs will be benefited by such exertion? or is the gentleman's expertness in anatomy unequal to the knowledge, or his memory to the recollection, that the lungs are not muscular? If this argument be granted, and denial is a vain subterfuge when the clear finger of demonstration renders the truth obvious, the gentleman must acknowledge, that no analogy subsists which can justify a conclusion, that two organs, diametrically opposite in all their properties, can be profited by the same cause.

The advice which the gentleman has the confidence to suggest to medical men is certainly unqualified, as coming from one who has neither devoted himself to the study of physiology or medicine, and who is, moreover, so totally unacquainted with the disease, and the seat of it, as to recommend exercise for the removal of the one, and for the preservation of the other. Instances are by no means infrequent which prove, that consumption of the lungs has been induced when absent, and antedated in its event when present; even by their *periodical* use in the pulpit of the Church of England, a place whence violence of exertion was never known to proceed, where a want of moderation in delivery was never the subject of complaint.

Middleton, the biographer of Cicero, and the busts of that great man, describe him as tall of stature, with a long neck, and general thinness of body. From this structure it may be concluded that his lungs were weakly; but, instead of finding them stronger from oratory, they declined so rapidly as to render his health alarming; but, by desisting from his usual application, he perfectly escaped from the danger that had impended.

It would be preposterous to expect that all men should derive similar effects from similar causes, since experience has shewn, that in some there is an insuperable propensity to leanness, in others a propensity not less insuperable to the contrary state. These are the laws of Nature; and in obeying these mortality is passive, because they are beyond its controul; yet instances of this kind are comparatively rare, and, indeed, depend in some measure on a diseased state of

those vessels that separate the chyle, being either so large as to admit it in too large a quantity, or so small that the chyle, when separated, cannot be forced into their mouths. But in those constitutions where neither of these states prevail, where the bulk of the body is regulated by the quality of the food and the quantity of the exercise, that decision, which assigns repletion and indolence as the sources of corpulence, cannot but be correct. Let us, however, for a moment indulge the supposition, let us grant that the lungs are the sources of floridness and corpulence, when *periodically* exerted, in order that we may present the gentleman a few *jacula Sacrativa*, from which the mind that suggests the answers may derive conviction.

Why do not voracious animals exceed those in fatness which they exceed in voice?

Why are children born fat, whose lungs, far from ever having been exerted in talking, were never inflated with air?

Does the infant who cries much thrive as the infant who scarcely uses his lungs for any other purpose than breathing?

Is he whose lungs salute the morning with whistles, and bids adieu to the evening with songs, whose hunger is satiated with the most nutritious diet, yet whose occupation extorts the sweat from his brow in the weary pursuit of his labour, subdued by corpulence?

Does the animal who spends half the genial year in slumber, and whose lungs slumber with it, die impoverished?

But, Mr. Urban, wherefore do I proceed? I feel a kind of presentiment that what has already been said will remain unanswered. To urge more, therefore, will be to intrude on your indulgence; wherefore, recommending to Clerico-Medicus to consider in future before he enters on an undertaking *quid valeant humeri, aut quid ferre vacent*, I remain his and your very humble servant,
TERRÆ FILIUS, jun.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.

AS Mr. Wakefield's address of last month was probably called forth by my strictures in the preceding Magazine, I shall trouble you with a few observations upon his letter, and then take leave of him and the subject for ever. Mr. Wakefield "wishes to remind his opponents that, with little hesitation, he prefixes his name to any composition

composition of his own." This information, Mr. Urban, was perfectly unnecessary, as every one is sensible that Mr. W. uses very little hesitation on such occasions, and many sincerely join in a wish that he used more; however, *qui quæ vult dicit, quæ non vult audit.*

Why anonymous strictures are underserving of a reply I am at a loss to discover. The *argument* is the same whether published with or without a name, whether advanced by an archbishop or a curate. The advantage too, if any, lies on the side of Mr. W. as his observations are strengthened by the credit of his name, while anonymous strictures can only be supported by their intrinsic merit. Mr. W.'s next assertion is the boldest and most unfounded which was ever advanced, even by himself. Can then no man of understanding, can no lover of truth, be an advocate for our present system in Church and State? To repeat the names of those who have been, and are, its able and disinterested advocates, would be an useless and ostentatious parade of learning. That there are some imperfections in the present system no lover of truth can deny: the remedies, however, of a quack, are generally worse than the disease. As long as there shall be ejected Churchmen and disappointed Non-conformists; while there shall continue to be poor and unprincipled Demagogues, who can only rise during the convulsions of a kingdom; so long shall there be snarlers both against Church and State; and, as from such opponents little credit can be gained, I shall continue to subscribe myself Yours, &c. PHILELEUTHERUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Nov 7.*

PERMIT me again to occupy a column of your excellent Miscellany, and to express my astonishment at Mr. Wakefield's very extraordinary letter in your last, p. 887. My name is too obscure to add weight to my remarks, and therefore I withhold it; nor are my talents such as to command the *homage* of a man, whose abilities and learning I am ready to allow are of the first rate. Obscure, however, as I am, I have ever been a sincere lover of truth; and I can assure Mr. W. that I am no dignitary of the *Establishment*, no *Custom-house* dependant, no *court-sycophant*, no *placeman*, nor *prisoner*; and, in short, that I am connected neither immediately nor indirectly, neither by possession nor expectation, with the po-

litical and ecclesiastical emolument of our present most excellent and happy Constitution in Church and State." Though, however, I have as little connexion with either as your very learned and ingenious correspondent, I feel myself disposed to admire them both, not with a blind attachment to all their several particulars, but with a general respect for their leading principles. And I believe there are many abler and better men than I am, and not a few, perhaps, in every respect equal to Mr. W. both in office and out of it, both Churchmen and of the Laity, who do the same, and of whom it cannot with justice be said, that they are *under the most palpable and acknowledged prejudice*. Indeed I am astonished how any man of a liberal mind, in this enlightened age especially, could have avowed so extraordinary an opinion, as that he thought it impossible for any man to defend our present system in Church and State, without being either prejudiced in his judgement, or interested in his situation. Indeed, in my opinion, if any thing can be a sure sign of extreme prejudice, the avowing of such an opinion as an *established maxim* is that sign.

Of the rectitude of Mr. W.'s conduct I have not the smallest doubt; for his learning, abilities, and genius, I have the highest respect; nor, though I dislike his principles both in religion and politics, do I feel myself disposed to question the rectitude of his views in either. But, though I believe him to be a disinterested and an honest man, I think we have equal reason to think many of his opponents equally honest and equally disinterested; nor can I see any reason for his thinking *Englishmen* at present in a state of *general insatiation and degeneracy*, merely because the opinions of a large majority of them are different from his own. The minds of various men are so apt to be wrought upon by different circumstances, and their judgements so liable to be swayed by particular associations, that nothing can be more natural (even if it were no Christian duty) than *mutual forbearance*. Nor can there be a more palpable instance of arrogance and self-sufficiency than for a man to avow it as his opinion that he (or the party or sect to which he is attached) has at length found out the truth, and that all who differ from him, or who are attached to another party or system, which he thinks in the wrong, or false, are under the

the influence of prejudice or interest; when amongst these perhaps, nay, certainly, there are men of acknowledged abilities, and whose integrity cannot seriously be questioned. I do not think the worse of Mr. W. for being determined in his opinions, provided he thinks them just; but surely he will allow that every other man, and every other body of men, have an equal right to support their opinions though they may differ from those of Mr. W; many of whose notions are certainly very novel and very extraordinary.

Your correspondent was certainly justified in repelling the attacks of *anonymous* libellers of himself and his writings; but surely it was in a moment of strange forgetfulness that he let us know, that he was so attached to that *self*, and those writings, as to suppose it impossible for an advocate of our present system in Church and State; in other words, for an opponent of his opinions to be a sincere lover of truth. It is possible many of them have treated him harshly; but it was unworthy of an avowed lover of truth and free enquiry to retort with equal acrimony. For him I can see no excuse, because his opinions are new and extraordinary; for them there is this excuse, that their opinions are more generally entertained, and that they have the sanction of our ancestors. General belief, and the sanction of antiquity, indeed, considered in themselves, are no test of truth; but they will generally and naturally excuse a greater warmth in defending opinions thus supported, because they add the sanction of authority to the force of individual conviction. Let us, therefore, always think well of others, however much they may differ from us in opinion, unless those opinions be evidently hurtful either to ourselves or to the community; and let us endeavour to extend the influence of that *charity which thinketh no evil*. Convinced as we ought to be of the rectitude of our own principles and conduct, and determined to support them with liberality and candour, let us grant to others the liberty we challenge to ourselves; and let us be ready to make every allowance even for what we may take to be the *prejudices* of our neighbours. Such a conduct, were it general, would have a great tendency to accommodate all differences of opinion; at least it would cause them to be less hurtful and less felt. Whilst we pursue an opposite

conduct, we injure society, and do not promote the cause of truth; for, a man who is violent in defence of his opinions, however just they may be, evidently shows either that he is under the influence of prejudice, or that he has some other end in view than the promotion of truth, or the subversion of error.

On these *anonymous* remarks, Mr. Urban, it is possible your correspondent will look with disdain, and he is at liberty to do so. They were not, however, I can assure him, written for the sake of controversy, for which I am every way unfit; and I may add, that a liberal mind should not disdain a piece of good advice, though it comes through the humble medium of

ΦΙΛΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΦΙΑΣ.

Mr. URBAN, *Adlingfleet, Nov. 5.*

IN p. 887 you did us the favour to exhibit to our astonished eyes Mr. Gilbert Wakefield *piping-hot* out of the theological school at Hackney, with a scrap of Greek at the end of his letter like the glowing tail of a comet. He appears to us at this end of the kingdom as if he was endowed with some of the properties of that phenomenon, being ordained, so we think (of Providence primarily), a terror to our Church and State, and again the efficient cause of the annihilation of both. But still, Mr. Urban, we firmly hope his eccentric evolutions and revolutions will be performed, during his existence, *in vacuo*. I may, perhaps, be allowed to retort a little on Mr. W, and say, as I *sincerely* believe, that "no lover of truth can possibly be an advocate for the system of Socinianism;" for, it amounts to no more than this, that you may as well believe in Dr. Priestley, the *excellent* reviver of those strange opinions, as in Christ, the son of God; which is not Christianity, but Paganism, and may be justly compared to the religion in China established by Confucius, or any other philosophic demagogue. No one, who ever wished well to the Christian religion, would have published certain of the Papers in the Theological Miscellany, or asserted the numerous falsifications contained in many of the Doctor's Works, and in some of Mr. Wakefield's. No one, who has common discernment, can be ignorant of the plan of co-operation established between the brothers, Joseph and Timothy Priestley, both alike inclined in a po-

a political view, but *unhappily* dissentient in their religious sentiments. I have been creditably assured, Mr. Urban, that Mr. Timothy P. has publicly preached his brother Joseph to the *boresome's* pit, over and over again, for his heretical opinions!

I am not anonymous, Mr. Wakefield, but your humble servant,

J. THOMPSON.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

IF your warm correspondent, p. 887, can deny that he said, or expels contrition for having said it, "that, if he were the French, and they had made good a landing in Great Britain, he would put man, woman, and child, to the sword," or words to that effect (for which his best friends forbok him, and fled), tell him from an *anonymous* correspondent, who comes within none of the definitions he lays down, that you and your correspondents will ascribe to a disordered imagination, rather than to a corrupted heart, the many hard sayings he has written and uttered. P. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

NOTHING can be more dear to an Englishman than the preservation of the national character unfulfilled, or the vindication of its honour when impeached. This seems to have been well performed in "A Sketch of the War with Tippoo Sultraun; or, a Detail of military Operations from the Commencement of Hostilities at the Lines of Travancore in December, 1789, till the Peace concluded before Ser negapatam, February, 1792. By Rod. Mackenzie, Lieutenant in the Fifty-second Regiment." Printed at Calcutta, in 2 vols. 4to, 1793, and imported by Sewell.

"It is not," says he, "whether the natives of Hindostan enjoy more comfort under the British government than they did before their country had been visited by strangers of the Mussulman persuasion, that can here determine. The point at issue is, whether their sufferings have been increased or diminished by the introduction of Christians into India? and, whether the principles and practice of a Mahomedan or Christian government, on a candid comparative view, are best calculated to render the aborigines happy?"

"If a greater progress in scientific knowledge and civilization; if perfect toleration in religion, however different from reason and Nature; if a certainty that their burdens have not been increased by their present rulers; and, if the consideration that it is not

Hindoo, but the followers of Mahomed, that have suffered by the conquests of the Christians, can assist in fixing a just criterion for decision, there can be little room to hesitate.

"British declaimers against their countrymen in India will find it difficult to produce one instance of cruelty in the East that does not owe its invention either to the aborigines themselves, or to their Mahomedan conquerors. They will find it difficult to prove, that a Briton has been at all privy to these barbarities, or that he has introduced others in their stead.

"At the punishments that Hindoos inflict on their delinquents, the most hardened Christian would shudder; and, at the inhuman villainies that they commit under the cloak of religion, his very hair would stand on end.

"A despot that sews up inferiors in raw hides, on the supposition of offence, is not known among Christians. It is not to Britain that India is indebted for the invention of pinching with cloven bamboo the extremities of the human frame; neither was the practice of burying a delinquent to the chin, in an erect posture, and of tantalizing with his cravings, by exposing food and water at a short distance, imported into India by Britons; still more detestable to that people must appear the abominable and cruel wretch that deprives his father of existence as soon as he outlives the power of self-maintenance, although the act, from its frequency, attracts not the least symptom of compassion among the "harmless Hindoos."

"From whatsoever delusion these unjust declamations prevail, it is a notorious fact, that one uniform attention to the dictates of humanity has invariably marked the footsteps of Britons, and the progress of their arms, from a Clive to a Cornwallis; and those who have served in stations of responsibility are not to be told, that the fatigues of their appointments are considerably increased by the vigilance necessary to prevent the natives from cruelly abusing each other.

"After a residence of many years in India, Mr. Holwell says, that the Gentoos, in general, are as degenerate, crafty, superstitious, litigious, and wicked a people, as any race of beings in the known world, if not eminently more so.

With this abuse, however, the author is not satisfied; for, in p. 206, he says,

"Abstinence, sobriety, industry, respect for superiors, attention to the ceremonials of religion, when weighed in a just balance against theft, lying, swearing, cheating, usury, perjury, extortion, disregard of engagements, a total unacquaintance with gratitude, in short, every species of low and vile cunning, the beam affected by a most uncommon disproportion of pressure declines without the possibility of return to its level. Search for monopolies in times of

Janue

famine brought on by invasion and rapine, you will find them amongst the 'harmless Hindoos,' that you cherish and protect. Enquire after combinations destructive of every social tie, you will find them amongst the Bramins of the first order, whom you cherish and protect*. Seek for men ready to take advantage of every occasional derangement in state concerns, you will find them in every class amongst the Hindoos, from the rajah to the ruyt, at the time you most cherish and protect [them]. In short, greedy, and unjust in their dealings, one uniform principle of avarice, occasionally rendered still more dangerous by ambition and resentment, pervades the whole Hindoo race; and the most heinous crimes, even perjury itself, is punishable neither by ecclesiastical or secular law, provided the transaction benefits the perjured or his priest."

Other authors have given a similar character of the people, who, in many periods of their history, have been proverbial for innocency of manners, and for uncommon honesty in their conduct towards travellers and strangers; particularly Mr. Scrafton, in his Letters on India, though his observations are controverted by Mr. R. T. Sullivan, who resided a considerable time in India. Mr. M's account of the Bramins at Jaggermout can only be equalled by the Inquisition in Europe.

"Amongst the many grievous extortions of the Bramins, one that they practise here is equally irreconcilable to true religion, and repugnant to humanity. After the pilgrim has, with the most inflexible resolution and perseverance, undergone every necessary probation, his body is seized and cast into a dungeon until he delivers up all the money of which he is possessed. If poverty has fallen to his lot, and that nought is left to bestow, he is doomed to confinement, until death, hastened by want of sustenance, puts a period to his existence.

"The prison made use of by these dreadful inquisitors, for they have totally perverted the institutions of Bramas, is surrounded by a walled space, or court, of considerable extent. Here, in scattered fragments, the remains of innumerable victims serve to heighten the misery of confinement, by constantly reminding the unhappy devotees of the fate that must ultimately terminate their sufferings. Just as the detachment passed the gate of this inclosure, three bodies that these ministers of horror conveyed to some distance, together with the dismal lamentations of the surviving prisoners, attracted the notice of the Hindoo sepoy; and, not-

withstanding the utmost attention to discipline, it had nearly been productive of fatal consequences. The negroes discovered by the troops to liberate the unhappy sufferers, together with the humane intercession of Colonel Cockerell, procured the enlargement of a considerable number. It was through a mistake of the guides that the detachment witnessed these scenes. Some other acts of oppression, daily practised here, are of a nature by far too shocking to lay before a Christian reader."

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 13.

THERE being several mistakes in S. K's account of the Pagets of Somersetshire, p. 903, I beg your insertion of the following corrections. They proceed solely from a persuasion of the necessity of giving accuracy to what is *already* before the publick, and not from any idea of such "family notices" being calculated to afford the smallest degree either of intrusion or amusement; otherwise the present communication might have been very much enlarged. As far as it goes, its authenticity may be depended upon, as it comes from

One intimately connected with the Family.

The late Rev. Thomas Paget was, in the earlier part of his life, master of a very flourishing private grammar-school at *Pointington*, in Somersetshire, of which parish he was also rector by the presentation of his elder brother, patron for that town only. In 1743, he was appointed master of the grammar-school founded by Edward VI. at Sherborne, Dorset; resigned that employment in 1751. He was also successively rector of St. Mewman's, Cornwall, by the gift of Robert Hoblyn, esq. of Nanfwhyden; and rector of Clifton and vicar of Bradford-Abbas, by that of — Harvey, esq; but the writer of the present article never heard of his being *at all*, certainly he was not "*warmly*" patronized by Sir Gerard Napier."

John, his second son, was *vicar* of Doulting, near Shepton Mallet: left a widow and *three* daughters; of whom the eldest, by a former wife, is married to the Rev. William Phelps, next brother of the late M. P. for Somersetshire, and has several children. The widow and youngest daughter are since dead.

Richard *formerly* practised physick, having taken the degree of M. A. June 20, 1753, but never proceeded to the doctorate, and has quitted the profession upwards of twenty years. He *was lately* "resident at Chilcompton," but removed

* Mr. M. here refers in a note to the sentence passed on Avidaanum Paupiah, and others.

removed some time since to East Cranmore, near Shepton Mallet. His second son, now a clergyman, is *Biff* of Magdalene college, having been elected in July last probationer fellow of that society.

William did not die till *seven years* after his father, viz. in August, 1785. His daughter is married to the Rev. John Peploe Mosley, second son of Sir John Parker M. of Rolleston, in the county of Stafford, bart.

Elizabeth is married to *Thomas* Horner, esq. Thomas *Strargways* H. is the name of her son.

Dr. Bishop is *not now* (though he *once was*) rector of Whatley. He quitted that living on being presented to Mells in 1783.

Mr. URBAN, OR 22.

IN your Magazine, vol. LX. the year in which "London" was published by Mr. Pennant, there are several critical remarks upon that amusing volume; but I am inclined to believe that the author has advanced a very erroneous suggestion, not noticed by either your Reviewer or by Londonensis. It is at page 294; in which, as Mr. P. informs us, Unlaf, the Dane in the year 993, sailed up the river (Thames) as high as *Steins* without interruption." The authority cited is Saxon Chron. p. 148, which might be an error of the press for p. 127; but it is evident that *Stane* there mentioned must have been situated on the coast of East Kent: for, the passage referred to may be thus translated: "An. DCCCXCIII. In this year Unlaf, the Dane, with ninety three ships, came to *Stane* (the Saxon word for *Bone*), and laid waste its confines. They went thence to *Sandwich*, and thence to *Iplwich*, which they entirely laid waste, and thence to *Malden*." *Limbard*, in *Perambulation of Kent*, p. 205, says, that *Stone*, in the Isle of *Oxney*, must be here meant; but he observes likewise, "I do not forget that there is another town of this same name, lying on the contrary shore of this shire, not far from *Faversham*; to the which, if any man shall be disposed to carry this history, I will not contend: only I tell him, that the consideration of the straight course of their journey moved me to lay it here." The editor of the *Saxon Chronicle*, in explanation of the names of places, under the article *Scave*, is chargeable with the same mistake imputed to Mr. Pennant,

by not distinguishing, in his references, between the attack of the Danes on *Stone*, *Sandwich*, &c. and their expedition in 1008, or, according to *Simon Dunelm.* in 1010. Of this expedition it is related by *Milton*, who cites *S. m. Dunelm.* and *Flor.* "Spring begun, leaving their ships they passed through *Chiltem* wood into *Oxfordshire*, burnt the city, and thence returning with divided forces wasted on both sides the *Thames*; but, hearing that an army from *London* was marched out against them, they on the North side, passing the river at *Stanes*, joined with them on the South into one body, and, enriched with great spoils, came back through *Survey* to their ships, which all the Lent time they repaired;" while, according to *S. m. Dunelm.* they abode in *Kent* (*dum consisteret in Cantia*.)

Anlaf and *Swayoc* certainly sailed up to *London* with 93 ships, on the *Nativity of the Virgin Mary*, in 994, threatening and endeavouring to burn the city: but the place was so strenuously defended that they were obliged to retreat the next day. Was it, however, practicable for the Danes, with such a fleet of ships, to have reached *Steins*? Even now, as Mr. Pennant expresses, "just above *Kingston* bridge the *Thames* feels the last feeble efforts of a tide," p. 424. And is there not sufficient ground to presume that, in the tenth century, the tide was not so rapid in the vicinity of *London*, and did not flow so high up the river as at present?

Yours, &c. W. & D.

W. & D. is much obliged by E's (p. 727) attention to the enquiry after the fifth son of *Sir George Slingsbie* (p. 615). *George* was, however, written by mistake for *Gilsford*, conceived on competent evidence to have been the Christian name of the comptroller of the navy. And I observe that, at p. 824, your correspondent remarks, that *Guilford*, not *Gilbert*, was the Christian name of the eldest son.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 13.

VERAX & BENEVOLUS was well aware that what he advanced, p. 780. on the hydrophobia and cause of madness, was totally opposite to the historical writers on that subject, and the present generally-received opinions about it. For that reason, and in order to remove those prejudices, and relieve many distressed minds, he thought it a duty to mankind to bring forward what he has

has done; having neither leisure or inclination for controversy, and wishing to communicate comfort. But, in order to confirm and support what he has already suggested, he recommends to such as may be fully satisfied, or have remaining doubts, to shew the short paragraph he has written upon that subject to the physicians of the first character in their district, and to the physicians of the public County Hospitals in their vicinity, for the result of their observations and experience; being careful to discriminate what has come under their own immediate view, and correct knowledge from all accounts and relations from others. There is great reason to believe that the dreadful cases, so frequently related in the public papers, originate from persons interested in patent medicines for this complaint; it is a natural policy, and must have allowance made for it. V. & B.

Mr. URBAN,

Chapter Coffee House, Nov. 12.

INTEGER est mentis Damocli credi-
tur? I do not desire you to print this saucy question; but only to invite your correspondent (p. 887) to drink a bottle of *la côte* with me (you can tell him where I live); when I hope to convince him, that *Vin de la côte* is not the produce of France, but grows in the Pays de Vaud, about twenty miles from Geneva. In your correspondent's other corrections of Mr. Gray, I believe him to be perfectly right.

Authors, before they write, should read:

Yes, says Mr. Urban,

'Tis very true, but you proceed.

If I do, it is only to unsubscribe myself,
IMPRANSUS.

SIR, *Hatton-Garden, Nov. 13,*

AS your Magazine is read by a great number of the Clergy, and other gentlemen versed in Antiquity, by giving the following an early place, you will much oblige,
Yours, &c.

JAMES HODSON.

From the books belonging to Clare-Hall, Cambridge, it appears, that Edmund Walthew, of Kensington, in Middlesex, was admitted to Clare-Hall, July 4, 1668; he was M. A. when he was elected Fellow Jan. 15, 1677. His Fellowship became vacant some time, not more than 45 nor less than 30 days, before Sept. 24, 1692; and his name was taken off the College board in the week
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ending Nov. 1692. It is wished to ascertain, where Mr. Walthew went to reside upon leaving Clare Hall. The College had not, at that time, any livings in its patronage that could vacate a Fellowship, and it is certain his Fellowship was not vacated by death. I shall, therefore, be particularly obliged to any person who can give me the wished-for intelligence, which may be most easily obtained by Clergymen referring back to their Registers about 1692 or 1693. J. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

PERHAPS some of your readers may inform me, whether pulverized oyster-shells have ever been tried as a top dressing for wheat in April and May, as ground oil-cakes and bones, ashes and pigeons' dung, are very successfully used, and for which ground talk or alabaster has been recommended, but found not to answer the purpose. Although the use must be merely local in the vicinity of town, or near the beds where the dead shells are thrown upon the shore, I am persuaded of its utility within the influence, however limited.

Yours, &c.

HINT.

Mr. URBAN, *Chesterfield, Nov. 16.*

DR. Smith, in the 48th number of the English Botany, p. 215, in treating of *Potamogeton pufillum*, writes as follows:

"The able authors of the Botanical Arrangement have in this instance not translated the specific character of Linnæus with their usual accuracy."

This criticism, I am sorry to say, is but too just, and I must beg the reader of that work, in place of "opposite, alternately distinct," to alter the passage to *opposite and alternate, distinct*. The blunder however is not mine; the translation of the specific characters, previous to about p. 197, not having been revised by me, though I occasionally communicated what I considered as improvements of some of them, Yours, &c.

JONATHAN STOKES.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 17.

THE following most curious MS. is copied from the original in the library of Benet or Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. A translation of it was published in the 10th volume of the Annual Register; and is likewise slightly mentioned in Dart's History of Canterbury.

H. ELLIS.

Testimonium

Testimonium Henrici quarti corpus fuit in Thamefin projectum et non tumulatum Cantuarie. (MSS. C.C.C.C. M. 14, 197.)
 "Post mortem ejusdem Regis accidit quoddam mirabile ad prædicti Domini Richardi Archiepiscopi gloriam declarandam et æternæ memoriæ commendandam. Nam infra triginta dies post mortem regis *Henrici quarti* venit quidem vir de familia ejusdem ad domum Sanctæ Trinitatis de Houndeslowe, viscendi causâ; et cum in prandio sermonezarent circumstantes de probitate morum ipsius regis, respondet prædictus vir cuidam armigero vocato Thomæ de *Maydestone*. in eadem mensâ tunc sedenti, *si fuerit vir bonus novit Deus*, sed hoc scio *verissimè* quod cum à Westman. corpus ejus versus Cantuariam in parva navigalia portaretur ibidem sepeliendum, ego fuissem de tribus personis qui projecerunt cor-

pus ejus in mare inter Berkingham et Gravesend; et addidit cum juramento, tanta tempestas ventorum et fluctuum irruit super nos, quò multi nobiles sequentes nos in naviculis oculo in numero dispersi sunt, ut vis mortis periculum evaserunt; nos vero qui eramus cum corpore in desperatione vite nostræ posuimus cum assensu projecimus illud in mare, et facta est tranquillitas magna: cistam vero in quâ jacebat panno deaurato coopertam cum maximo honore Cantuariam deportavimus, et sepelivimus eam. Dicant ergo monachi Cantuarie quod sepulchrum regis Henrici quarti est apud nos, non corpus sicut dixit Petrus de S^{to} David.

Deus omnipotens est testis et iudex quod ego Clemens Maydestone vidi virum illum, et audivi ipsum jurantem patri meo Thomæ Maydestone omnia prædicta fore vera."

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 30.

THE House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Hobart in the Chair, on the Prussian subsidy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that his Majesty's message referred to two very important points; the first to the treaty lately concluded with Prussia; and the second recommended to the House the consideration of the means for enabling his Majesty to fulfil the stipulations thereof, which he had entered into for the more vigorous prosecution of the present just and necessary war. With respect to the first, whatever might be the interests of his Prussian Majesty in the issue of the present contest; and whatever might be his zeal for the cause in which he had engaged; yet his situation and circumstances were such as to render it perfectly impossible for him to afford that assistance on such an extensive scale as was necessary for the effectual prosecution of the war. To obviate this circumstance, and to enable that prince to employ an adequate number of his excellent troops, was the object of the treaty then before the Committee, which he thought was, in every point of view, wisely entered into by his Majesty. He then took a comprehensive view of the stipulations of the treaty; namely, that his Prussian Majesty was to furnish 30,000 troops in addition to his contingent, and to the number stipulated for by a former treaty; the additional expence to Great Britain on this account would be 1,350,000l. He then proceeded to shew, that the terms by which

the assistance of this great body of forces was obtained were sufficiently advantageous, in point of expence, when compared with the usual and necessary charges of raising British or foreign troops. He concluded with moving to the following effect: "That the sum of two millions and a half be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to fulfil the stipulation of the treaty lately concluded with Prussia, entered into for the more vigorous prosecution of the war; and also to provide for such exigencies as might arise in the service of the year 1794." &c.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of considerable length, opposed the resolution. He could by no means agree that the stipulations were formed on principles of œconomy; but the pecuniary part of the question was, in his mind, the least important part of it. He objected principally to the very dangerous example set in the present instance; as every one of our allies might, on account of pretended or real inability, apply to this country for pecuniary assistance. He considered the Court of Prussia, after the repeated proofs of duplicity it had offered, as an improper ally, and not to be depended on in any point of view. He concluded with moving, as an amendment, that the sum of 1,150,000l. be granted.

Mr. Wyndham contended that the treaty, either in a political or pecuniary point of view, was of signal advantage to the interests of this country.

The question being called for, the House divided; for Mr. Fox's amendment 33, against it 34.

M. OF LORDS.

May 1.

Prayers being read, their Lordships heard counsel on a Scotch appeal.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* came down; but, there not being a sufficient number to form a House, they adjourned.

M. OF LORDS.

May 2.

On the order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the bill relative to the African slave trade.

Lord *Abingdon* stated a variety of objections to the abolition, as so great a property as 70,000*l.* was absolutely involved in that trade.

Lord *Greenville* moved, that the bill might be read a second time on that day three months; which, after a few words from the Bishop of *Rochester*, Duke of *Clarence*, &c. was put; when, on a division, there appeared,

Contents 45, Non-contents 4.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the Committee of Supply on the subsidy granted to the King of Prussia was brought up; when Mr. *Sheridan*, in very pointed language, censured the whole measure, as expensive, and not likely to be attended with any beneficial consequences to this country; he animadverted with great severity upon the King of Prussia, whom he accused of duplicity and ambiguity.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* admitted that it would have been better if the King of Prussia had continued to act as a principal; but, as his finances would not enable him to do that, it was evidently the interest of this country to procure his assistance; and the terms, upon which that assistance had been obtained, were as reasonable as could be expected.

The House divided; for a second reading of the report 82, against it 32.

M. OF LORDS.

May 5.

The order of the day being moved, that the Emigrant corps bill should be read the third time,

Earl of *Albemarle* objected to the bill in principle, and conceived that it was a measure extremely unconstitutional, from which no good could be derived, and must tend ultimately to prolong the war. He was of opinion that, by en-

gaging the unfortunate French Emigrants in the service, it would excite ferociousness; and, as they would inevitably be sacrificed by their countrymen, if taken, it would lead to retaliation and cruelty. The eyes of the country began to be opened; the people looked for peace; and, he trusted, before it was too late, that the voice of the nation would compel his Majesty's Ministers to procure peace. For these reasons, his Lordship declared that he would vote against the bill being committed.

Lord *Hawkebury* was surprized that any objection could be offered to the bill, as it was strictly constitutional in its principle, and humane in its intention. He did not apprehend that the enlisting of those men could produce any thing like ferociousness, as they never bore allegiance to the present French Government; nor did he conceive how the enlisting of those men could prolong the war. They would be anxious to recover the property wrested from them; and the war must cease as soon as the object of this country was accomplished.

Earl of *Tanet* contended that the bill was an unconstitutional one, and extremely dangerous. He did expect that his Majesty's Ministers would have had the proper and respectful decency due to the House, to have stated the principles of the bill, and adduced those arguments which urged them to adopt it; but not one word was said from those who were the advisers of the measure. He should, therefore, vote against it.

Earl of *Lauderdale* made a vehement speech against the Minister, for not complying with the request that was made of him to explain the expediency, the necessity, and the justice, of the measure which he had offered to the consideration of Parliament. He called it a sanguinary bill, calculated to make Frenchmen cut Frenchmen's throats, not at all consistent with the ideas of national justice, and therefore should have his negative.

Lord *Auckland* was of opinion that the enlisting of Emigrants was a wise measure; for, we had the best security and pledge for their conduct; they entered voluntarily into the service of their king and country.

The Duke of *Bedford* objected to the present bill, because he thought it rather a dangerous measure, whether it was means an advantageous provision for the Emigrants,

Emigrants, or as an auxiliary force to this country.

The Marquis of Lansdown reprobated the conduct of Prussia—extolled the idea of peace—said, he had seen two wars, both unpopular—instituted we could not conquer France—and gave his negative to the bill.

Several other Lords spoke for and against the third reading of the bill; when the question was put, and there were for the motion 54, against it 7.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. S. Thornton presented the contractors bill; which was read the first time.

New writs were ordered for Derbyshire, and for Tregony in Cornwall.

H. OF LORDS.

May 6.

Earl Stanhope opposed the third reading of the Emigrant corps bill, and was proceeding to state his objections to it in very violent language, when he was interrupted by

Lord Sidney, who said, that he was about to do what he had never yet done in either House of Parliament, but which the present occasion fully justified. The speech of the Noble Earl was not, he was convinced, intended for their Lordships, but for the friends of that Noble Lord, with whom he had crowded the bar. How unfit such language was to go forth, all their Lordships must be convinced. He therefore moved, that the House be cleared.

Lord Granville with warmth expressed his indignation at the language that had been used, and would not suffer strangers to quit the House with a notion, that the doctrines of the Noble Lord would not meet with the marked opposition, nay reprobation, of the whole House.

Earl Stanhope was about to proceed; when the bar was cleared, and strangers were not re-admitted during the debate.

In the Commons, the same day, the bill for granting the sum of 2,500,000 l. to his Majesty, to enable him to fulfil his engagements with the King of Prussia, was read the first time.

May 7.

The Dover harbour bill was presented, and read the first time.

The House in a Committee; the standing orders respecting navigation bills were reported, and agreed to, with amendments and alterations; and

were declared standing orders, and ordered to be printed and dispersed.

H. OF LORDS.

May 8.

Their Lordships, after their return from Westminster-hall, sent a message to the Commons, that they would proceed farther in the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. on Monday.

In the Commons, the same day, a message was received from the Lords, that they had agreed to a bill for relief of insolvent debtors, to which they desired the concurrence of that House; it was accordingly read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

May 9.

Counsel were heard in the case of Gibbon and Hunter, respecting bills of exchange.

When the arguments were finished, Lord Thurlow proposed a question to be referred to the Judges; upon which they are to give their opinion this day se'night.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Dundas observed, that some time ago a plan had been in contemplation to erect penitentiary houses in different parts of the kingdom; which had been abandoned on account of the great expence attending it: but that obstacle did not now exist, because he was able to show, that the money earned in these houses would be sufficient to defray the expences. Instead of sending persons on-board the hulks, he should propose to send them to a penitentiary house; and, with respect to the hulks, that they should serve as receptacles to persons under sentence of transportation previous to their sailing, but that they should not be employed in hard labour while on-board. Upon these grounds he moved for leave to bring in a bill, for erecting a penitentiary house, or houses, in the parish of Battersea.

Leave was granted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon a motion to go into a Committee upon the woolcombers bill, observed, that the object of this bill was to prevent the use of certain machines in the woollen manufacture, which would tend to decrease manual labour; the principle of this bill was to prevent the exercise of ingenuity, and he should therefore oppose it.

A short conversation then ensued; after which the House divided; for the bill 24, against it 67.

H. OF LORDS.

May 12.

A message from his Majesty was brought down by Mr. Dundas, which is as follows:

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty, having received information, that the seditious practices, which have been for some time carried on by certain Societies in London, in correspondence with Societies in different parts of the country, have lately been pursued with increased activity and boldness, and have been avowedly directed to the object of assembling a pretended General Convention of the people, in contempt and defiance of the authority of Parliament, and on principles subversive of the existing Laws and Constitution, and directly tending to the introduction of that system of anarchy and confusion which has fatally prevailed in France, has given directions for seizing the books and papers of the said Societies in London, which have been seized accordingly: and, those books and papers appearing to contain matter of the greatest importance to the public interest, his Majesty has given orders for laying them before the House of Commons; and his Majesty recommends it to the House to consider the same, and to take such measures thereupon as may appear to be necessary for effectually guarding against the farther prosecution of these dangerous designs, and so preserving to his Majesty’s subjects the enjoyment of the blessings derived to them by the Constitution happily established in these kingdoms. G. R.”

Mr. Dundas then said, that, as the papers in question were extremely voluminous, and as it was still uncertain whether it would be right to print the whole of them, though he did not think that it would be possible to bring the matter forward; yet, as that might be the case, he should move, that the message should be taken into consideration to-morrow; which was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 13.

The Bishop of Rochester moved, that the Sunday bill be committed on Thursday next, and that the Lords be summoned upon it. Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Dundas brought up a large packet, sealed up, consisting of papers seized from

seditious Societies, as stated in his Majesty’s gracious message of yesterday to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that, in order to the House taking it into consideration, his Majesty’s message should be read.

The Speaker having accordingly read the message, an address of thanks to his Majesty passed *nam. con.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the Committee be a Committee of Secrecy.

Mr. Fox expected to have heard at least some precedent cited on this subject. As to the reason of the measure, if he understood the few words which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, it consisted in a fear of exposing names which might be possibly implicated. The force of this, however, he did not perceive, as the message did not point at any prosecution, but as a legislative provision. For the inquisitorial functions of the House no one had a higher respect, or was more firmly persuaded of their use; but he did not think them at all involved in this subject. He saw, therefore, no necessity for secrecy. All legislative proceedings, on the contrary, were public and open.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the case of Laver in 1742 as directly in point. He then moved, that the number of the Committee be twenty-one.

Mr. Fox did not object to that number; but wished to enquire more minutely how the papers came into the possession of his Majesty’s Ministers. The message, as to this subject, he thought rather obscure; it did not state, by virtue of a warrant issued on charge or suspicion of treason or felony; yet he wished to know on what other pretence it could be called legal; no seditious practice short of those offences was, in his opinion, liable in law to a seizure of papers, or apprehension of person. Such was the recorded opinion of that House; and which, though not definitive authority, was entitled to high respect. In Wilkes’s case, in 1766, the illegality of general warrants was a question studiously kept distinct from the illegality of a seizure of papers on a charge of seditious libels. Unless, therefore, a distinction was made out between that offence and seditious practices short of treason or felony, this determination governed the present case. Without farther explanation, he should, therefore,

fore, feel himself bound to oppose this motion.

Mr. Dundas said, that the report of the Secret Committee would afford the Right Hon. Gentleman the additional information he wished for, and would enable the House to judge for itself. As to the obscurity and doubt complained of, they were easily removable. *The arrests and seizures were all made under warrants charging treasonable practices.*

The motion was put, and carried.

It was next moved, that the Secret Committee of twenty-one be appointed by ballot; which was agreed to.

The *Speaker* submitted to the House, that, agreeably to usual practice, under the present circumstances, the papers should be put into the custody of the clerk till the Committee was appointed.

This was accordingly done.

H. OF LORDS.

May 14.

Proceeded farther in the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, the order for proceeding to ballot for a Committee of Secrecy to inspect the books and papers laid before the House, sealed up by command of his Majesty, and to report their opinion of the same, being moved, the House proceeded to ballot for a Committee in the usual way, when the following gentlemen were elected:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Pitt, | Mr. Jenkinson, |
| Mr. Dundas, | Sir H. Houghton, |
| Mr. W. Ellis, | Lord Offory. |
| Mr. Wyndham, | Mr. Powys, |
| Attorney-general, | Lord Mornington, |
| Solicitor-general, | Lord Mulgrave, |
| The Lord Advocate | Mr. H. Browns, |
| of Scotland, | Mr. Anstruther, |
| Mr. T. Grenville, | Col. Stanley, |
| Mr. Steele, | Mr. C. Townsend, |
| Master of the Rolls, | Mr. Burke. |

These gentlemen were appointed a Committee, or any five of them, to act as above.

The Committee were ordered to meet to-morrow; and empowered by the House to send for persons, papers, and records; to adjourn from place to place, and from time to time, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

H. OF LORDS.

May 15.

The Sunday bill passed without any

opposition. The other bills on the table were forwarded through their respective stages.

In the Commons, the same day, Admiral Sir Richard King took his seat for Rochester.

Howard's divorce bill was read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

May 16.

In a Committee of Privileges, Counsel were heard on a claim of Tho. Stapleton, esq. of Coulton, in the county of York, to the barony of Beaumont.

Counsel were heard on a writ of error, Henry Littledale, esq. *versus* the Earl of Lonsdale.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented the first report of the Secret Committee relative to the books and papers of the London Corresponding Society and that for Constitutional Information; which was read by the clerk at the table. It was of considerable length; the following is a brief outline:

It stated that, in this early period of their investigation, the Committee deem it necessary to acquaint the House, that they have already found that the proceedings of the Societies in question have been, and are likely still to be more so, productive of such effects as require the most vigilant attention, and the immediate interposition, of the Legislature. It then proceeded to detail the history of the two Societies, particularly the London Corresponding Society, from their first formation to the present period, their plan of general communication with various other societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the various communications which have taken place between them and the Convention and Jacobin Society in France. It laid particular stress on the later proceedings of both Societies, particularly the resolutions published at a meeting of the delegates of each, and the invitation given by the Corresponding Society to different county associations to appoint delegates for the purpose of arranging a plan for a General Convention of the people, to be held at some central situation, to be specified when all the answers shall be collected. It dwelt with much force on several inflammatory resolutions of the late Society, wherein they

they avow a design to watch over the conduct of the Legislature in the present session of parliament, and, in case that certain measures therein specified, as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the introduction of foreign troops into the kingdom, &c. were authorized by Parliament, they declare their determination to appeal to the people at large for redress; and, lastly, that the Committee had strong reasons to believe, that large stands of arms had been collected by these Societies, in order to distribute them among the lower orders of the people, &c. &c. Particulars to the above effect were given in a general but very strong manner in the report; and it was intimated, that the Committee would, at subsequent periods, detail particularly to the House what should appear necessary to them.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then, at some length, but with peculiar animation and effect, expatiated on the very important topics stated in the report; he observed that, even from the cursory statement of what had already appeared to the Committee, it was manifest that the Societies in question had a settled determination, and were on the very eve of executing their purposes, of calling together a Convention of the lower orders of the people, and attempting to assume all the powers and functions of the Legislature and Government of the kingdom, and thereby to introduce that system of bloodshed, tyranny, plunder, and robbery, which the Jacobin influence had entailed on the devoted inhabitants of France. It, therefore, became the duty of Parliament to interpose in an effectual manner. What he would propose, and which he very much regretted that the exigence of the moment forced him to propose, was a temporary suspension of what certainly was one of the dearest rights of the subject, and the principal blessings of our happy Constitution; but which, in order to preserve the whole fabric from destruction, ought for a time to be cheerfully resigned. He meant to propose, that a temporary power should be conveyed to Government, to detain suspected persons in custody; a power which, in the present crisis, was unfortunately necessary. He then moved, "for leave for a bill to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty suspects are conspiring against his person and government."

Mr. Fox, at some length, opposed the motion; and observed that, with respect of the report just made, he was never more surprized; as, instead of what he had been led to expect by what had passed relative to the business in the House, there came out a recital of what was long since known to every individual in the kingdom through the medium of the public prints, and had been very frequently adverted to in this House. The right of assembling in any number was one of the dearest rights of the subject, and which had been often exercised by assemblies of which members of that House formed a part; petitions were received from such bodies, whereby Parliament acknowledged such right. With respect to the designs charged on those Societies, he could not think that they harboured any such. But, were they mad enough to do so, he thought that committals to Bedlam instead of to state-prisons would be the proper punishment. He was well convinced that, in the present temper of the great body of the people, which was never more affectionate or loyal to their King and Constitution, were one hundred of such people to pretend to exercise legislative functions, they would not be obeyed by another hundred in the whole kingdom, such an attempt would, therefore, hold up its authors only to ridicule and chastisement. But, even were there any apprehensions of such an evil, he would much rather risk it than incur the real and pernicious evil now proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, which was, in effect, a complete surrender of the Constitution, and of the personal liberty of the subject, to the mercy of the Minister. He must, therefore, resist such a measure to the utmost of his power.

Messrs. Robinson and Martin said each a few words against the bill.

Mr. Lambton said, there was no proof that the persons who meant to meet had arms; it was only stated that there was reason to believe so.

Mr. Harrison thought the measure so dangerous, that Parliament ought to be kept sitting the whole summer if the bill was to be adopted; and Ministers should be bound to give in the names of persons taken up if it passed. If persons assembled with arms in their hands, there were laws sufficient to punish that overt act without the present measure.

Mr. Burdon expressed his perfect approbation of the bill,

Mr.

Mr. Grey said, that no step so important a measure as that now brought forward ought to be taken upon trust. He would not enter at length into the discussion of it at present. A call of the House he thought extremely necessary, and was never more surprized than to find Ministers not of the same opinion.

Mr. Wigley supported the motion.

Mr. Jekyll said, that the substance of the report which he had heard read had been last year in every news-paper, and he never, he said, was more astonished than to hear it made the ground of so alarming an application as that of destroying the best part of the Constitution; particularly when a great part of the conduct related of these Societies had been formerly pursued by an honourable gentleman opposite him. The ordinary means were open to Government of punishing seditious persons, instead of having recourse to extraordinary means.

The question was now loudly called for; when

Mr. Sheridan declared he could not give a silent vote on an occasion of so unprincipled a measure as the present being brought forward. It was to tell the French, that danger and rebellion were prevalent in this country, and that the Constitution was to be delivered up to the King. It was neither illegal nor criminal to sit in meetings; and he had a right to believe that the power given by the present bill would be abused. Wherever there was guilt, there let the broad axe fall. The persons who had acted traitorously or seditiously might be punished by the laws already existing. The bill, he conceived, should be extended only to those who met in Societies, and not to the country at large, by which the King was to be made an absolute despot.

Mr. Burke said, the greatest institutions in the world, the most flourishing kingdoms, and the most splendid wealth, have been destroyed by low obscure persons; and therefore the danger to be apprehended on the present occasion was great, because likely to come from men of that description; and there were persons of rank and fortune who would be soon found to head them. He did not believe that any member of the House of Lords or Commons would do so. Many persons had conspired, and the conspiracy had just ripened, and been gone on with on the French model. It had been said, that liberty of speech

would be destroyed by the bill; just as much as it had been on former suspensions of the Habeas Corpus act. That suspension he now conceived absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the lives, liberties, and properties, of the people of this country.

Mr. Sheridan rose to explain.

The Attorney-general supported the motion.

The House then divided on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion; when there appeared,

For the motion 201, against it 39.

Mr. Grey then moved, that there be a call of the House upon this important subject; when another debate ensued; and on a division there appeared,

For the motion 38, against it 191.

Mr. Fox again called for the most serious attention of the country gentlemen. Before they agreed to hurry this important bill through the House, they ought well to consider the account which they would render of their conduct to their constituents.

Mr. Burke and the Attorney-general urged the dangers arising from delay, in a case where every thing was in readiness to carry into effect a plan of general insurrection. To preserve our liberty, it was necessary to make a temporary resignation of it.

The bill was then brought in, and read the first time. Upon a motion for its being read a second time immediately, the House divided, after some debate; for the second reading 186, against it 29.

A motion was then made for the Speaker to leave the chair in order to go into a Committee. The House divided; for the motion 168, against it 22.

Mr. Courtenay moved, that the House do now adjourn.

For the motion 24, against it 145.

There was another division upon a clause in the Committee, in which the numbers were 154 against 25.

Major Maitland moved, that the House do adjourn till three o'clock.

The Speaker informed the honourable member, that the general motion of adjournment should first be put.

Major Maitland then moved, that the House do now adjourn. This was negatived, on a division, by a large majority.

The bill was then gone through in the Committee, the report received, and the third reading fixed for tomorrow.

(To be continued.)

178. *The Life of John Hunter.*
By Jesse Foot, Surgeon.

THIS is the most extraordinary piece of biography we have ever perused. The writer shall explain his own motives: "I must be content with telling that I write more to inform than to praise, more for example than glory; that I intend to reason from consequences rather than to strike the mind with splendid attractions of admiration for the character I am about to display. Nor does it follow, because I undertake to write the professional life of John Hunter, I am indulging myself upon a subject most suiting to my will, or complying with the bent of my most favoured inclination. I can obtain by this no reputation I had not earned before. I can display no power opportunity had not given me; the subject admits of no rhetorical declamation which my ambition or imagination ever thirsted after. I might be, in truth, only considered to be pursuing what I began, only completing what I undertook in his lifetime, from an intention of doing justice to my own undertaking, when some, who were older than me, declined it, and the younger dared not attempt it. And I will not presume but assert the privilege of exercising the result of a professional education, and abiding the test of solid judgement in an inquiry after truth. To allay the tender apprehensions of those who plaintively expressed their fears and anxieties for me, and who persuaded me to decline the work; to enlighten the blind admiration of those who, never having read a single line of what he has written, believed him to have been the first surgeon of his time; and to inform the implicit but zealous pupil, who, relying upon the truth and integrity of his master, without consulting his own understanding, was persuaded that the latest discoveries and newest opinions of John Hunter could not be found already registered in former authors; this professional life, if I mistake not, will be found to be not badly calculated" (p. 7).

John H. was younger brother of the late Dr. William Hunter, and born in the county of Lanark about 1728, and certainly was a wheelwright, or carpenter, till the event of his brother becoming a public lecturer in anatomy changed the scheme of his future occupations. His first professional performance was published in William Hunter's Medical

Commentaries, as if it had been written by John Hunter in 1756 (whether it had appeared in any other way before, I cannot tell), and justified some disputes about anatomical discoveries between the two Hunters and three Monroes of Edinburgh, which extended to three different discoveries, and involved in them, besides, the illustrious Dr. Haller, of Gottingen, and the late Percival Pott. The amount of this seems to have been merely who had the best claim to priority of discovery, or publication of it in print or on plates. Such was the injection of the testis, the use of the lymphatic veins, in which last Akenfide was made a party. Here Mr. F. takes occasion to pay the following tribute to the memory of Henry Watson, who died Sept. 30, 1794, a few days after John Hunter: "He was surgeon to the Middlesex hospital at its first commencement, but resigned that for the Westminster infirmary, at which he continued to the day of his death. Some time ago, being rendered infirm by a paralytic stroke, his end was hastened by the alarm of a fire in Rathbone-place, in the vicinity of his house. He died very far advanced in years. He had formerly read lectures on anatomy in the Borough, and possessed a very extensive well-chosen collection of anatomical preparations. He was F.R.S. and published many papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the London Medical Journals. He had been a very good operator, and a surgeon of sound judgement, very easy of access, and modest in his communications. He was one of the examiners at Surgeons'-hall. When in his duty he never contracted the frowning brow to confound the diffidence of youth, but, by the placidity of his demeanour, solicited a display of the knowledge they possessed. He had a considerable taste for music, and filled up his leisure-hours with the solace of harmony" (pp. 22, 23).—"The eclipse which overshadowed the anatomical honours of the English nation from the public loss of Hewson was, a short time after, dissipated by the succession of Sheldon, the present professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy" (p. 37).

The next dispute was on the discovery of the *hernia congenita*, which the Hunters charged Percival Pott with stealing from De Haller, and originally from them. "There never will be an instance produced where any thing was obtained

obtained from the Hunters that referred to the improvement of science, which they chose to conceal, and where; from their luxury in imparting information, any advantage of them could have been possibly taken. The reason for their thus guarding all their proceedings cannot escape him who is furnished, like me, with a clue directly leading to their hearts, who has acquired that *maestri-piece* over their motives as directly to account for all their undertakings by discerning the intentions which induced them to set about them" (p. 48). It is "an infallible axiom, that no one is ever so strenuous for the reputation of genius as he who has it not; and that no one is ever so careless of that gift of Nature as he who has it. Genius sits easy upon him who intrinsically possesses it: he neither feels importance nor dignity from his own conception of its value, because he cannot say it belongs to him in any other than a relative sense. He must derive his title to it from the approbation of those who alone can estimate the fruits of his invention. If ever there was an instance where two men have so often been disappointed, by mistaking themselves, as the Hunters, I know not where to find it. All their diligence, their art, and their contests, only prove that they struggled indeed for it, but could never obtain a reputation bearing the smallest resemblance to men of genius" (p. 51). "The three disputes abovementioned were carried on in the Critical Review; and the system of that undertaking was in great measure broken in upon to be made subservient to the purposes of the Hunters, who had obtained that ascendancy over the editor as to command his services in the promotion of any cause that their views or ambition suggested. All the attacks and all the replies of the Hunters were revised, corrected, and published, under the immediate eye, influence, and direction, of Smollet" (pp. 60, 61). "In all his own publications John Hunter only furnished the images, and the writing part was always performed by another; he prepared the skeleton, and another covered it with composition; he found the materials, and another made them up into dresses for the publick: he was incapable of putting six lines together grammatically into English; and at his lectures he was often found so far incapable of making out the sense of his own notes as to pass over the subject they were meant to explain. It was owing to want of educa-

tion that his notions of things were so very imperfect, and his conceptions so very contracted; instances arising from this original defect are to be found throughout his images; and, if they had been confined to them alone, they might have passed without observation; but they operated strongly on his conduct towards others; and not only the profession, but those who follow it, have experienced, in a very unpleasant degree, his vulgarity from a want of the polish of education" (p. 60).—Mr. F., by this epifodical digression, means only to assert, that John Hunter never was the author of any production which has appeared under his name (p. 62). He makes another episode with an abstract of Henry's life of De Haller (p. 65—70), who was born in 1708; made professor of anatomy, botany, and surgery, at Gottingen, by George II.; was made a baron of the Empire, and elected a member of the sovereign council of Berne, where he died 1777.

Part II. treats of John Hunter's entrance into the army, with consequent transactions to 1770. From the account which William gives of his brother, in his Commentaries, John had, during his dissections for him, experienced some severe indispositions, which retarded his progress in anatomical engagements; and this might have been one cause why he renounced the lecture-room, or at least relaxed somewhat of that severe application which was demanded from him, who was hereafter to become what his brother then was, an anatomical reader of some eminence. Perhaps the cause of ill health, together with his want of education, and without knowledge of the technical terms of the art, or ability to deliver, either orally or by writing, those necessary *formule* found in prescriptions, deterred him at that time from pursuing anatomy with any intent of becoming hereafter a regular teacher. There must have been some such reason for his abruptly declining this pursuit for the army; as he, who was wanted to assist his brother before, and when the fame of his lectures was annually increasing, must equally be desirable when that fame had crowded the theatre: *moreover than* all this, in the absence of John Hunter, another supplied his place, which proves, at least, that he was not then suited to the undertaking. This was the commencement of his being a surgeon; and, in May, 1756, he became the house-surgeon to St. George's hospital;

tal; in which situation he continued only for about five months, resigning the office in September following. He succeeded to Hopkins, and was succeeded by Gunning, the present worthy surgeon-general to the army. Upon the strictest enquiry, I have reason to be persuaded this was all the surgical education John Hunter ever received; and, to my own knowledge I can speak it, that the period of five months duration at the hospital, in the office of house-surgeon, is the shortest which can be found in the unerring journals of hospitals, the usual time being generally twelve months" (pp. 74, 75). He constantly asserted that he never read; which Mr. F. supposes a piece of affectation in him, and that he did read. In order to lay a foundation for becoming a practical surgeon, he obtained an appointment on the staff in the army; and, in 1761, was with the army that took Belleisle, and, the next year, in Portugal. In that kingdom he created a faction, and a subsequent disgust, which brought on an explanation from Mr. Tomkins, who drew his sword on him, which was sheathed without the quarrel being reconciled. On his return to England, at the close of the war, he took a house in Golden Square, and here commences his first career of a London surgeon. He opened a room for dissections, and demonstrated subjects to his pupils; and he, or some one else for him, put into a condition those papers on the injection of the testis, the absorption by veins, the state of the testis in the fœtus, and the hernia congenita, which were not published till 1764. In February, 1767, he was chosen F.R.S.; and, 1768, surgeon to St. George's hospital, in the room of Gataker; in 1770, removed to Jernynstreet. The practice of surgery at this time, or for long after, afforded no opening for him; Hawkins, Bromfield, Sharpe, and Pott, embraced almost the whole of family-practice; whilst Adair and Tomkins carried from him the chief of the practice derived from connexions formed in the army. His sole dependence was on his anatomical machinery, and from that he drew the greatest advantage it could possibly admit. He had the art of giving a consequence to every thing that he did, by the dextrous use he made of his anatomical machinery. He aimed to be admired rather than useful, marvellous than true, difficult than imperfect. Of this I speak from a thorough conviction that, if John Hunter had ex-

perienced a better education, he never would have gone the length which he did, nor succeeded so highly" (p. 83).— "His professional delight was the study of the animal œconomy; but his ambition carried him beyond the useful prosecution of that science, so flattering to the laudable disposition of those who pursue it purely for information. He was never discovered in attempting to explore the occurrences most necessary to be accounted for, as the pride of his heart was only to select an obscure subject, which involved in it so much matter of wonder as to raise the public attention, or to make that his own which another had just taken up before him. He cared not about the truth, nor the use which might be made of any investigation in nature, if he could give his subject the air of novelty; he cared neither from whom he took his information upon it; both his repute for undertaking, and his hope for success, depended upon his passing the idea for his own. Objects out of sight, and beyond the reach of common observers, objects in their nature singular, insignificant, and useless, were chiefly among his most favoured selections. From the year 1772 to the year of his death, he published a paper of such a description. Every revolving season came forward with a fresh supply of his bounty. He assumed the high office of Nature's store-keeper. He ramified, dilated, and expanded his hidden secrets to the prying eye of common curiosity, or rather to the uninformed admiration of vulgar credulity. I am not to confine this sentiment to any particular rank which men hold in society, and which is the mere creature of fortune, not to measure it by a scale of personal or hereditary property, but to extend the condition of the mind, as reflected by actions, and then it will be seen, to a demonstration, that the credulous vulgar may be equally tenants in squares and in alleys. He had the wonderful art of hanging heavy weights to slender wires; and by this he contrived to have his papers presented to the Royal Society, and to obtain a reading of them. But, lest the Philosophical Transactions, which are difficult to be got at, should not serve to promulgate what he had written, he has collated the papers, and published them, with other matter, under the title of "*Animal Œconomy*" (pp. 85, 86).

Mr. F. gives a list of his writings in the Philosophical Transactions; "*Animal*

mal Œconomy," and his "Natural History of the Teeth, 1778," 4to; "Treatise on the Venereal Disease, 1786," 4to; "Observations on the Inflammation of the internal Coats of Veins," in a volume of Transactions for Improvement of Medical and Chemical Knowledge, 1793. The six Kirckman lectures on muscular motion, 1776—1782, not in the Philosophical Transactions, but printed and partially circulated among the fellows. On these Mr. F. proceeds, in Part III. to make his observations. The digestion of the stomach after death has been proved, from the observations of all men, except John Hunter, to be a *non-entia*. As John Hunter followed Reaumur, Redi, Steno, and Lorenzini, in dissecting the torpedo, "but without naming their names," "I do not doubt, nevertheless, by his anatomical knowledge, he might have left the subject improved. The receptacles of air-cells in birds were discovered by Professor Camper, 1771, who corrected John Hunter on the subject. On the Gillaroo trout he has only copied Watson, and only given a perfect anatomical description of the Gymnotus, with three admirable plates. The 44 experiments on the power of animals and vegetables to produce heat will never be read but from curiosity, and will be directly rejected from their trifling insignificance. His double bellows, for recovering drowned persons, are pronounced useless. The History of Human Teeth was written to introduce Spence the dentist into practice, which it did in its fullest extent." Mr. F. detects five errors in this work, and a want of acknowledgement to other authors who had treated the subject before. He thinks the conclusions drawn from his dissection of the free-martin very lame. The small-pox communicated to a fœtus, as it only *seems* to John Hunter, has been proved by repeated facts.

"Account of an extraordinary Pheasant (Phil. Trans. LXX 527). Pheasant having received, as a token of game, a few pheasant, whose feathers were variegated in an extraordinary manner, from a baronet, exhibited it as a curiosity to Banks and Solmes; and John Hunter, happening to be present, was desired to examine the bird, and it proved to be a hen. Lucy L.—I had also a favourite pied partridge, which had produced chicken eight times in 1771. Have I not been fortunate in it upon this subject?" We cannot thank the critic for doing justice to his subject. John Hunter's observa-

tions are on the change of feathers in pheasant and pea-fowls, which happens oftener among the hens than the cocks, and even affected the sex, or the powers of generation; and the observations founded on the idea, if just, respect the sexual system. He proceeds to charge John Hunter with want of originality in his discoveries respecting the hearing of fishes, and to censure his account of a new *mollusca* from Nevis, and the two sorry plates out of proportion.

Mr. Hunter's treatise on the venereal disease has already engaged Mr. Fox's attention, and undergone his criticism, in three publications, 1786 and 1787, comprizing in the whole 465 octavo pages, which accounts for his saying little of it here. Mr. F. draws from the double ovaria in animals a different conclusion from Hunter—that they are more for the purpose of securing than increasing procreation; and he objects to the observations tending to shew that the wolf, jackall, and dog, are all of the same species, that the copulation was not spontaneous; and he censures the account of whales, as borrowed without acknowledgement from other authors, and yet imperfect and obscure. At the conclusion, on his observations on bees, he thus remarks: "It is with pleasure I can say, that these discoveries by Schirach and D. Braw have made their way all over the Continent. John Hunter was never seen to *reverse* advantage than through this paper. It consists of forty pages in quarto, and, being upon a subject more exposed to criticism than most of his others, his errors and crooked intentions are seen more glaringly by the world at large. He appears, throughout the whole of the paper, to be flat, wavering, and quivocal—constantly floundering like one who has found himself beyond his depth—like a fish out of his element, or rather a man not in his" (p. 218).

We shall not dwell on the criticisms on papers in his book on animal œconomy, which Mr. F. thus concludes: "What Claudius says of Erasmus seems applicable to John Hunter—*Megis babui qual iugeret quem quod sequitur*" (p. 258); but passes on to Part IV. the series of transactions from 1770 to the final close, with an account of the progress and arrangement of his museum. John Hunter had, in 1770, the honour of surgeon-extraordinary to his Majesty conferred on him; and, next year, married Miss Home, daughter of a surgeon,

to

to whom he was directed by her personal attractions and mental endowments, and who has exhibited specimens of poetry, in sonnets, which, for beautiful fancy and pleasing harmony, are excellent in their style; and, from the blandishments of her natural disposition, he found the cares and asperities of his life soothed to the end—as long as his heart continued to beat. By her he had a son, in the Temple, and a daughter. He now took a cottage at Earl's Court, about a mile beyond Brompton, in the midst of fields. At the back of this house were fowls, and animals of the strangest selection in nature, and in front figures of lions passant and rampant. From 1770 to 1780 his professional profits did not keep pace with his expences, and these ten years were particularly preparatory for obtaining information and acquiring fame, prosecuting his printed productions, and increasing his museum. In Autumn, 1773, he advertised a course of lectures, in surgery, physiology, and comparative anatomy, on high terms, and the introductory lecture not open. A very unpleasant misunderstanding took place, some time before the close of the year 1780, between the two brothers, from William taking to his museum a diseased part of a soldier, which his brother had invited him to a sight of. They contended about their prior right to the structure of the placenta, which William had published in his Commentaries, 1764, and John, afterwards, in his Animal Oeconomy. To this claim made by John, William replied, and John rejoined; the Royal Society received their papers, but proceeded no farther into the merits of the question between them. William dying about three years after, left his property away from John, and placed the superintendance over his museum in other hands. In 1781 John Hunter was retained as a witness at Capt. Donellan's trial; and Mr. Foot contents himself with giving the summary of his evidence by the judge, who called it his *doubt* against the positive opinion of Drs. Ash, Parsons, Rattray, and Wilmer. But, concludes Mr. F., "I will have done of the subject" (p. 254). In 1783 he took a house, on a much larger scale, in Leicester Square, and fitted it up in a very expensive manner, and established an expansive room for his museum, another for a public medical lecture on every Sunday evening, another for a Lyceum for medical disputation, another for his course of lectures,

another for dissection, another for a printing warehouse and a press, another for vending his medical works. In 1784 he failed of success in two cases of bites by a mad dog; and Mr. F. asserts, that he did not do the best that could have been done by the art of surgery. The death of Pott opened to him new resources. To the memory of this able surgeon Mr. F. pays the following tribute: "The loss of a public and able man is ever to be deplored, because the world can never spare him without feeling a convulsive shock, whenever it be deprived of abilities such as belonged to Percival Pott, and such as were carried by him into honourable practice. But yet there was a consolation which soothed the reflection at the moment that it contemplated his sudden departure—that he had not died before he had been granted many and prosperous days; before he had stamped the true principles of surgery on the minds of the practitioners of the present age; nor before he had, by the works which he had published, conveyed their inestimable value to posterity. It is curious to remark, that such a man enjoyed no lucrative nor honourable professional office which was in the power of the Court to bestow; that, as he sought no honours, they were not bestowed on him; that, as he solicited not that which alone is honourable by its spontaneous following merit, so did he pass through a life with unblushing neglect from every administration to its 74th year without it (p. 260).

After all the compliments paid by Mr. F. to John Hunter's museum, he has one capital objection to one material inference, which not only John Hunter has strongly dwelt upon, but the vulgar at large have drawn from it, that it constituted him a surgeon of greater abilities than if he had not collected it, and than other surgeons who had not such a museum (p. 263). Those who contributed most to its formation were his brothers-in-law, Bell and André; the second, his draughtsman, and lately gone to India; the third, his amanuensis, is highly spoken of by Mr. F. and is now domestic librarian to a Nobleman whose highest characteristic it is to venerate virtue and protect merit (p. 267). Mr. F. recommends, that, as so many articles in the museum are perishable, they should be preserved by engraving.—"It will be found that the advancement of John Hunter to that professional height to which

which he was at length seen to soar was owing to the decline of those who stood in his way. He did not supercede, but succeeded to them. The death of Pott, on the close of the year 1788, placed him on a footing equal, if not superior, in point of practical calls, to any living competitor. I think I may affirm, that his consultations were more in fashion than any other surgeon, and that his range of practice was more extensive; thus we heard more of the name of John Hunter than of any other surgeon" (p. 274.) Long before the death of Robert Adair, he obtained promise in reversion of as many of his lucrative appointments as he possibly could, and succeeded to these and many more on his death, 1789, and the offices of surgeon-general to the army, and inspector; but the influence of Keate kept him from Chelsea Hospital, and this was ever after seen by him with an eye of discontent (p. 275). Disappointment in a dispute with the surgeon of St. George's Hospital, to which he had belonged 18 years, put an instant end to his life; "where the most striking address might have easily turned aside the heat of altercation, his powers were seen in the very act to give way—he fainted, and instantly expired," October 16, 1793, in the 64th year of his age. He was buried in the public vault belonging to St. Martin's. "I think it not improbable but that the whole of John Hunter's irritable conduct, and particularly within the last four years, might be attributed to the nature of that disease which had been progressively increasing, and which, at length, was found thus abruptly to have been the cause of his death. He had long complained of a palpitation about the region of his heart, and inspection has since confirmed that it was suspended—the vessels were gone into a kind of ossification. Some years since he was induced to go to Bath, and try the effect of the water there; whence he returned somewhat refreshed indeed by purer air, but without the cause of complaint being removed.

"John Hunter was industrious but slow, and letter-writing was not in the scale of his education or ability. He was biased too powerfully to his pupils to be publicly just; as he would know no merit from the report of any one whom he was unacquainted with, or had not educated its possessor. He sunk the dignity and tarnished the honour of the office by the selections he made, and the

establishment he formed, in the hospitals on the Continent. He affected to be too proud to explain where he did not mean to serve; and the affectation arose from his incapacity, from his want of the power of placidly giving a decent refusal. He arrogated a right of creating physicians out of apothecaries, and defied the interference and the power of the College. He estranged himself from all intercourse with the Corporation of Surgeons; he was never inclined to receive their recommendations of merit; and, though chosen one of the Court of Assistants, 1789, never but once attended in his place. He hated his equals in his profession; and who can esteem him who hates them? !!! But, though the Court possessed the power, it did not enforce it, or, for his contempt, he might have been reduced to answer the law invested by their charter. He, who would not attend his duty at the hall, nor associate in the annual festival of harmony established by the company, could advertise his name as patron and chairman at the feast of the members of his little senate, the Lyceum. He was not found to be even decent when it interfered with his pride; and in consultations, where he was the last called in, he did not like the first; he was certain to get him discharged on the second or third visit; by saying, that there needed not the attendance of two. This, I am told, was a favourite piece of practical revenge with him" (p. 276).—"His person was about the middle stature; he was rather robust, but not corpulent; his shoulders were broad and high, and his neck remarkably short: by the exertions which he constantly made, *after the manner of something* like a cough, he seemed as if he solicited to set the circulation of the blood a-going. His features were hard, cheeks high, eyes small and light, eye-lashes yellow, and the bony arch protruded. His mouth was somewhat underhung. He wore his hair curled behind. His dress was plain, and none of the neatest. He was frequently seen to smile in conversation, but it was generally provoked from a ridiculous or a satirical motive" (p. 285).—"In many of the criticisms, perhaps, I may be told, that I have been over nice; but my authority is strong. 'What,' says Johnson, 'is borrowed is not to be enjoyed as our own; and it is the business of critical justice to give every bird his proper feather.' Let fiction tease with life, and let us be serious over the grave" (p. 287).

Such

Such is the Life of John Hunter, written by a man whose works, advertised at the end of the present, announce him to have been his competitor in science.

179. Archæologia, Vol. XI.

THAT the Society of Antiquaries of London do not neglect their duty, we have a convincing proof, by the appearance of an ELEVENTH volume of their transactions, after an interval of only *two* years (see our review of vol. X. in vol. LXII. p. 730). It opens with

I. Observations on Pliny's account of the temple of Diana at Ephesus; by Thomas Falconer, Esq. of Chester.— This gentleman, to whom we are indebted for preparing a new edition of Strabo's Geography, has left the present memoir as a specimen of his classical knowledge, and an occasion of regret, that, after having walked in the ways of fair Science all his life, he should have fallen at last a votary to Pater Lyncus, in his 56th year, Sept. 4, 1792. He has here vindicated and explained Pliny's descriptions of the celebrated temple at Ephesus.

II. Extracts from the household-book of Thomas Cary, of Bassingthorpe, co. Lincoln, in 1545; by Edmund Turner, Esq.

III. Mr. Gough on the analogy between certain ancient monuments.

IV. Observations on Kitesorty house, in Kent; by Mr. Boys. The able Antiquary of Sandwich seems to have failed in his etymology of this monument, which has already exercised so many pens.

V. Some Account of a symbol of ancient investiture in Scotland; by Mr. Riddell. This is a small silver sword, preserved in the family of Lany, with which Cullen, king of Scotland in the 10th century, invested Gillespie Moir with an estate.

VI. A Greek inscription, under a figure of a Retiarus, found at Islington, and fixed up in the wall of a house in London, but not now to be found, from a drawing among Dr. Lort's papers; communicated by Mr. Gough.

VII. Notices of the manor of Cavendish, in Suffolk, and of the Cavendish family while possessed of that manor; by Thomas Ruggles, Esq.: controverting the original commonly assigned to the Cavendish family, who were not settled at Cavendish before 1359, and the estate was alienated from the elder branch in 1509.

VIII. Account of some Roman antiquities lately discovered in Cumberland; by the Rev. D. Carlisle. These are, inscribed altars, statues, &c. at *Castleheads*, an eighth inscription to *Selaticader*, one to *Disciplina*, perhaps for *Disciplina*; one formerly published in our vol. XI. p. 650, XII. 30; again by Mr. Brand, in his History of Newcastle; again in the new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, III. 202, pl. XIII. fig. 12.

IX. Mr. Denne communicates some curious observations on the burning of St. Paul's steeple, 1561, from a scarce account of it printed by Seres, 1563.

From article X. we learn that the ancient *ffaula* is still played on in Lombardy.

XI. is a supplement to Mr. Rastleigh's account of antiquities found in Cornwall, vol. IX. p. 187.

XII. An illuminated letter of *filiation*, or admission into a religious order, that of the Grey friars in England; communicated by Mr. Ord: with a seal appendant, representing the murder of Becket.

XIII. Extract from the wardrobe account of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I.; communicated by Mr. Bray: serving to shew the various particulars of dress at the beginning of the last century.

XIV. is another communication, by the same curious gentleman: copy of a survey of what remained in the armoury of the Tower of London, 1660.

XV. Mr. Riddell's description of two brass vessels, like skillets (one with an inscription on the handle), found near Dumfries, and supposed Roman.

XVI. Notices of fonts in Scotland, as a supplement to the account of those in England, in the former volume. By Mr. Riddell.

XVII. Evidences of a Lavatory appertaining to the Benedictine priory at Canterbury cathedral; and observations on fonts; by Mr. Denne: controverting Mr. Gosling's opinion, that the dome on the North side of the said cathedral was a baptistery. In this and the subsequent memoirs by him, Mr. D. discovers great reading and penetration, and enters into a full discussion of his subject.

XVIII. is a very curious and interesting memoir on British naval architecture, by Ralph Willet, Esq.

XIX. Rates of wages of servants, labourers, and artificers, at Oakham, co. Rutland.

Rutland, 1610; communicated by Mr. Barker, of London: with the like for Warwickshire, 36 Charles II. by the printer, Mr. Nichols.

XX. A brief discourse concerning the improvement of Dover haven, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, about 1582, by that most excellent mathematician of his time and skilfull engineer, Thomas Digges, Esq. son and heir of Leonard Digges, Esq. of Wotton, Kent; from the MS. collations of the late Mr. Thorpe bequeathed to the Society.

XXI. Account of Brecknack priory, Essex; by John Henniker Major, Esq. with a view of the building.

XXII. A curious memoir on the origin of printing, by Mr. Willet, against the date assigned it in England, by a record at Lambeth, as successively applied by Meerman, Bowyer, and Nichols.

XXIII. Observations on episcopal chairs and stone seats, as also on piscinas and other appendages to altars, still remaining in churches; with a description of Chalk church, in the diocese of Rochester: in a letter from Mr. Charles Clarke to Mr. Denne. The writer of this very curious and informing memoir has a place in the Ordnance-office at Chatham, and has favoured us, more than once, with his correspondence, under the name of *Indagator Roffensis*. Mr. Denne, in the following article, reviews Mr. C's opinion of the original use of these stone seats, and takes a brief survey of a part of Canterbury cathedral, as described by Eadmer and Gervase.

XXV. Mr. Douce discusses the European names of Chefs men.

XXVI. Mr. Milner describes an ancient wooden-handled cup, with a cover, formerly belonging to the abbey at Glaffenbury.

An appendix of miscellaneous articles, as usual, concludes the volume, which contains 21 plates.

1790. Polyænus's *Stratagemis of War*; translated from the original Greek. By R. Shepherd, F. R. S.

"Holland with his translations did so fill us,
He would not let Suetonius be Tranquillus."

WE mean no application of these lines to the present translator, nor any reflection on him for taking so much pains with Polyænus. All that is meant is, to point out the present passion for translations of the Classics. It shews, at least, that there are some classical scholars left among us; and it will be

well for this country if, while they render the authors of antiquity into their mother-tongue, they do not supersede the originals. The Stratagemis of Polyænus are introduced by a handsome dedication to Marquis Cornwallis, who is known to be as good a scholar as he is an amiable man, and has given his approbation to the undertaking. The choice of a patron is not less happy than the compliment suggested by the work. "The original was honoured with the patronage of two Roman emperors, who were meditating an expedition into Persia: in the protection of your Lordship, the translation boasts a name not less illustrious, in having terminated, with the most brilliant success, an Indian expedition against the ablest foe that ever disputed the British empire in the East. And, in the prefix of a name so respectable, the form of address is rendered short and easy. The author has not to amplify a character with which the world is already so well acquainted. In this instance, to use the title of dedication would only be to anticipate the historian's pen. For, whether as the soldier covered with laurel, the statesman sacrificing the pride of conquest to his country's good, the individual exercising uncontrolled power with unexampled humanity, or the man solicited by every temptation of accumulating wealth, yet, in character truly Horatian,

*Ingentes acule irretorto
Spectans aceruos.*

In whatever point of view the page of History, while it records your Lordship's administration in India, shall personally regard yourself, it must be panegyrick. To that faithful page I therefore refer your Lordship's achievements." This is the handsomest and the truest praise! An advertisement prefixed informs us, that the translation was made 30 years ago, when the translator's inclination directed his views to a military life, which profession he since laid aside. By some means, which he can scarcely explain, it found its way to the perusal of Marquis Cornwallis, who recommended the publication of it as a work, if the translator may be permitted to use his Lordship's own words, "that wou'd prove an acceptable present to the British officers."—Mr. S's reflections on the conduct of France, and on the war in which they have involved so large a part of Europe, are pertinent, spirited, and Christian, recurring to Providence for the restoration of peace. "Supposing there should be a

Supr. me

Supreme Being that superintends human actions, that rules this world with uncontrouled power, and governs every moral movement in it with adorable justice, I must not dissemble how far a reflection, which one of the following stratagems hath suggested, carries me, and, respecting that heroic people, it hath alarmed me for their success abroad, or even their safety at home. It is the laconic harangue of Agefilaus to his little army, on his adversary having attacked him in direct breach of oath. *Tisaphernes,* said the brave Spartan, 'I thank Heaven for his perjury, by which he has made the gods his enemies and our allies. Let us, therefore, my lads, march out with becoming confidence, in conjunction with so great auxiliaries.' And my author proceeds to tell me, that, spirited by this short harangue, the general led them forth, and obtained a complete victory. On this little portion of antient history I leave our Gallic neighbours to make their comment."

Polyænus was a Macedonian, and, having quitted the sword for the gown, was honoured, by the emperors Antoninus and Verus, with a civil employ of trust and dignity. His work, written in advanced age, is greatly mutilated* and corrupted, and is rather a collection or compilation of examples than a regular, connected, or well-written detail, but in a classical and elegant style. Mr. S. has given rather the author's meaning than a literal version of his words, and deviated from the sameness, uniformity, and form of his narration, without flourishing in description, or adding circumstances to the general narration. "Independent of the military knowledge and political maxims with which the work is replete, it is, in other respects, both amusing and instructive. Little incidents noticed in public characters will contribute to illustrate or explain historical facts. And it affords matter of agreeable reflection, as war is unavoidable, to compare the civilized manner in which it is now conducted with that in which it was carried on in antient times, when oaths were used only to deceive, and savage power knew not the nice restraints of virtue." But we cannot transcribe the whole of the excellent adver-

* Of 900 stratagems, in eight books, of which the work was to have consisted, we have only 344. Frontinus followed his example, but, in the opinion of Isaac Casaubon, fell very short of Polyænus.

tisement, which the author modestly declines considering as a commentary on his original; nor has he encumbered his translation with notes (only 54 in 366 pages).

181. *Representations of Monuments, Stained Windows, Brasses, and other Antiquities, in different Churches in the Environs of London, hitherto not engraved.*

NUMBER I. (each number to contain four plates) contains four monuments in Fulham church. This work is [of] the size of Mr. Lysons's "Environs of London," of which it is meant to form a proper appendage. If Mr. Simco, or his artist, mean to lift themselves into fame by sailing by the side of Mr. L., as Mr. Smith seeks to do by keeping pace with Mr. Pennant, we would earnestly recommend to them to amend their doings. A print of the stained window in Battersea church, and a coloured portrait of Margaret Beauchamp, grandmother to Henry VII., which is a compartment in the large window, are sold separately, each at the same price as the numbers, 5s.

182. *The Age of Infidelity; In Answer to Thomas Paine's Age of Reason. By a Layman.*

A LAYMAN, or one who assumes that character, writes with more temper than the first answerer* of Thomas Paine, who began as a minister in the Established Church, went over to the rational Dissenters, renounced public worship, surrendered up the outworks of Christianity, which had been planted in the Gospel, and defended the fortrefs by firing red-hot balls of abuse on the assailant. "I," says the Layman, "intend no *personal abuse* of Mr. Paine. Ill language is no weapon of the Christian's warfare. Nor do I intend a mere attack on his pamphlet. My object is rather to provide an antidote against the growing infidelity of the age. I have found nothing new either in Mr. Paine's arguments or objections against Christianity and the Bible. The same things have been often said, with as much wit and more plausibility. I am the advocate of Christianity *only*, that system of divine and practical truth taught by Jesus Christ and his Apostles, and faithfully recorded in the writings of the New Testament. I mean not to give up the inspiration of the sacred writings of the Old and New Testament. I do not

* See p. 642.

intend to compliment the enemies of Revelation with a surrender of the peculiar *doctrines* and *mysteries* of Christians. I know that some are willing to give up, perhaps, the best part of Christianity to secure the rest; but I believe the whole tenable. Nor do I conceive it worth any exertions to procure profelytes to such a mutilated system; for, if Christianity be reduced to the standard of Natural Religion and mere Morality, it matters not by which denomination it is called. These things premised, what I have farther to offer to the reader's attention will divide itself into two parts, a sketch of the evidences of Christianity, and a review of Mr. Paine's objections to it" (p. 12—15). These are handled in a sensible and easy manner; and the writer thus sums up his arguments: "From the close of the pamphlet before us, we may learn the sum total of all the discoveries of modern philosophers in religion—that, by reducing all religion to one simple article, the belief of a God, it cuts off every improvement in divine knowledge from the days of Adam, throws us back into the darkest ages of heathenism, leaves us, in this respect, with the most illiterate barbarians; and all the comfort it leaves a good man, as to futurity, is, that "the Power that gave us existence is ABLE to continue it." To such writers I would take up Job's parable, and say, "Miserable comforters are ye, and physicians of no value!"

183. *A Picture of the Isle of Wight, delineated upon the Spot in the Year 1793.* By H. P. W.

THE merit of Henry Penruddock Wyndham, Esq. as a delineator of the scenes he has travelled over, has been proved in his *Tour through Monmouthshire and Wales, 1781, 40.* He has, indeed, illustrated that with engravings after Mr. Grimm's drawings; but in this tour the want of these must be supplied by the views now publishing in numbers by Mr. Tomkins. Mr. W. dedicates his picture to the Marquis of Clanricarde, in whose company he drew it. He marks out three days' route to the curious observer; and we must acknowledge him to be an agreeable and entertaining guide. See some observations on a passage in this work, p. 779.

184. *Tableau Chronologique de l'Histoire Universelle, &c.* Par M. Morre.

THIS chronological table of universal history is divided into ten epochs, and includes the period from the creation of

the world to the birth of Christ, and is to be continued, next year, to the present time, and to be accompanied with a pamphlet containing notes for the elucidation of the whole. The editor is a French priest, and we sincerely wish him success.

185. *Seasonable Reflections on Religious Fasts, in a Discourse delivered April 13, 1794, in the Chapel in Frog Lane, Bath.* By David Jardine.

MR. J. the sermon on whose ordination we noticed vol. LX. §28, attempts to justify himself and congregation from not having observed the last public fast. He labours hard to prove that religious fasting has originated in unworthy notions of God, was most cautiously introduced into the Mosaic ritual, and is expressly condemned by the spirit and declarations of Christianity. We shall not enter into a controversy with him on the general ground of public utility in the appointment of public days of humiliation for national sin, or imploring national blessings; but leave him and his flock to follow their own opinions, while they do not obtrude them upon others. Mr. J. does this in *The unpurchased Love of God in the Redemption of the World by Jesus Christ, a great Argument for Christian Benevolence, illustrated in Three Discourses. To which are added, Remarks on the Discourses of the late Caleb Evans, D. D. intitled, "Christ Crucified;" and a Letter to the Rev. David Boque, of Gosport, on his Sermon intitled "The great Importance of having right Sentiments in Religion."*

186. *A revealed Knowledge of some Things that will speedily be fulfilled in the World; communicated to a Number of Christians brought together at Avignon by the Power of the Spirit of God from all Nations. Now published, by his Divine Command, for the Good of all Men.* By John Wright, his Servant, and one of the Brethren.

THIS carpenter of Leeds gives us notice that Baron Swedenbourg was but the forerunner of Richard Brothers, a greater and more illuminated prophet than himself, who has appointed the said John Wright to publish the revelation communicated to the society of Avignon.

187. *A friendly Address to the Poor.* By a Magistrate of the County of Derby.

THE design of this truly friendly address is, to inculcate in the poor industry, economy, cleanliness, and an atten-

tion to health; and we cannot too earnestly wish its purpose may be answered. The Derbyshire magistrate states several important objections to the employment of children and youth of both sexes in large manufactories, in which he is not singular.

238. *A Treatise on Carriages; comprehending Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons, Curricles, Whiskies, &c.; together with their proper Harness: in which the Prices of every Article are accurately stated.* By William Felton, Coach-maker.

WE believe the author has the merit of being the first who has attempted to lay before the publick a work of this nature. In the first volume, just now published, which is divided into chapters and sections, with references to each, all the separate parts of a carriage are exhibited to view, in 22 engravings, with explanations of each, and directions for their construction; with statements of their several prices, in tables adapted for that purpose.

The author, in his introductory observations, gives a general view of the plan of his work, and points out the advantages to be derived from it by every gentleman who keeps or hires a carriage; and in which he disavows any intention of injuring the fair trader; but contends that the work will be beneficial not only to the proprietors of carriages, in order to prevent imposition, but to the coach-makers also; who, by having the fair prices ascertained and open to public view, will be relieved from the suspicion, which is often entertained, of imposing upon their employers.

It would appear, however, from the advertisement and letter prefixed to this volume, that a very pointed disapprobation of the publication had evidenced itself among a number of the coach-makers. Candour obliges us, however, to say, that the author's proposal, in the letter alluded to, will have its own weight in his justification with an impartial publick.

In the second volume, which, we are given to understand, will be published in a few weeks, the author, in pursuance of the plan he has announced, proposes to give a complete description of all the different kinds of carriages now in use, with proper references to tables for ascertaining their different prices, exhibiting them in their various finished states, in various elegant engravings. Also, proper instructions for preserving the beauty and strength of carriages, and the

expence: with useful observations for those gentlemen who prefer hiring a carriage to keeping one of their own.

239. *Hudibras, a Poem, in Three Cantos.* By Samuel Butler. In Three Volumes. 4to.

THE editor of this splendid book, though his name is not to it*, is the Historian of Worcestershire, the Rev. Treadway Nash, D. D. who resides in the same county and parish where Butler was born. The third volume consists entirely of notes by Butler himself, and Dr. Grey, a formerly valuable editor; and to these are added those of a Worcestershire clergyman†, communicated by some of the poet's descendants, and many by the present editor. The work is embellished with head and tail-pieces to each canto, some plates from original designs, particularly one from a picture by Dobson, called Oliver Cromwell's guard-room; portraits of the author and editor, and two vignettes of their respective habitations.

190. *Report made by St. Just to the Committee of Public Safety at Paris, in the Month of May, 1794, on the Subject of Expences incurred with the Neutral Powers.* Translated from the French.

THE modern system of French politics omits no measure to effectuate her purpose of aggrandizing herself under the flimsy colour of making other nations free. We learn, from this prime minister of Roberſpierre, who shared his fate, how the expenditure of lives was seconded by the expenditure of money, acquired by plunder, and how far the latter has succeeded; and we doubt not the truth of the report.

191. *A Charge given at the Primary Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the Diocese of Hereford, in the Year 1793.* By Joseph Plymley, M. A. Archdeacon.

THIS charge is almost entirely directed toward two points, the repairing of churches, and the residence of the clergy on their several cures. The Archdeacon appears to have taken laudable pains to inform himself not only of the state of the diocese of Hereford, but of the church of England in general, in

* He discovers himself in the notes, vol. III. p. 302, giving a brief account of his ancestors.

† Qu. Mr. Gresley, rector of Strensham, from 1706 to 1773, when he died, aged 100; so that he was born seven years before the poet died?

these respects. He states the rectories of the two provinces or Canterbury and York to be about 5098; the vicarages 3687; the churches neither rectorial nor vicarial, about 2970: and he reckons 1200 parochial churches, to which no parsonage-houses nor glebe-lands usually belong, and of which the incomes are so small that no house could be thereby maintained. Mr. Plymley is of opinion, that, if the whole land of each deanry paid tithes according to the compositions now in force, it would not amount to more than a tenth part of the rent; and of this sum above one half would be due to lay-impropriators.

192. *An historical Description of Dunkirk, from its Origin in 646 to the Year 1785.* By H. E. Diot.

THIS very satisfactory account has been translated from a memoir drawn up in 1785 by H. E. Diot, for the use of M. de Calonne, at the sale of whose library the French manuscript was purchased. It describes the progressive importance of the town of Dunkirk, from its first establishment, the various sieges and revolutions which it has sustained, and the naval consequence of its privateers and smugglers. Before the present war, it was supposed to contain 25,000 inhabitants. Four plans are annexed, to illustrate the siege of Dunkirk in 1648 by Lockhart, its subsequent fortification by Vauban, its state in 1785, and its investment by the British army in 1793.—The appendix contains a curious extract from the memoirs of Roger de Rabutin, honourable to the spirit and conduct of the republican troops of England.

There is a good and full account of this place, in French, by Peter Falconnier, grand hereditary bailiff of the town and territory, and president of the chamber of commerce, in two volumes folio, with plates, Bruges, 1735; to which year the account is brought down.

193. *An authentic Account of the late Expedition to Bulam, on the Coast of Africa; with a Description of the present Settlement of Sierra Leone, and the adjacent Country.* By J. Montefiore.

THIS settlement was formed in 1791, and the writer took his passage thither, in the Calypso, 1792; and, May 26 that year, took possession of Bulam, and hoisted the British flag; but, as they had neglected to purchase, or treat for the purchase of, the territory from the occasional owners, they were attacked, June

3, by a large body of Africans, and obliged to quit it, with the loss of five men killed, several wounded, and five women and three children made prisoners. They retreated to Bissao, a Portuguese settlement, where the wounded died, and most of the others fell a sacrifice to the unhealthiness of the climate; the rest retired to Sierra Leone. Thus, according to this writer (whose statements, however, have been since controverted), ended this ill-concerted, injudicious enterprise.

194. *A geographical and historical Account of the Island of Bulama, with Observations on its Climate, Productions, &c.; and an Account of the Formation and Progress of the Bulam Association, and of the Colony itself.* To which are added, *A Variety of authentic Documents, and a descriptive Map of the Island and adjoining Continent.* By Andrew Johanfen.

THIS account is collected from the letters of Mr. Beaver, a lieutenant of the royal navy, who resided nearly two years as chief of Bulama, and from the relation of many of the colonists since their return to Europe, and other information received from slave-ships, &c. during their stay at Sierra Leone, and from the records and dispatches of the Society, formed 1791, under the management of Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. M. P. James Kirkpatrick, Esq. George Hartwell, Esq. Moses Ximenes, Esq. Sir John Riggs Miller, Bart. and David Scott, Esq. M. P. Nine thousand pounds were subscribed; a proper assortment of merchandise was collected for bartering with the natives; two vessels, of 300 tons each, and a sloop of between 30 and 40 tons, were purchased, to convey the 275 settlers, yeomen and artificers, with the stores, arms, and ammunition. They sailed from Spithead, 1792, but separated in the bay of Biscay, and the Calypso met with the misadventure before stated, but recovered the captives unhurt, and purchased the island of Bulama for 473 bars, each bar, at an average, worth 3s. 4d. and the island of Arcas, and adjacent continent of Ghinala, for 300 more, or 351; and 49 men, 13 women, and 25 children, were left at Bulama, with a ship and sloop, the other ship returning, with between 80 and 90 of the settlers. The original subscription being expended, it was proposed to raise 10,000l. on different terms, and apply to Parliament for a charter, like that of Sierra Leone, except the article of exclusive trade. They are then to prosecute their discoveries in the neighbourhood

bourhood of the Rio Grandé, and trade with the natives on the coast and continent of Africa. We wish them success, without the smallest desire to interfere in their pursuits in a country which, though deemed part of the ancient Hesperides, is deluged half the year, from June to October, by almost incessant rains, more violent in the middle of the season; and the remainder parched by drought, except the night dew: the medium heat, between July, 1792, and April, 1793, never above 96°, and but once 100° between the morning and evening of February, 1793: the difference between the heat of noon and that of the morn and even is from 20 to 30 degrees. The dew requires fires to be lighted in the houses, and warmer clothing to be put on. During the rainy season it is expedient to keep house, and wipe the bod, and change the clothes that have been wetted, and not to dig the earth for a month after the return of dry weather; and every stranger is *seasoned* by a fever. The bay opposite Great Bulama will hold the whole navy of Great Britain; the settlement is in general well supplied with water; the island is beautifully wooded; the soil rich and deep, and, in the middle, high land. Cotton, indigo, rice, and coffee, grow spontaneously on the coast; the sugar-cane is indigenous to many parts of Africa, and might be cultivated here by freemen to greater advantage than in the exhausted West India islands: the sea abounds with fish, and the continent with lions and tigers, the island with wolves, buffaloes, elephants, and deer, and the woods with doves, Guinea fowls, and various beautiful birds. Though "the natives of this part of Africa, like all savages, are entirely under the dominion of their passions," p. 15, no attack need be feared, provided the colonists observe a just and peaceable conduct, as Mr. Beaver experienced, being left with 4 whites, and from 20 to 40 black cultivators. Directions are next given to be observed in the choice and conduct of settlers. We have subjoined

Mr. Beaver's account of the state of the colony, July 24, 1793, with remarks on that given by our good friend *Medicus Londinensis* in p. 3—5 of our present volume *.

"Extract of a Letter from Philip Beaver, Esq. to the Trustees of the Bulam Association, dated Hesperidus, in Bulam, 24th of July, 1793.

"Gentlemen,

"Since my last dispatches by Capt. Moore, of the Nancy, dated the 15th of March, we have been principally employed in taking up the roots of those trees which we had cut down. This we find a very tedious and laborious work. I have made some and am making more inclosures; but my principal employment is in taking up the remaining stumps within them.

"You will see by the plan, N^o 1. that I have built two houses, each 34 feet by 22 (see the map). The one marked (i) is divided into three apartments, and occupied by my gromettas; the other receives the sick. I have built a hen, goat, and calf house.

"With hens and goats I am plentifully stocked; and in a few days I shall have cattle in abundance.

"The space (A) is intended for a farm-yard, or place in which I mean to build a house for the convenience of my bullocks.

"(B) points out the garden in which one of my guns is planted; and those paths, which to you may appear whimsical, are so made, that I may not only keep my servants in proper order, but, at the same time, be able to cover both houses, and flank the left side of the block-house, if ever we should be attacked; which, I can assure you, gentlemen, is at this moment one of the most improbable things in the world; but, on the contrary, would have been very probable, had I not taken the precaution to be ready to receive an enemy in all directions.

"All our garden-seeds that came up last year thrived very well; but, from our cattle breaking the hedge, and by our building afterwards over a great part of the garden, every thing in it was destroyed.

"This season our European seeds, which are not only, at least, three, and probably four years old, but mouldy, could not be expected to produce. I have tried them all; none of them have succeeded; some few I procured from a merchant at Bissao, and they do very well.

* Our truly benevolent correspondent must have been imposed on as to the facts he mentions concerning the island of Bulam. The ship Hankey sailed from that island to the West Indies in November, 1792. We have, in this pamphlet, a letter from Mr. Beaver, of its late date as July 24, 1793, eight months after the sailing of the Hankey, with, as *Medicus Londinensis* asserts, "the miserable remnant" from that "feet of disface and famine," giving an authentic and quite a contrary description of the event of the Bulam expedition. Nor is our correspondent more happy with regard to the fever, which, he says, was imported into the West Indies by the Hansky, from Bulam, and afterwards into Philadelphia; for, Dr. Rush has cleared up all doubts concerning this fever, and finds no ground to believe that it was imported; but arose from the natural effects of the climate, or from the effluvia of putrid coffee, at that time lying on the quays in that city.

"Oranges,

"Oranges, lemons, papaws, malagnette, guavas, ground-nuts, yams, cassada, Guinea corn, and cotton, each of which I have in my garden, thrive to admiration. I have another garden, of near one fourth of an acre, entirely planted with cassada.

"Towards the latter end of the dry season, most of the runs of water near us dried up, some sooner, others later; but the spring from which we have always taken our water since we have lived on shore, though it was never dry, yielded not more water, at its lowest ebb, than would supply 50 men.

"About two miles distance there has, in the driest times, been a run of water sufficient for at least 2000. This also is a convenient place for watering ships. As we had sufficiency of water near us, I have never taken the trouble to search for more; but, though I have never looked for other springs, I am almost sure that there must be many near; to which opinion I am induced by the following circumstance: For the last three months of the dry season, elephants were continually swimming across the river, from the Bafaras to this shore; but I never yet saw one return from this island to the opposite land. I can only account for this by supposing that on this side there must be plenty of water, and on the other side little or none. One of these fleets of elephants, consisting of thirteen, I attacked, and killed two of them. The proboscis is excellent food.

"The rains, which now have been set in between seven and eight days, have been much more violent this than the last season, and have damaged some of our stores. I have therefore been obliged, in order to preserve the rest, to cover our wooden roofs with thatch, which absolute necessity alone could have induced me to do, from a fear of a spark from the cook-room, or from a candle, that may accidentally do us much mischief. I shall take it off again at the commencement of the dry season. Wooden roofs, you may depend upon it, will never keep out rains in this place.

"Being convinced, gentlemen, that I can hold this place against any force which the natives can bring against it, I have long since relinquished the idea of surrounding the block-house with a fort; and, at the same time, I conceive it to be more conducive to the public good to employ the grumettas in clearing the land, than in digging a ditch or erecting a parapet.

"By the list of the colonists you will see, gentlemen, that I have now twenty-three grumettas, five women, and one boy, which is indeed as many as I wish to have with my present European strength; but were there many settlers here, I would augment that number to 100; and I assure you, that I can at all times, if necessary, insure twice that number of black labourers.

"We have 27 hogheads of bread left, 46

barrels of pork, and 33 tierces of beef; the bread is very bad, and the beef and pork are getting so, which has induced me to receive the 10 barrels of pork which the Sierra Leone Company had the goodness to order the captain of their vessel, the Felicity, to deliver me; but which, from the quantity I possessed, I had at first an intention of refusing.

"The goods with which I have hitherto paid my grumettas their wages are now almost expended.

"I have in store about 300lb. of ivory, which I mean to exchange for cloth with the captain of the first trading vessel that may arrive here.

"Thus, gentlemen, I have complied with that part of your letter which requested a particular account of our situation.

"The answering that part which requires a list of our wants, I have only to say, that we have none; and, if I do not see the face of another European for ten years, and my men live, I will hold the place for that period. The island indeed wants nothing but settlers; let them come out, and success is certain.

"Had I one tenth part of the support of the Sierra Leone colony, I would, long before this, have added to our present territories land sufficient to maintain 500,000 people, and at a very little expense; but I have neither goods nor men. The former would have been of no use without the latter. I have therefore been tied down to a few acres of land; and my inactivity has been the effect of necessity and not of inclination.

"Notwithstanding it was my intention to have returned to Europe on the prospect of a war*, not only that I might be within the reach of promotion, but because there is something disgraceful in being out of actual service at such a time, yet, gentlemen, as the colony has not been strengthened, I will not quit it. I will never leave those men who put themselves under my direction. I will never abandon the interest of this colony; and I will never consider my own interest if it tends to lessen the probability of its success; on which probability depends the happiness of millions.

"I therefore, gentlemen, while the exertions of an individual are of consequence, here I will remain; when those exertions will not be missed, I will return; at the same time, I hope you will exert yourselves as much as possible to render my coming home of no consequence, by appointing some person to whom I may give up the charge of the colony.

"The Bafaras often request me to build a house at or near Ghinala; and I have also been requested to settle at Bulola. In short,

* "Mr. Beaver is now first lieutenant on-board the Stately, of 64 guns."

there are so many places where I could build towns, protect them, and insure success to the cultivators, that, if the good people of England knew but one half of the advantages to be derived from colonizing this part of Africa, on an extensive scale, you might command half the money in the kingdom.

"The short stay of the Felicity in this harbour prevents me writing more at large; I shall, therefore, conclude by repeating to you, that we want nothing; that we are in good spirits; and that we are determined to hold the island until you can send out other settlers."

195. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Saint Martin in the Fields, on Wednesday, May 14, 1794, at the Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God Beilby Lord Bishop of London. By George-Henry Glasse, M. A. Rector of Hanwell.*

FROM a masterly portrait, by St. Paul, in his Epistle to Titus, chap. ii. ver. 7, 8, this elegant Preacher enlarges on the importance of the clerical office; which he introduces with an apology to his auditory:

"Without endeavouring to disguise or palliate, without attempting to explain away gospel truths, out of a false and mistaken delicacy, I shall endeavour to submit to this reverend and honoured audience my ideas of the obligations laid upon us, on our engagement in the service of Religion—aware, that, in the fullest sense of the Apostle's words, I speak to them that know the law—conscious, that I am addressing those who, in rank, in years, in wisdom, are far my superiors; and (with somewhat a better apology for my presumption), feeling as he ought to have felt, who discoursed on military subjects in the presence of Hannibal."

After briefly, but with much propriety, delineating the *life* of a preacher, Mr. Glasse proceeds, at more length, to describe what his *doctrine* should be; and adds,

"On this subject we may surely be pardoned for dwelling with more than common earnestness, since we have lived to see the day, when a considerable part of the once Christian world has renounced all dependence on a Saviour, and, virtually, on a God. Reason has there its temples, its priests, and its sacrifices—bloody sacrifices, and ferocious priests!" "When our hearts sicken over recitals of massacre and murder—when we shudder at the narratives of their ingenious cruelty, and their expeditious systems of destruction—we cannot but reverse the famous exclamation of old, and cry out, with just sentiments of indignation, "Behold, how these infidels *ΑΒΗΟΚ* one another!"

Hence occasion is taken to apply the subject of the discourse:

"That there are, even in this country, busy, restless, malicious adversaries; that they have long been secretly meditating our destruction, and that, of late years, they have attempted it in a more avowed and decisive manner, is a truth, which we must be blind indeed not to acknowledge. The spirit, which at all times *lurketh* in the children of disobedience, and which hath ever moulded them to his purpose since the first-born Cain shed the blood of an innocent martyr, hath, in these latter days, walked abroad with a degree of triumphant elevation. Fatally successful elsewhere, his emissaries attempted to give effect to their stratagems here. "They who have turned the world upside down came hither also." Our ecclesiastical and civil establishment was the object of their avowed hostility. Could they but have accomplished the overthrow of either part of our system, they doubted not that the downfall of its associate would speedily follow. Therefore did they encourage themselves in mischief—therefore did they proclaim inveterate war against Loyalty and Religion, and set up their banners for tokens. Fain would they have planted their *βόλισμα της ζημώσεως*—their abomination that maketh desolate—amidst the ruins of thrones and altars: that tree, whose fruit is in to profanation, and the end thereof everlasting death; that tree, near which (like the sabled poison-shrub of the Eastern world) all vegetation languishes and dies; which creates a desert around its noxious trunk, and rejoices in horror and devastation. And, were the stately pines, the glory of Lebanon, and all the trees of the forest, to be abandoned for *this*? Were they to fall, prostrate and overthrown, before it? Above the rest, was this SACRED OAK, which, for so long a period, had braved the violence of winds and storms, was this to be rooted up, though the hills are covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof are like the goodly cedars?"

"Such was the mischief we had to apprehend, though they, who best knew the extent of it, affect to speak most contemptuously of our apprehensions. Even now would the meditated evil take place, did not Divine Providence watch over us for our good, and, by awakening us to a sense of our danger, disappoint the purpose of our adversaries."

The proper means of resistance by the ministers of Christ is next pointed out; and a picture drawn of "a preacher of the Gospel who considers himself as one sent, not to feed, but to devour the flock." We hope such characters are

* Matthew xxiv. 15.

rare; and turn with infinitely more satisfaction to the well-grounded hope,

“That an almost infinite majority of the Clergy are faithful and diligent servants of their blessed Master—that zeal, learning, piety, and those graces which best become the Christian character, do flourish and abound among them—that they exhibit a pattern of good works in their lives—that they are uncorrupt, grave, sincere, and orthodox, in their doctrines. By these, under the patronage of a Sovereign whom the Church of England glories in acknowledging as its head, and with the co operation of many illustrious characters among the Laity, the torrent of infidelity, vice, and licentiousness, which would have deluged our country, has hitherto been not unsuccessfully stemmed—the poisoned darts of the enemy have fallen harmless and ineffectual to the ground—the storm has been averted which loured around us, and which fell, in all its fury, upon others! We have seen the rage of the oppressor let loose upon mankind—we have seen the judgement beginning at the house of God. At the commencement of those events which now astonish the world, it was the privilege of one luminous mind to trace the infant monster to its horrible maturity. During the progress, and in the consummation, of those events, we have all obtained conviction. If here the arm of the destroying angel has been arrested—if here the temple, the altar, and the ministers of God, are rescued from profanation, let us not be lulled into morbid and lethargic repose—still lets let us ascribe to merit what is due only to mercy. Alas! were the faithful pastor, who have fallen under the daggers of assassination, sinners above all the servants of Christ? Far otherwise. As gold in the furnace have they been tried, and received as a burnt-offering. However we may differ from them on some important doctrinal points, we must be lost to a sense of all that is great and glorious, if we do not applaud their heroic constancy, their unconquerable zeal, and that hope, full of immortality, which surmounted the fear of dissolution. Faithful confessors, intrepid martyrs, they rejoiced in following the steps of their Redeemer—and their Church, solitary, and a widow, is more venerable, more lovely amidst its tears, than in all the pride and pageantry of bridal magnificence!”

196. *A Letter addressed to the Hon. and Rev. Bromley Cadogan, on the Subject of his Two Sermons, preached at St. Giles's, Reading, and St. Luke's, Chelsea, and published in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Reading, &c. intitled, "Liberty and Equality."*

WHEN we reviewed these sermons (vol. LXIII. p. 247), we little imagined any one would think them worth serious animadversion, or that such animadver-

sion would have any effect on the preacher.

197. *English Antology. 3 Vols.*

Dodley we know, and *Pearce* we know; but who art thou, that, thus garbling the major poets of Great Britain by wholesale, from Chaucer to the present day, pretendest to give to such a collection the name applied to the prettiest collection of songs and sonnets published by a neighbouring nation, and better imitated in the *Selected Collection of English Songs*, published in 1783—if we rightly ween—by the same editor?

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We wish it in general to be understood that we cannot possibly notice every letter that we receive; but that those which are passed over *sub silentio* are considered as INTENDED for insertion whenever opportunity offers; and that there is very little danger of a letter having miscarried by the post. Many, however, which are wholly useless, are regularly returned to the Post-office; and others destroyed; of such we cannot give any account. Nor, in general, can we answer for the RETURN of any letter, and particularly POSTER, of beyond three months date.

We have received AMICUS' letter, and are sorry we cannot see the subject of it in the same alarming or mischievous light as he does. The same objection, perhaps, lies to every other *termination of life*. We shall, however, endeavour to be as guarded as possible in our expressions when such events occur.

BIOGRAPHICUS requests, from any of our Correspondents, the Epitaph, at Walcot church, Bath, on Rev. George Burton, 1791.

E. DOUBTFUL asks, whether, as a duty, it is incumbent on a married man, dependant on his own industry and care for the support of himself and family, to maintain a sister less diligent and more improvident than himself?

H. W. of Bath is informed that the idea of REPRINTING is given up.

AN ADULT, LITERALLY UNGRAMMARED, is referred to Mr. ROBERTSON'S excellent "Essay on Punctuation;" which any Bookseller can easily obtain for him.

We knew not the Publisher of the Poem N. E. enquires after.

E. E. has precluded our printing his Sonnet, by sending it first to a news-seller.

The length of M. M. on DUELING prevents our inserting it.

PRO LEGE, REGE, & POPULO, in our next; with Mr. SHAW'S farther Report of Progress; S. P.; CALEDONIENSIS; AN ENEMY TO ALL AMBIGUITY; "Thoughts on Copper Money;" ANTIQUARIOLUS; &c. &c.

ODE TO MY BELOVED DAUGHTER,
(Written on her Birth-Day, Oct. 18, 1794.)
BY MRS. ROBINSON.

'TIS not an April day,
Nor rosy Summer's burning hour,
Nor Ev'ning's sinking ray,
That gilds rich Autumn's yellow bow'r,
Alone, that fades away!
Life, is a variegated, tedious span,
A sad and toilsome road; the weary Trav'ler,
Man!

'Tis not the bafe alone
That wander through a desert drear,
Where Sorrow's plaintive tone
Calls Echo from her cell to hear
The soul-subduing moan;
In haunts, where Virtue lives ret'r'd, we see
The agonizing wounds of hopeless Misery!

'Tis not in titles vain,
Or yet in costly trappings rare,
Or Courts where Monarchs reign,
Or Sceptre, Crown, or regal Chair,
To quell the thro' of pain;
The balmy hour of rest alone, we find,
Springs from that sacred source, Integrity of
Mind!

Pow'r cannot give us health,
Or lengthen out our breathing day!
Nor all the stores of wealth
The sting of conscience chase away!
Time seals each charm by stealth,
And spite of all, that wisdom can devise,
Still to the vale of Death our dreary pathway
lies!

Mark how the Seasons go!
SPRING passes by, in liveliest green,
Then SUMMER's trappings glow,
Then AUTUMN's tawny vest is seen;
Then WINTER's lock of snow!
With true Philosophy, each change explore,
Reid NATURE's page divine! and mock
the Pedant's lo'e.

Life's race prepar'd to run,
We wake to Youth's exulting glee;
Alas, how soon 'tis done!
We fall, like blossoms from the tree,
Yet ripe, by REASON's sun;
The cherish'd fruit in WINTER's gloom
shall be
An earnest bright and fair—of Immortality!

Sweet comfort of my days,
While yet in Youth's ecstatic prime;
Illum'd by VIRTUE's rays,
Thy hand shall snatch from passing
Time

A wreath, that ne'er decays!
That when cold age shall shrink from world-
ly cares, (silver hairs!)
A Crown of conscious Peace may deck thy

We are but busy Ants:
We toil thro' SUMMER's vivid glow
To hoard for WINTER's wants;

Our brightest prospects fraught with woe,
And thorny all our haunts!
Then let it be the Child of WISDOM's plan,
To make his little hour as chearful as he can!

The KING we adore
Bids all the face of Nature smile!
The wisest can no more
Than view it, and reverse the while!
Then let us not explore
Things hidden in the mysteries of Fate;
Man should rely on Heav'n, nor murmur at
his state!

Thou art more dear to me,
Than sight, or sense, or vital air!
For every day I see,
Presents thee with the morn, more fair!
Rich pearl, in Life's rude Sea!
Oh! may thy mental graces still impart
The balm that sooths to rest a MOTHER's
trembling heart!

Still may revolving years
Expand the virtues of thy mind!
And may AFFLICTION's tears
Thy peaceful pillow never find;
Nor fruitless hopes—nor fears,
May no keen pang thy halcyon bow'r in-
vade,
But ev'ry thought be bliss, till thy last hour
MARY ROBINSON.

LINCS to the REV. I. WHITEHOUSE,
(Author of Odes Moral and Descriptive,)
BY MRS. ROBINSON.

IN this dread ERA, when the Muses' train
Shrink from the horrors of th' embattled
plain;
When all that Grecian elegance could boast
Midst the loud thunders of the scene is lost;
As one vast flame, with force electric hurl'd,
Grasps the rous'd legions of th' enlighten'd
world;
The Bard, neglected, droops upon his lyre,
And all the trills of POESY expire;
Save where the melting melody of verse
Steals, in slow murmurs, round the Soldier's
heart,
While, o'er the rugged sod that shields his
Soul, PITY chants the consecrated lay!
For, ah! no more can FANCY's livelier art
Light the dim eye, or animate the heart;
Can all the tones that Harmony e'er knew
The sigh suppress,—the gushing tear subdue;
No charm she owns the bleeding breast to bind,
The breast,—that palpates—for HUMAN-
KIND.

Thus did Reflection o'er each wounded sense
Pour the strong tides of Reason's eloquence;
As 'midst the scene of desolating woe,
She mark'd, aghast! the purple torrents flow;
Man against Man oppos'd! with furious rage
To blur with kindred gore Life's little stage;
While high above the thickening legions stood
Dark-brow'd REVENGE! bath'd in a NA-
TION'S blood!

'Twas

'Twas then persuasive **FRIENDSHIP'S*** soothing power

Bade Fancy greet thee in thy classic bower!
There, from the thorny maze of ills retir'd,
I found the Muse, and all the Muse admir'd;
Fair wreaths of amaranth, a boundless store!
Truth's golden page, and Wisdom's treasure'd
lore!

Description's pencil dipp'd in rainbow dyes;
And Genius, first-born off-spring of the skies!
The **HARP** inspir'd! the ever-varying song,
Correct, though wild! and elegant, though
strong!
There Albion's **MUSE**, in Grecian beauty
At once could awe, and vivify the breast,
In mingling cadence tune the yielding wire,
'To sooth, instruct, to soften, or inspire!

First, the **ENTHUSIAST'S**¹ energy she prov'd
As o'er the chords her glowing fingers mov'd!
The witching wildness thro' each fibre stole,
And seiz'd on all the faculties of Soul!
Then force **AMBITION**² smote the thun-
dering string,
In strains, that bade the azure concave ring!
The deaf'ning crash awoke the nations round,
And Millions trembled at the mighty found!

Next, o'er the wood'ring throng impetuous
WAR,³ car!

The **LORD** of **SLAUGHTER**, roll'd his brazen
A flaming brand the red-eyed Monster held,
And wav'd it high in air, and madly yell'd!
While **HORROR**⁴, bath'd in agonizing dew,
Before his rattling wheels distracted flew!
Down his gaunt breast fast stream'd the
scalding tear,

And now he groan'd aloud! now shrunk with
His humid front was crown'd with bristling
hair,

His glance was frenzy! and his voice—de-
Then follow'd **BEAUTY**⁵; in whose beam-
ing eye

Sat fainted **TRUTH**⁶, coeval with the sky!
Her song dispens'd extatic pleasure round,
The soft lyre throbbing to the dulcet sound!
Then elfin-tribes in mazy groups advanc'd,
Flaunted their gaudy trim, and nimbly danc'd;
Tun'd their shrill voices to the tinkling string,
Or lit, with glow-worm's eyes, the grassy
rune;

With wanton **GLEE** their moonlight gambols
And dealt the witching spell,—where mortals
slept!

Such is the power of **PANCY**! such the skill
That forms her varying shadows to the will!
To crown her altar, which old Time has
chose

Where silver **CAM**, in silent grandeur, flows;

* Mr. Whitehouse's beautiful Odes were conveyed to Mrs. Robinson through the hands of a friend.

† The figures 1 2 3 4 5 6 refer to the subjects of the Odes.

And many a turret, many a lofty spire,
Marks where Pindaric **ORAY** attun'd his lyre!
Still shall enamour'd **GENIUS** haunt the shrine,
The **MUSES** triumph! and their smiles be
THINE!

Yet, think not, Bard inspir'd! that, o'er the
wreath,

(breathe!
Thy hand has form'd, no poison'd blast shall
Tho' blossoms fair, in mingling colours vie,
Bright, but not transient, as the rainbow's dye!
ENVY will penetrate thy halcyon bow'r,
And crush, with hurried step, each rising
flower;

Or tasteless Rage, with voice infuriate, wild,
Bid Malice triumph where the Muses smil'd.

For oft, where high the Tree of Genius
springs,

(wings;
The pale Fiend hovers, with her **mid**ow
Shades the rich foliage from the soft'ring ray,
And marks each leaf for premature decay;
Dims the warm glow that decorates the fruit,
And strikes her light'ning glances to the root;
Strips the rent fragments of each latent bloom,
Nor leaves one branch, to deck the **POET'S**
tomb!

Such is the fate of **GENIUS**! yet when Art,
So sweet as thine, can elevate the heart;

Though Envy's eye, or Hate's remorseless
rage,

May strive to dim the philosophic page;
Though war's hot breath may blast the
wreath of Fame,

Immortal **TIME** shall consecrate thy **NAME**.

DETUR OPTIMO.

FIRM Friend of Virtue, Freedom, and
the State,

Pillar of ornament, and fair support
To that time honour'd House from
whence thou'rt sprang;

Thou know'st how erst with arch'd crest elate,
And trophy'd wreaths the gazer's eye that
court,

And sculptur'd deeds whereof the wide
Rose the proud * structure to that virtuous
man,

Who wept for "one day lost" in life's con-
tracted span,

And how, in later times and baser days,
In this our realm, when Vice o'erflow'd
the land,

And pension'd Charles endur'd a foreign
[yoke;
When Heaven, no more contending with our
ways,

Sent the destroyer arm'd at either hand,
And fire, and pestilence, his errand spoke,
There where the direful conflagration ceas'd

A grateful Pile † arose to heaven's high wrath
appeas'd.

* The Arch of Titus, the remains of which still form a considerable object among the ruins of Rome.

† The monumental pillar in London.

So in these days, when all but Hope is lost,
When worse than fire and pestilence invade,
And her own children forge the parent's
chain;

A Fane shall rise, with emblems fit emboss,
To him who first corruption's deluge stay'd,
And pass'd in Freedom's cause "no day
"in vain:"

To Three *, illustrious W——ll, ev'n to thee,
Shall rise—to Thee—and those who dare like
thee be free.

The grow'ling crowd may brawl and din below,
And Tyranny, proeumbent, wriths and
heave,

And Envy rankle at the printless base;
But nor the din nor brawl can reach its brow,
Nor Tyranny her writhing folds relieve,
Nor Envy's tooth the faultless shaft deface;
While its tall front, uncan'd of vulgar eyes,
Of vulgar tongues unmov'd, "holds commerce
"with the skies."

Mr URBAN, Nov. 4.

THIS elegant Sonnet, printed in black
letter, with ornaments of moon, stars,
&c. may excite the curiosity of your readers
to find out who the lady, and perhaps who
the author, were.

IN LAUDEM ILLUSTRISSIMÆ
ET DULCISSIMÆ DOMINÆ
RACHEL SHAW,

DULCIORIS CYNTHIA AUT BIANA
CÆLI ET TERRÆ ORNAMENTUM.

ALL Nature blooms when you appear,
The fields their richest liv'ries wear;
Oak, elms, and pines, blest with your view,
Shoot out fresh greens and bud anew.

The varying seasons you supply,
And when you're gone they fade and die.

Sweet Philomel, in mournful strains,
To you appeals, to you complains.
The tow'ring lark, on rising wing,
Warbles to you, your praise does sing,
He cuts the yielding air, and flies
To heaven, to type your future joys.

The purple violet, the damask rose,
Each to delight your senses blows;
The lilies ope, as you appear,
And all the beauties of the year
Diffuse their odours at your feet,
Who give to every flower its sweet.

For flow'rs and women are near allied,
Both Nature's glory and her pride;
Of ev'ry fragrant sweet possess,
They bloom but for the fair-one's breast;
And, by the swelling bosom borne,
Each other mutually adorn.

When Time your beauty shall deface,
And only with its ruins grace,
Those ruins shall be brighter far,
Than hesper or the morning star,
Tho' thro' the beauties of the land you run,
They like the gloomy stars appear in presence
of the Sun.

TWO SONNETS. BY EYLESIRWIN, ESQ.
I. TO CAMOENS' GROTTO AT MACAO, ON
THE COAST OF CHINA, MAY, 13, 1793.

HIGH-favor'd grot! that on the jutting
verge

Of old Carthay, in shades sequester'd
plac'd, (grac'd,

Saw, with the poet's form, thy pavement
Studios, his lyre to epic heights to urge.

This be thy fame—not that the wreath, which
age (hands;

Weaves for thy region*, with mysterious
Nor yet th' achievements of the daring
hands †,

Whose glory blaz'd, unrival'd, on this stage:

Veil'd is her pride! their sun is set in shame!
But oft the pilgrim to this cell shall stray,

Still find the Poet living in his lay,
While taste and genius glow at CAMOENS'
name:

Still, with thy vot'ry, strew the fill with
flowers, (their powers)

Their lot far happier own, but ah! less blest

II. TO MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH,
ON HER VARIOUS WORKS.

WRITTEN AT CANTON, NOV. 7, 1793.

CREATIVE mind! who, from inven-
tion's store, (day;

Draw'st forth thy treasures to the dazzled
As Phoebus' pow'r invades the realms of Ore,

And gems and metals own his vivid ray;
The vagrant Muse, who, whilom, touch'd
her lyre

On Tygris' banks, or Petra's sterile way,
Gave Afric's headland to the sounding wire,

And late to sportive measures woke Car-
thay, (stray

Demands, while tempted in thy track to
Untravel'd, whence of vary'd life thy lore?

Thy novel pictures, and thy moral fire?
Whence fages grow enlighten'd, as they pore?

Demands—and, anxious for one lasting lay,
To Nature and to SMITH appropriate
praise would pay!

S O N N E T.

OFT on the white cliff have I pensive
stray'd,

To woo composure to my aching breast:
Oft the calm bosom of the main survey'd,

Haply to soothe the cank'ring care to rest,
Which nicks my inward peace: alas! in vain;

I find no respite, no escape from pain,
But still my onward journey as I go

Thro' different climes, to seek the stranger
peace,

The long-lost visitant again to know,
To chace th' intruding spectre, and release

My captive heart from love; lo, memory gives
Each once-lov'd charm again, each feature
lives, (flow

And the fond wayward thought compels to
The silent tear of unavailing woe.

CLERICUS.

* See a late publication of Political Papers.

SONNET.—*To a YOUNG LADY, on her charitable Visits to Poverty in Affliction.*

HOW kind, when Youth and Beauty
 condescend
 To seek the drear abodes of Pain and Woel
 To tell the wr'tched, yet they have a Friend,
 And teach the fainting heart with hope to
 glow !

When Pity's heart drops tremble in thine eyes,
 As soft thou pour'st Compassion's lenient
 balm,

And warm to Heav'n thy heart's petitions rise,
 I soothe their suff'rings to a holy calm.

Ah! who, that would not mingle tears with
 thine, (warms !

Sweet Nymph, whose breast heroic virtue
 Angels still aid thee in the work divine,
 And happy thou beneath their guardian
 arms.

Approv'd, with thee thy pious deeds shall
 rise, beyond the skies.

And bloom through endless years in realms

Then shall the Muse her choicest wreaths
 prepare, (as

To grace your lovely brows:—her sweetest
 Shall flow, in honour of the worthy Fair,
 Whose mild Benevolence demands her praise,

But sweeter strains for thee shall daily flow,
 And lays more grateful than the Muse can
 give,— (thou,

The widow's blessings all your paths shall
 And orphans' praises make thee nobly live.

If e'er ambition heav'd thy snowy breast,
 To breathe the wish—"you might dis-
 tinguish'd thine!"

Remember this, "to bless is to be blest;"
 And CHARITY shall make you all divine.

This shall insure you charms beyond the
 tomb,

Immortal honours, and a fadeless bloom.

Addsbury, Nov. 1. T. WOOLSTON.

SONNET TO SILENCE.

THINE is the hour! when o'er you
 heaving height [link

The West clouds, saffron-tinctur'd, fading,
 Spent day with eve. Then, where some
 ruddy brink [vite,—

Curving, the channel's guide, my steps in-
 I mark thy hush advance, with dubious light,
 Whilst on the breeze all want murmurs sink,
 And from my view refractive sun-beams
 shrink;—

And hills and vales, lost in thy realms of Night.

Ah! were it mine, sweet Banishment! from
 thine

By Pleasur'd, thro' Folly's pageant sphere,
 Whole tumult din, oft, tedious, strikes mine
 ear;—

Ever, before with thee, to seek repose!

But Fate forbids:—I turn, nor longer find
 Solace, to soothe my pensive habitude of
 mind!

J. H.

Conduit-street.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG
 GENTLEMAN, WHO CAUGHT A FEVER
 AT GOSPORT IN THE DISCHARGE OF
 HIS MEDICAL DUTY.

*His saltem accumulæ donis, et fungar inani
 Munere.*

WHILE those bold victims, who for
 Britain's weal

Brav'd the rais'd gun, or met the pointed steel,
 To foreign graves in martial po. are born,
 Their friends lament them, and a nation
 mourn;

Amid the public grief, with sharper ill's,
 H*****, thy fate my aching bosom fills,
 Thy fate, which, though not on th' embattled
 plain,

Fame blazon'd forth among the heroes slain.
 Those, who were wout thy timely aid to
 reap, [weep;

What that aid hasten'd will not blash to
 Nor shall, what was in its fair service spent,
 An honest life thy country not lament.

No, much-lov'd youth, far diff'rent, dif-
 f'rent far

From the dire deeds and fatal seats of war
 Was thy employ—with willing nature bound,
 It made thee heal, not give, the bloody wound,
 With tender hand the dang'rous mischief
 taught (wrought,

To tend and cure, which fiercer hands had
 Aid sick'ning nature by the rules of art.

And a fresh life through all the frame impart,
 Taught thee the herbs to mix, the balm to
 pour, (fore,

Pierce the blue vein, or probe the u'cerous
 To join the fracture, or with dextrous skill
 By amputation stop the spreading ill.

There are, who best can tell, whose lives re-
 stor'd (word;

Proclaim thy power o'er the murder'd
 There are, who now inhale the breezy air,
 That bless thy hand, and thank thy tender
 care,

Soldiers and sailors, that receiv'd the blow
 Dealt by the rage, which fires our Gallic foe,
 The wife, through thee who now a husband
 greets, (meets.

The son, through thee who new a father
 Yet what avails it, to have thus display'd
 'The blest effects of scientific aid?

That aid, which rescued hundreds from the
 grave, (save.

When needed most, thyself, ah! could not
 Yet not thy science, H*****, not thy
 hand,

Which scatter'd wonders o'er a weeping land,
 Not skill, which eas'd the sick, the maim'd,
 the lame, (thy fame,

Which serv'd thy country, and which rais'd
 Now claims my humble verse—the troubled
 Muse

To grander virtues pays her plaintive dues,
 To gentle manners, and a well-fraught mind,
 A cheerful nature, and a will resign'd,
 A heart, in which domestic glories thone,
 The tender brother, and the grateful son,

Whose

Whole gen'rous love through all relations ran,
 And without bounds embrac'd collective man.
 If such the worth, which in thy early age
 Adorn'd the Christian, and proclaim'd the
 sage, (gloom
 How hard the fate! that with relentless
 With'rd its sweet, and crop't its rising bloom,
 Which snatch'd thee sudden, ere the rapid
 mail
 Could to thy home thy ater'd health detail!
 No anxious friend to watch thy dying throes,
 Shut thy cold eyes, or stiffning limbs com-
 pose,
 To pay the last respect, and o'er thy bier
 In sacred sorrow pour the pious tear!

Farewell then, gentle shade! for I must
 spare
 The throbbing pangs a mother, sister, share.
 Spare them the anguish of a longer strain,
 They live to know, to weep thy loss in vain!
 Farewell! and if from thy bright seat above
 Thou mark'st the actions which attest our
 love,
 Accept this humble gift of ruthless grief,
 A gift, that yields my heart a short relief;
 Accept propitious this imperfect lay,
 The last sad tribute, which a friend can pay,

A RELATIVE.

MR. URBAN, OZ. 18.

THE following lines were written by
 the late ingenious Mr. Shenstone, tho'
 not inserted in his Works.

Yours, &c. A II.

INSCRIPTION FOR A MEDICAL FOUNTAIN
 AT THE LEASOWES.

THOU sacred Nymph! whose pious care
 Fours from thine urn this min'ral rill,
 Whose healing draughts, like crystal fair,
 In pleasing murmurs here distill,

Who guid'st the stream, and joy'st to dwell
 Where murmurs soft with use agree;
 May Phœbus haunt this hallow'd well,
 And all his sisters learn of thee! W. S.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XVI.

IN journeys nothing so befits a man
 As gentle pace upon a double horse,
 "While fair and conjugal discourse as sugar
 "Makes the hard way sweet and delectable."
 But, when the huntsman's horn blows in our
 ears,

Then imitate the action of the racer;
 Stiffen these news, sum on up the courage,
 Defend the brains with a hard-favor'd cap,
 In scarlet's bright array throw off from
 cover;

Let the new boot fit tightly on the calf,
 Like the smooth wax: then dash thro' thick
 and thin

O'er fearful leaps; nor reck confounded falls,
 Now swill'd with floods, now drench'd with
 soaking rains,

Set fast the teeth, and stretch the nostrils
 wide;
 Hold hard the breath, and stick in both the
 spurs [nobles,
 Up to the rowel head!—On, on, you
 Whose blood's deriv'd from fathers of scull-
 proof!

Fathers, that like so many frantic Nimrods,
 Have in these parts from morn 'till eve
 knock'd up

Horse after horse, for lack of argument!
 Dishonor not your pedigree; attest [you,
 That those, whom you call'd fathers, tutor'd
 So tutor you your sons, grooms, whippers-in,
 And teach them how to leap! And, you
 good yeomen, [foxes,

While freedom's in the land, preserve the
 Tho' we cut up the pastures: so we'll swear
 That you are worthy of your rack-rent
 farms:

For there is none of you so mean and base,
 To mind the damage that we do your corn.
 I see you stand like jockeys in your stirrups,
 Straining upon the state; the game's in view,
 Follow our spirit, and upon the chase
 Cry—Talleho! England! and Fox-hunting!

HEN. V. iii. 1.

THE grey-ey'd eve brings on the smiling
 night, (lamps of light;
 Chequering the streets and squares with
 And modern Fashion ne'er from table reels,
 But drives to crowded routs his chariot
 wheels.

Now ere the sun advance his glaring eye,
 The day't intrude, and night's dear joys to spy,
 I must fill up what hours my luck awards
 With rattling dice, and precious spotted cards.
 The night, that plodding business doth en-
 tomb,

Calls up enchanting revels in its room;
 And at the call gamblers of divers kind
 For plunder meet, in desp'rate league com-
 bin'd; [cheat,

None but know some, most, every trick, to
 In all the frauds of villany complece.

O mickle is the powerful chance that lies
 In Ace, King, Queen, and their three qualities:
 No game so low, that on the cards is play'd,
 But on the cards the greatest bets are laid;
 Nor ought so high, but strain'd from its fair
 use,

Revolts from pastime, leading on abuse;
 Shuffling can turn up Pam if well ap'ol,
 And Pam by flush is sometimes dignified.
 Within the stately rooms of you first floor
 Hazard hath resilience, and Faro power.
 Winning at this; with ducats fills the purse,
 Ill luck at that, refunds at ev'ry curse.

Two such opposed foes in mortals meet,
 As well as cards,—fair dealing—and deceit—
 And where the worse doth suggest the plan,
 Full-soon with pinto! death does up that man.

ROMEO. ii. 2

MASTER SHALLOW.

I

ODES.

O D E,

On the glorious VICTORY of the BRITISH
FLEET, under the Command of EARL HOWE,
on the FIRST of JUNE, 1794:

BY ROBERT STRONG, JUN.

I.

REJOICE, rejoice!—the battle's done:
Britannia crowns her favourite Son.
No more the *Gallie* ensign flies,
Deep humbled are our enemies,
Our hardy tars return on shore,
Triumphant, as in days of yore.

Chorus.

With cheerful hearts let Britons sing,
Long live *Britannia*; and *God* save the King!

II.

Their shatter'd fleet steers home again;
We're still the rulers of the main.
The gallant *Howe* sel. pity glow,
And sav'd a helpless, sinking foe:
For mercy sways a *Briton's* arm.
And weakness—shields a foe from harm.

Chorus.

Sure, then, each grateful heart must sing,
Long live *Britannia*; and *God* save the King!

III.

Lo! where the *Royal Charlotte* sails,
While *Fortune* breathes propitious gales:
Huzza! huzza! the shores rebound;
Pair *Britain's* cliffs repeat the sound!
A widow'd land, o'er yonder main,
May mourn her captives, and her slain.

Chorus.

'Tis ours,—with grateful hearts, to sing,
Long live *Britannia*; and *God* save the King!

IV.

Our youthful warriors glad return,
And *Amareby* hath cause to mourn,
True *Liberty*, with modest smile,
Look on the tenants of her isle:
And *Britain's* virgins—tho' they weep
For sweethearts slumbering in the deep—

Chorus.

With extacy reviv'd, shall sing,
Long live *Britannia*; and *God* save the King!

V.

But, ah, ye *Britons*, still sincere,
Shed, kindly shed a brother's tear!
Peace to the shade, of every crew,
That fell, like gallant *Mountague*.
Protect each orphan girl and boy,
And bid each widow weep for joy.

Chorus.

Then Gratitude shall rouse to sing,
Long live *Britannia*; and *God* save the King!

Leitb. Oe. 12, 1794.

MENSÆ INSCRIPTUM,

(Imitated from the Latin.)

HARMLESS mirth, and harmless wit,
Still are welcome to my board,
When with cheerful friends I sit,
Greater I than any lord.

But whoe'er with impious tongue
Shall an absent friend defame,
He shall reap th' intended wrong,
Going empty as he came.

CARMEN OL. GOLDSMITH, M. B.

LATINE REDDITUM.

(Continued from p. 942.)

ET genere illustris pater, et ditissimus
" agri

" Noster erat, claris imperiisque potens;
" Nec tamen huic, præter miseram quam
" cernis, ELISAM,

" Ulla senectutis spes, columenve fuit.

" Tempore quo primum jucunda ætate erat
" ætas,

" Certatum innumeri in te potiere proci—
" Scilicet et formam laudare, animumque pa-
" rati,

" Et sentire novas, vel simulare, faces.

" Assidue juvenes soliti contendere donis—
" Conque tux dotes, quodque placeret, erat

" Illi nobilitas—gemmarum huic copia, et
" auri—

" Ingenua EURYALO' mens, tacitusque

" Vestitu simplex, at simplice veste decorus,
" Nec pallens opibus, nec ditone, fuit—

" Huic sincerus amor, vera et constantia,
" dotes—

" O quanti pretii munera, ELISA, tibi!

" Vere novo puri labuntur ab æthere toris,
" Pura in odorato palmitæ gemma nitet.

" Euryali at casto splendebat pectore virtus
" Purior, et prisco tempore digna fides.

" Præcis mane novo micat, ecce! argenteus
" humor; (nitet—

" Mox perit—in tenero palmitæ gemma
" At periturus honos, perituraque gratia

" utrique—

" Haud secus inconstans instabilisque fui.

" Importuna diu juvenem mentita tenebam,
" Angens fraude mali, saxmæisque dotis,

" Dumque meum tetigit pectus constantia
" amantis,

" Materiem sævo præbuit ipsa joco.

" O animi levitas! o dira superbia! fugit
" Infertunato victus amore puer—

" Et procul in sylvis, atque in desertis locorum
" Tristitia languens et moribundus abit.

H. G. B.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*MEMORANDUM LINES containing the Names
of the HUMAN BONES.

OCCIPITIS, Frontis, Parietalia, Tem-
porum Malæ,
Ethmoides, Unguis, Sphæroides, Palati, Nasi,
Maleolus, Incus, Stapesque, Orbicularis,
Dentes molares, omnia, incisoresque,
Hyoides, Vomer, Maxillaria, Mandibulum
que, numque,
Vertebrae, Sacrum, Coccygisque, Costæ, Ster-
Scapula, Clavicula, Humerique, Radius, Ulna,
Carpi, Metatarsi, Digitorum, Sesamoides,
Innomiatum, Femoris, Fibula, Tibiaque
patellæ,

Tarsi, Metatarsi, Digitorum, Sesamoides.

A. Z.

PRO-

Feb. **A**FTER the report of the Committee of Alienation, the Convention decreed, that the buildings and dependencies of the *ci-devant* Convent of Val-de-Grace shall be converted into a Military Hospital, to serve as a refuge to the children of the country, and to lodge those indigent females who may have occasion to lie-in: those mothers who shall have been delivered, and recovered perfectly, shall be at liberty to remain as wet-nurses, and shall be supported. The buildings belonging to the *ci-devant* Foundling Hospital, were decreed to be sold for the benefit of the Republic.

March 1. A member presented the project of a decree for the destruction of wolves, foxes, and badger-, which contributed much, by their ravages, to the scarcity of provisions.

La Croix interrupted the Speaker: "We have," said he, "to combat the leopard of England, the eagle of Austria, and the monkey of Savoy; why then should we trouble ourselves about foxes and wolves? I propose that this be referred to the Committee of Agriculture."

Fayan.—I am inclined to think, that the member, who made the motion, spoke in a figurative sense; and that, by the foxes, the wolves, and the badgers, he meant to point out the various descriptions of aristocrats that we have to guard against. In truth, we may find, among the aristocrats, wolves, foxes, and badgers. The wolves are those enemies of the people, whose mouths are ever open to devour: the foxes are those cunning sharpers, who slip into the markets, to get hold of the poultry, and to prevent each poor fawn cullottes from having a fowl for his pot, and who are practised in all the fox's artifices; and, lastly, the badgers are those timid aristocrats, who fear discovery, and dread day-light, and therefore only venture out of their hiding-places, during the night. He concluded, by giving his opinion, that these noxious animals should be incessantly pursued, and hunted down; and that no quarter should be given to the enemies of the Republic, till they were all exterminated, and then abundance would speedily revive.

The Section of the Corn-market seated in the Hall; they presented six Republican horsemen, armed and equipped, together with a great number of vessels, full of saltpetre. The Assembly applauded the civism of this Section, invited them to the sitting and decreed honourable mention of their offerings.

Decree concerning the Creditors of the English, of the Spaniards, and of Persons condemned or banished.

Merlin de Douai brought up the following plan of decree, which the Convention adopted. The National Convention, after having read the report of their Committees of Legislation, of Domains, and Alienation,

decrees as follows:—1st. The lists of names, which, according to the law of twenty-six Frimaire, was to be made of all persons whose property has been or shall be confiscated to the profit of the Republic, shall be sent and proclaimed in the same manner as the general list of emigrants, and shall, besides, be posted up in the chief towns of each district only; in consequence, there shall only be ten thousand impressions of each list. 2. In the decade following the publication of the present law, there shall be made out particular lists of the English, the Spaniards, and all the subjects of the other foreign powers at war with France, who have any property in France, whether consisting of moveables or immovables, or of credit. These lists shall be made out by the respective Municipalities, within whose precincts they possess any property or credit. 3. These lists shall, within the following decade, be sent by the national agents of the Communes to the administration of the district, who shall verify them, and shall add, if there be occasion, a general state, which the National Agent shall address, within the third decade, to the administration of department, and to the administration of domains. 4. Moreover, the National Agents of the districts shall be bound to send every month to the administration of their departments, and to the administrator of the national domains, and the national administration of registers, all new information they may have procured concerning the property and the credit of each of the individuals comprised in the 2d article. 5. The administrator of the National Domains shall comprise these lists, and these informations in the tables mentioned in the first article of the present law, and in the states whose format on is ordered by the tenth article of the law of the 26th Frimaire. 6. The creditors of the Emigrants shall henceforward, have only one declaration and one deposit of titles to make. They shall make them at the Secretaries office of the district where their debtors last resided, indicated by the general list, made in conformity to the 2d article of the law of the 27th of Brumaire. 7. The creditors of banished persons, of imprisoned priests, of Englishmen, of Spaniards, and the subjects of other Powers, at war with the Republic, or of persons outlawed, and whose property is confiscated, are subject to the same declarations and deposit of titles as the creditors of Emigrants. 8. These declarations and deposits shall be made by the creditors of Emigrants, and others described in the preceding article, within four months, reckoning from the day of the publication, made in the chief town of the district. Where this term is past, their debts will be forfeited. 9. The depositaries, public and private, the debtors, the farmers, or the holders of property,

perty, belonging to Emigrants and others, comprised in the lists or general tables mentioned in the present law, shall, within the same period, make the declarations prescribed by the laws of Nov. 25, 1792, July 25, 1793, and 27 Frimaire; and this under the penalties there pronounced. 10. The dispositions of the laws of Sept. 2, Nov. 25, 1792, Jan. 13, 1793, the 26th Primaire, and others which may be contrary to those of the present law, are annulled.

March 4. Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, said, it greatly imported the interests of the Republic to establish a fit Board to superintend the transporting of military stores. He therefore proposed: "That there should be formed a Committee of Three to superintend the forwarding of military stores. This Commission shall be charged to examine all the clothing and stores destined for the army and navy, and to see that they are in no want of arms. It shall have the power of putting all horses, mules, and carriages, in a state of requisition, if the public service require it. This Commission shall be under the superintendance of the Committee of Public Safety: the National Treasury shall hold 30 millions at its disposal. Each member shall be allowed 12,000 livres a-year." All former Committees of Superintendance are henceforth abolished.

March 5. A numerous Deputation from the Section of Marat entered the Hall, with drums beating, bringing with them large lumps of saltpetre on platters. Being come to the bar, Monmoro said, that it was an offering from the Section to the nation. After expressing ardent wishes for the welfare of the Republic, and the overthrow of tyrants, he observed, that the Section of Marat possessed a saltpetre kind of morality, the source of which was inexhaustible, and whose expressions had very frequently served the cause of Liberty and Equality. This remark was very loudly applauded.

March 11. Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read a report concerning the establishment of a Commission for public Works. After having developed the abuses of the ancient government, and demonstrated the necessity of fixing a central point, which should direct all the operations, proposed the following plan, which was decreed.—1. There shall be formed a Commission for Public Works, composed of three Members, which shall be named by the Convention, upon the presentation of the Committee of Public Safety. 2. This Commission shall have the superintendance of the civil and military work, those of the marine, the bridges, highways, and causeways, the drying of marshes, the fortifications, &c. the manufactories of arms and the working of mines only excepted; and the construction of vessels shall continue to be under the care of the Minister of Marine.

The Members of the Commission are responsible Ministers; they shall have twelve thousand livres of appointment; they shall inspect the purchases, and exercise the right of requisition and of detention upon all the articles necessary to their administration; they shall have the power of putting under a state of requisition the engineers and miners, at the time they are not employed in the armies. Six hundred thousand livres are put under their disposal, independent of the funds formerly decreed.

March 14. Saint-Just made, in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare, a report upon the Foreign Conspiracy, the event of which would be the corruption and the loss of Paris. He came, he said, to denounce to the Convention a plan subversive of their Government and Liberty:—"It is time for the people to return to Morality, and Aristocracy to Terror. Foreigners do every thing to corrupt us. Since the decree depriving suspected persons of their property, the stroke is felt, and their activity is redoubled to divide and corrupt us. Let us make war then upon every kind of wickedness, and immolate without pity, upon the tomb of the Tyrant, all who regret his Tyranny. Foreigners wish to substitute a Monarchical for a Republican Government. We have only the People for our Friends, if they triumph; and Death, if they do not. They wish to famish us—they intercept our supplies; the Aristocrats risk every thing to overturn the existing Government. If we make war, it has been said in one of the sittings of the English Parliament, France will acquire new energy; if we make Peace, we shall have a Civil War.—Let us make war, say they, but retard the Campaign, and employ the interval to corrupt the French. It is in consequence of this plot that the rich in Paris devour the subsistence of the people, and that they make meals at the rate of 300 livres a head.—They wish to accustom us to base manners, and to train us to luxury; and, lastly, to bring us to demand a Chief, and to proclaim him. Italians, Neapolitans, who say they have been persecuted in their own Country, abound in Paris, and put on the mask of Patriotism. A Law was proposed against foreigners, and carried.—Next day, an exception was proposed in favour of Artists; and, next day, all foreigners were Artists, even Physicians themselves. All the Counter-Revolutionists call themselves Patriots—Maratists.—We have had a false Marat at Nancy, at Strasbourg; and all thought to have kindled a Civil War. We had but one Marat—all his successors are hypocrites, who disgrace his memory."

Saint-Just entered into all the details known to the Committee of Public Welfare upon the projects of their enemies. He said, that Colonel Mack had given orders upon the frontiers that continual menaces should be made; but they had never been carried into effect,

effect, merely to give time to the interior agents of corruption to act, and to facilitate anarchy, and at last force the people, disgusted, to demand a Regency, the Members of which are now fabricating at Brussels three milliards of *assignats*, to be exchanged, when the Counter Revolution takes place, against the Republican *assignats*. Saint Just declared, that there had been lately arrested, in Paris, Emigrants and Foreigners, who were the agents of this plot.

The Convention, after having heard the report of the Committee of Public Welfare, made the following decree:—"The Revolutionary Tribunal shall continue to inform itself of the authors and accomplices of plots set on foot against the French people and their liberty; it shall cause suspected persons to be arrested and judged. Those shall be declared traitors to their country, and punished as such, who shall be convicted of having favoured the plan of corrupting the Citizens, or of subverting the public spirit, or of having caused any alarms concerning the provisioning of Paris, or of having given an asylum to the Emigrants, or who shall have attempted to open the prisons, or who shall have introduced arms into Paris for the purpose of assassinating the people and destroying liberty, or who shall have attempted to alter the form of the Republican Government. The Convention being invested by the French people with the National Authority, whoever shall usurp its power, whoever shall derogate, either directly or indirectly, from its dignity, is an enemy to the people, and shall be punished as such. Resistance of the Revolutionary and Republican Government, of which the Convention is the centre, is an attempt against Public Liberty; whoever shall endeavour to bring it into contempt, to destroy or to impede it, shall be punished with death. The Committee of Public Welfare will dismiss every Public Functionary who shall neglect to execute the decrees of the Convention or the resolutions of the Committee, or who shall have neglected his duty, and shall cause him to be replaced by some other person. The Constituted Authorities cannot delegate their powers; they cannot send any Commissioners either within or out of the Republic without the express permission of the Committee of Public Welfare; such powers as they may have given are annulled; they who, after the promulgation of this decree, shall continue to exercise such powers, shall be punished with 20 years imprisonment in irons. The Commissaries of provisions, of arms, and powder, shall continue provisionally their functions. Six Popular Commissions shall be named, to judge without delay the enemies of the Revolution detained in prison. The Committees of Public Welfare and General Safety shall concert the means

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of forming and organising them. Those who are suspected of a conspiracy against the Republic, who shall withdraw themselves from justice, shall be outlawed. The Committee of Inspection, who shall leave at large those accused of Incivism within their Districts, shall be dismissed and replaced. Every Citizen must discover Conspirators and Outlaws, when he knows where they are: whoever shall conceal them, shall be regarded as their accomplices. Those who have been arrested for conspiracy against the Republic, shall have no communication with any person, either verbally or in writing. The Guards are to answer with their lives for any infraction of this law.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Letter from the King of Prussia to his Polish Majesty.

"Sir, my Brother, *Camp, at Wola, Aug. 2.*

The position occupied by the armies which surround Warsaw, and the efficacious means which are begun to be employed to reduce it, and which augment and advance in proportion as an useless resistance is prolonged, ought to have convinced your Majesty that the fate of that city is no longer dubious. I hasten to place that of the inhabitants in the hands of your Majesty: a speedy surrender, and the exact discipline I shall cause my troops who are destined to enter Warsaw to observe, will secure the life and property of all the peaceable inhabitants. A refusal to the first and final summons, which my Lieutenant General de Schwerin has just addressed to the Commandant of Warsaw, will inevitably produce all the terrible and extreme means to which an open city, which provokes by its obstinacy the horrors of a siege and the vengeance of two armies, is exposed. If, under the circumstances in which your Majesty is placed, your Majesty may be permitted to inform the inhabitants of Warsaw of this alternative, and if you are permitted freely to deliver it, I can anticipate with an extreme pleasure that your Majesty will become their deliverer. Should the contrary happen, I shall regret the more the inutility of this step, because I should no longer be able to repeat it, however great may be the interest I take in the preservation of your Majesty, and of all those whom the ties of blood and loyalty have called around your person. In any case, I trust that your Majesty will accept the expression of the high esteem with which I am, Sir, my Brother, The good Brother of your Majesty,
FR. WILHELM."

Reply of Stanislaus Augustus. Warsaw, Aug. 3.

"The Polish army commanded by Generalissimo Kosciuszko, separating Warsaw from your Majesty's camp, the position of Warsaw

is

is not that of a city which can decide on its surrender. Under the circumstances nothing can justify the extremities of which your Majesty's letter apprises me; for, this city is neither in the state to accept, nor in that to refuse, the summons which has been transmitted by Lieutenant General de Schwerin to the Commandant of Warsaw. My own existence interests me no more than that of the inhabitants of this capital; but since Providence has vouchsafed to elevate me to the rank which allows me to manifest to your Majesty the sentiments of fraternity, I invoke them to move your Majesty to abandon the cruel and revengeful ideas which are so contrary to the example Kings owe to nations, and (I am altogether persuaded of it) are altogether opposite to your personal character.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS."

Warsaw. The King of Prussia had a very severe action with the Poles, in attempting to get possession of the wood and batteries of Powaski, and was repulsed. The attack was made by the Prussians in great force against the division of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, commanded that day by General Dabrowski; and, after an action of 14 hours, in which the inhabitants of Warsaw shared the danger and glory with the regulars, the enemy were repulsed, with the loss of several batteries, and a great number of men. The retreat of the Prussian army was so precipitate that they had not time to carry off their equipments or to bury their dead.

Answer returned by the King of Poland to a Letter from the Russian General Ferzen.

"Sir, However painful we find the defeat of a part of the Polish army on the 10th of October, especially on account of the loss of a man valuable in all respects, and whose merit it has been to have laid the foundation to the first fruits of the independence of his Country; yet it cannot shake the firmness of those, who have solemnly vowed either to die, or to conquer for Liberty. You need not wonder, Sir, if the method which you propose to us, to liberate the Russian prisoners and hostages, who serve as pledges for the Poles seized by the Russians, does not meet with our concurrence. If you would endeavour to exchange your prisoners for our own, I would then voluntarily grantity your wishes. STANISLAUS, Rex."

Stockholm, Sept. 22. The final determination of the process in the conspiracy of d'Armfeldt has taken place, and the sentence has been rendered more severe against d'Armfeldt and Aminoff; but, with respect to the rest of the parties, the conclusion of the Supreme Tribunal, dated July 20, has been confirmed. Armfeldt, Ehrenstroem, Aminoff, and Lady Rudenskoeld, have received sentences of death; with this addition to the doom of Armfeldt, that his name be fixed on the pillory, and to Aminoff,

that his right hand be cut off. The sentence has not yet been published; it is therefore uncertain when its execution will take place. It is even reported, that the generous Duke Regent had interferred for the criminals. The King will speedily be introduced in the Council.

Sept. 23. This day the sentence has been confirmed upon the traitors of this country. This sentence was pronounced yesterday in the Council at Drottningholm, and the military ordered out late in the evening. This morning, about 10, the late Secretary of State, and Herald of the Order of the Seraph, M. Von Ehrenstroem, was brought from the place in which he was confined to the market-place, where the executions generally take place. He was escorted by a strong detachment; and, on his arrival at the market-place, put on the pillory, with an iron collar round his neck, for the space of an hour. He was afterwards conducted to the prison Smedgard, where he is to prepare for death, which is to be his lot on the 1st of October, when his right hand and arm are to be cut off. On the same market-place the sentence of Baron Arnfeldt was also read. He was declared to be dishonoured and an outlaw, and the executioner affixed the following inscription on the pillory:—"Gustavus Maurice, a Traitor to his Country, and an Outlaw throughout the Swedish Empire, and the Territories thereto belonging."

An hour later, Lady Rudenskoeld, formerly a Lady of Honour to the Princesses Abbess, was brought to a scaffold erected on the square of Ritterholm, where the executioner also put her in the pillory for one hour; but she did not stand in it all that time, owing to the violent fainting fits which beset her. She was then sent to the work-house for criminal females, in which she is to remain confined for life. At an earlier hour, this morning, Col. Aminoff was sent under a proper escort, to the fortress of Callstein, not far from Gothenburgh, in which he is to remain immured for life. Mineur the valet, and Forster the butler, have been sent to the fortress of Malmoe for an unlimited time. Lady Rudenskoeld and Col. Aminoff have obtained the King's pardon for their lives. Ehrenstroem, with his long red beard, which he was not permitted to shave during his confinement of nine months, made a very singular appearance. As soon as he reached the pillory, he looked up to read the inscription explanatory of the sentence of Armfeldt. The populace manifested great indignation at this impudent behaviour of the prisoner.

Letters from *Luborn* mention a dreadful storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, which struck one of the masts of the *Sannia* Neapolitan man of war, and killed 4 men, wounded 5 others, besides considerably damaging the vessel.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

Montego Bay, July 11. In consequence of a circular letter from his Honour the Custos, in the name of the Magistrates and other respectable inhabitants of this parish, directed to the Medical Gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, requesting them to meet, in order to take into consideration the nature of the present prevailing fever, which has lately been so fatal to seamen and newcomers; they met accordingly. After full discussion, and comparing their experience, the following were unanimously their sentiments with regard to the characteristic symptoms of this disease, the most successful mode of treatment, and best means of prevention.

The chief characteristic of this disease is a sudden and violent determination of blood to the head, manifested by painful fulness and burning heat in the eyes, flushed countenance, intense headach, particularly in the forehead, and other affections of the nervous system. The pulse is in general full, soft, and frequent, but unusual throbbing about the neck and temples is observed; irritability of the stomach, bilious vomiting, prostration of strength, dejection of spirits, with the other symptoms of the common remitting fever of this island, constantly attend this disease; and, indeed, this fever only seems to differ from that, in all its symptoms being much more violent and severe. In regard to the treatment, repeated experience has convinced us, that the chief safety of the patient consists in early bleeding; the quantity, as in other cases, to be regulated by the violence of the symptoms, strength, &c. of the patient. After bleeding, the early and free evacuation of the stomach and bowels is of the greatest importance, and this has, in general, required the most active medicines. Bathing the feet and legs in warm water, early blistering of the head, back, and extremities, must be had recourse to in succession as the symptoms may seem to require. When the head is shaved, advantage may be derived from bathing it for some time with cold vinegar, previous to the application of a blister. The subsequent treatment differs in nothing from that of the bilious remittent so well known in this country. In regard to prevention, experience has shewn that the human body, when in the highest health and vigour, is least susceptible of disease; hence abstemious living, unnecessary evacuation, and excess of every kind, as tending to diminish that vigour, are manifestly improper; we would therefore recommend the liberal but discreet use of wine, and generous diet, &c. free ventilation and fumigation of the chambers of the sick, frequent changing of the bed and body linen, and removing all evacuations immediately. The use of vinegar, camphor, &c. are all of great importance. As negroes and people of colour have not as

yet appeared to be susceptible of this disease, we would recommend that all officers about the persons of the sick and at the interment of the dead (which ought to be ordered as early as possible) should be performed by them. Those who attend the sick should frequently smell to and rinse their mouths with vinegar, with which the chamber may be sprinkled from time to time. The opinion of one of the most experienced practical writers which this age has produced will very properly conclude what we have farther to say on the subject. Doctor Lind, after having mentioned various methods of purifying the air of ships where fevers had prevailed, concludes in the following terms: "If means so absolutely necessary as cleanliness and pure air do often fail in removing or annihilating their secret source, it now gives me the greatest satisfaction to affirm, that I seldom or ever knew a proper application of fire and smoke to be unsuccessful in producing the happy consequence of effectually purifying all tainted places, materials, and substances."

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Sept. 29. PROCLAMATION, published by authority, by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, from a hope that the Combinations against the Constitution and Laws of the United States, in certain of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, would yield to time and reflection, I thought it sufficient, in the first instance, rather to take measures for calling forth the Militia than immediately to embody them; but the moment is now come, when the overtures of forgiveness, with no other condition than a submission to law, have been only partially accepted—when every form of conciliation, not inconsistent with the being of Government, has been adopted without effect—when the well disposed in those Counties are unable by their influence and example to reclaim the wicked from their fury, and are compelled to associate in their own defence—when the proffered lenity has been perversely misinterpreted into an apprehension that the Citizens will march with reluctance—when the opportunity of examining the serious consequences of a treasonable Opposition has been employed in opposing principles of anarchy, endeavouring through emissaries to alienate the Friends of Order from its support, and inviting Enemies to perpetrate similar acts of insurrection—when it is manifest that violence would be continued to be exercised upon every attempt to enforce the law—when, therefore, Government is set at defiance, the content being whether a small portion of the United States shall declare to the whole Union, and at the expence of those who desire peace, indulge a desperate ambition: Now therefore I, George Washington, President of the United

United States, in obedience to that high and irresistible duty, consigned to me by the Constitution, "to take care that the Laws be faithfully executed;" deploring that the American name should be sullied by the outrages of Citizens on their own Government; commiserating such as remain obstinate from delusion; but resolved, in perfect reliance on that gracious Providence which so signally displays its goodness towards this country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the Law; do hereby declare and make known, that, with a satisfaction that can be equalled only by the merits of the Militia summoned into service from the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity, in obeying the call of the present, though painful, yet commanding necessity; that a force, which according to every reasonable expectation is adequate to the exigency, is already in motion to the scene of disaffection; that those who have confided, or shall confide, in the protection of Government, shall meet full success under the standard, and from the arms, of the United States; that those, who have offended against the Laws, and have since entitled themselves to indemnity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct, and that instructions are given accordingly. And I do moreover exhort all individuals, officers, and bodies of men, to contemplate with abhorrence the measures leading directly or indirectly to those crimes which produce this resort to military coercion; to check, in their respective spheres, the efforts of misguided or designing men to substitute their misrepresentation in the place of truth, and their discontents in the place of stable Government; and to call to mind, that, as the People of the United States have been permitted under the Divine favour in perfect freedom, after solemn deliberation, and in an enlightened age, to elect their own Government, so will their gratitude for this inestimable blessing be best distinguished by firm exertions to maintain the Constitution and the Laws. And, lastly, I again warn all persons whomsoever and wheresoever, not to abet, aid, or comfort, the insurgents aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and I do also require all Officers and other Citizens, according to their several duties, as far as may be in their power, to bring under the cognizance of the Law all offenders in the premises. In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia the 25th day of September, 1794; of the Independence of the United States of America, the 19th.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President, EDM. RANDOLPH.

According to advices received in a private letter from *Montreal*, a discovery has been recently made, which may prove of the highest importance to the commercial world. Mr. M'Kenzie, a partner in the house of Frobisher, M'Gavish and Co. of *Montreal*, has lately returned to *Michilimac*, after an absence of near three years; during which he has been so fortunate as to penetrate across the Continent to the Pacific Ocean, and reach a place between King George's Island and *Nootka Sound*. This gentleman, whose persevering and enterprising mind well suited him for such an undertaking, in his travels through the North-West country some time ago, to establish a more extensive intercourse with the Indians, and to traffick for furs, arrived at the banks of a river which took a Western direction, and which he observed to rise upwards of two feet by the influence of the tide. In prosecuting a second expedition from *Michilimackina*, after undergoing the unavoidable hardships attendant on such a journey, which was carried on in canoes along various rivers and lakes, and often through forests where men were obliged to carry the canoes, he at length attained the utmost bounds of the Western Continent. This circumstance will, in the course of time, be of the greatest consequence to this country, as it opens a direct communication with *China*, and may doubtless yet lead to farther discoveries. The distance from *Michilimackina* to the Western Coast is supposed to be 1500 miles, of which the Company had before established huts as far as 1000 miles.

SERRA LEONE.

D'spatches were received at the *Sierra Leone House* from that settlement, dated the 13th of June, the 2d of July, and the 5th of August, by the Company's ships the *Ocean* and the *Amv*, which have both arrived at *Plymouth* with African produce. It appears that the colony were advancing, and the affairs of the Company improving in every respect, when a temporary interruption was given to the peace and order of the settlement by the turbulence of several disaffected *Nova Scotia* settlers, who endeavoured to rescue some refractory persons of their own body, that had been arrested for a breach of the peace. Both the individuals whose rescue was demanded, and the ringleaders in the succeeding tumult, have been either taken up and sent to *England*, or obliged to quit the colony. The rains had been severe; no death, however, had happened among the whites for many months, though several were indisposed. An expedition of about Four Hundred and Fifty miles circuit had been made to the interior country by two of the Company's servants, one of whom, accompanied by another Company's servant, encouraged by the success of this adventure, was preparing to set out on a journey,

journey to Tombuctoo, in the hope of being able to penetrate through the Continent of Africa. The last dispatches are dated about three weeks subsequent to the tumult which has been mentioned, when the peace of the colony seemed to have been fully restored. All the company's ships which were expected to have reached Sierra Leone had arrived.

IRELAND.

Cork, Oct. 22. Mr. Raspe, the celebrated Mineralogist, has been lately in this city, after having explored the mines in the vicinity of Killarney. His researches have been crowned with the greatest success; among many others, he has discovered the richest cobalt mine in Europe, a ton of the ore of which is computed, at a moderate calculation, to be worth 250l. sterling; and what renders this ore more precious is, that it is in great demand in China, where the India Company export annually to the amount of 180,000l. worth, which they principally draw from Saxony at a very heavy expence.

Dublin Castle, Nov. 5. Yesterday being the Anniversary of the birth of the late King William the Third, of glorious memory, in the morning the flag was displayed on Bedford Tower; at noon there was a splendid appearance of the nobility and other persons of distinction at the Castle, to compliment his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, after which his Excellency, attended by the nobility and gentry, and escorted by a squadron of horse, went in procession round the statue of King William. On his Excellency's return to the Castle, the great guns at the Salute Battery in His Majesty's park the Phoenix were fired three rounds, and answered by volleys from the regiments in garrison, which were drawn up in College Green. At night there were bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy.

Shinone, King's County. There is now living in this parish one Thomas Delhauty, aged 104. He is in perfect health, can read a newspaper without spectacles, and walked a mile in less than twenty minutes in July last. He is the father of 20 children, and had five sons in the army during the late American war, two of whom were killed, and one (Serjeant Delhauty, of the 19th regiment of light dragoons, now stationed at Ilminster) wounded.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 16. Thursday was performed, in the field before *Walmer Castle*, the ceremony of delivering the standards to *The Cinque Port Light Dragoons*, commanded by Col. Jenkinson. The regiment marched that morning from the neighbourhood of Ewel, about 3 miles from Dover, on the London road, where they are encamped, and arrived at *Walmer Castle* between 11 and 12.

The 3 troops being drawn up so as to form 3 sides of a square, Mr. Secretary Dundas (who on this occasion supplied the place of the Lord Warden), attended by Mr. *Egerton Hammond*, Chaplain to the regiment, appeared in the area thus formed by the regiment, with the three standards in his hands, the Colonel advancing near him. The officers who were to bear the standards, supported by a small detachment of the regiment, formed behind the Colonel, near the centre of the area. The disposition being thus made, the Chaplain proceeded to consecrate the standards in the following words: "To the Almighty God I dedicate, and (as far as my power extends) I consecrate these colours, relying on the courage and good conduct of you, your officers, and men at all times to defend the fame, to the utmost extremity, in the service and support of the Christian Religion, your King, and your Country; to which God Almighty give his grace and protection!"

After this, Mr. Dundas addressed himself to the Colonel in this very impressive speech:

"The colours being now consecrated, I trust none of us here present consider this ceremony as mere idle show. I consider these colours, which, in the absence of the Lord Warden, I am deputed to deliver to you, as the badge of a solemn engagement between your Sovereign and you. The wisdom of our Constitution has placed the sword in the hands of the King, for the protection of our Law; our Liberties, and our Religion; and for the preservation of Monarchy, as the great uniting cement by which those valuable rights are consolidated together. When, therefore, His Majesty places that sword in your hands, he confides in your Loyalty to himself in your obedience to the Laws, in your love of our Liberties, and in your zeal for the maintenance of our Religion. At no period of our History was it ever so essentially necessary, that the soldier's mind should be impressed with the importance of those principles, and the duties resulting from them.—In former times we have fought on some occasions for Empire, at other times for Commerce, sometimes for Domestic Security; but on all these occasions we have had to contend against known and limited danger.—In the aggression now made upon us at home and abroad, we are compelled to take up arms against an enemy, who aims at the subversion, not only of the order of Society on Earth, but at the destruction of every bond by which God and Man are united together; and, in the prosecution of those unhallowed purposes, they are restrained by no ties, human or divine. Such is the cause in which you are engaged. Such is the enemy against which you are armed; and I deliver these standards into your hands, in full confidence, that, with your lives only, you will abandon them."

Mr.

Mr. Dundas then delivered the Standards into the hands of the Colonel, who delivered them to the officers that were to bear them. The Colonel then addressed the regiment in a short speech, in which he complimented them on the great progress they had already made towards attaining the various accomplishments of military discipline; and he assured himself, from the spirit which they had hitherto discovered, that it would be their pride and their ambition to discharge to the utmost the serious and important obligation contracted by them in the ceremonial of that day. This was followed by a flourish of trumpets, and the performance of some evolutions, in which the Regiment amply justified the Eulogium pronounced on them by the Colonel. The Officers were invited to Mr. Dundas's house; where they partook of some refreshments. The Regiment marched back to Ewel Camp.

Oct. 29. An uncommon accident happened at the Coach and Horses public-house in *Chatham*. The master, Wm. Kellick, was drying about three pounds of gunpow-

der, who offered a bet, that a flame would not fire powder; accordingly a small quantity was laid apart for the trial; a pair of tongues, which had been in the fire, was ignorantly applied to the small part, which went off and communicated to the whole, by which Mr. Kellick and two other men are so much burnt, that their lives are despaired of. The windows and partitions of the lower part of the house were blown into the street, the explosion was past conception, and at the moment caused general consternation in the neighbourhood.

Hull, Nov. 25. The heavy gale on the 12th of this month has proved destructive to the remains of that beautiful pile, the Abbey Church at *Whitby*; at seven in the morning the greatest part of the West end gave way, and fell to the ground. This beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture is consequently now no more; the great window, which has long been the admiration of every person of taste, for the unrivalled elegance and justness of its proportions, now lies upon the ground in shattered fragments.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Off. 27. Letter from Sir E. Pellew, Capt of His Majesty's Ship the *Arethusa*, to Mr. Stephens, dated off the Start, the 24th inst.

SIR, I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that I failed, with the following ships under my command, viz. *Arethusa*, *Artois*, *Diamond*, and *Galatea*, agreeable to their orders, on Sunday morning the 19th. from *Cawland Bay*; and the wind having given me the opportunity, on the following evening I shaped a course for *Ushant*, with the hope of falling in with any ships which might leave the Port of *Brest* on the commencement of the Easterly wind; the success of this intention affords me the pleasure of begging you to acquaint my Lords Commissioners, that, at day-break in the morning of the 21st *Ushant* bearing East about eight or ten leagues, we had the good fortune to fall in with the French National Frigate *La Révolutionnaire*, to which the whole of the squadron gave chase. The advantage of being to windward permitted our cutting her off from the land; and the superior sailing of the *Artois* afforded to Captain *Nagle* the happy opportunity of distinguishing himself by a well-conducted action of forty minutes, when *La Révolutionnaire* struck her colours to His Majesty's ship *Artois*, which she was induced to do by the near approach of the rest of the squadron; and, perceiving the *Diamond* in the act of taking a position under her stern to rake her, the ship's company refused to defend her any longer. She had scarcely surrendered when the Breakers of the *Saints* were discovered a head, although very lazy weather. The distressed and crippled state of the enemy allows me the opportunity of saying, that her resistance

could have been of no avail, had the *Arois* been alone; and if an officer of nearly the same standing may be permitted, without presumption, to offer his sentiments on the conduct of another, I should not confine myself in my expressions of approbation on the behaviour of Captain *Nagle*; and I have much pleasure in adding, that he speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and good conduct of his officers and ship's company, lamenting, as we all do, the loss of a very gallant and worthy officer in Lieutenant *Cragy* of the *Marines*, who, with two men killed, and five wounded, are the sufferers on this occasion. *La Révolutionnaire* is a remarkable fine new frigate, most completely fitted, and of large dimensions, being 150 feet long, and 41 feet 7 inches wide, built at *Havre de Grace*, and never before at sea. She sailed eight days since, on her way to *Brest*, and was commanded by Citizen *Thevenard*, mounting 44 guns, (28 eighteen pounders, 12 nine ditto, and 4 forty-two ditto,) 28 on her main deck, and 16 on her quarter deck and fore-castle, and manned with 370 men, 8 of whom were killed, and five wounded; among the latter her Captain, slightly. Lieut. *Pellew*, who will have the honour to deliver this letter to their Lordships, will be able to give any farther information require; and will inform their Lordships of my intention of going to *Falmouth* to land the prisoners, who have the small-pox among them. I have the honour to be, &c. ED. PELLEW.

House Guards, Nov. 8. By dispatches this morning received from the Duke of York, dated Ant. em, Oct. 23, and Nov. 1. and 4,

it appears, that the Enemy, on the 27th ult. made an attack on the British Out-posts in front of Nimeguen, which were driven in; a new position was in consequence taken up opposite to the left of the town, against which a heavy fire has since been kept up by the French, who, the same evening, attacked the Out-posts of Fort St. André, which fell back to the fort. Lieut. Gen. Abercrombie and Lieut. Col. Sir W. Clarke were slightly wounded in their skirmish; and Capt. Picton, of the 12th Regiment, was also wounded in a fall from Nimeguen on the morning of the 28th. Nov. 3. the Enemy broke ground, but it does not appear that they have since made any considerable progress in the siege. The same dispatches mentioned, that Venlo surrendered on the 28th. The garrison is allowed to march out with the honours of war, and ten pieces of cannon; and is not restrained from serving again. Coblenz has been in the possession of the French since the 21st ult.

By a Dispatch from Major Gen. Wilkinson, dated Jamaica, Sept. 1, it appears, that the persons to whom the defence of the post at Petite Riviere, in the Island of St Domingo, had been entrusted by General La Vaux, Commander in Chief of the troops of the Convention in that Island, made an offer to Lieut. Col. Brisbane, commanding His Majesty's forces at St. Marc, to place the post of the Petite Riviere, with the parish of that name, and the adjacent plain of Artinobte, under His Majesty's authority. This offer was accepted by Lieut. Col. Brisbane, and a capitulation to this effect was signed, Aug. 19, 1794. The terms of this capitulation, and the means by which it was effected, were concerted with M. D. Villanova, commanding the forces of his Catholic Majesty in that part of the Island, who appears, on this occasion, and in the execution of some military operations which had previously taken place, to have co-operated in the most cordial and friendly manner with His Majesty's forces.

Nov. 8. Thomas Skinner, Esq. Lord Mayor Elect, was sworn at Guildhall; when the Chair and other Ensigns of Mayoralty were surrendered to him in the accustomed manner.

Nov. 10. The new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, in their scarlet gowns, went in their coaches to the water-side, the Sword and Mace being carried before them, and the City Officers attending; and thence proceeded in the City Barge, attended by the several Companies in their respective barges, adorned with streamers and pendants, to Westminster; and having walked round the Hall, and solemnly saluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer Bar, and the new Lord Mayor there take the Oaths appointed; and, having re-

ceived Warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by water to Black Friars, and thence in coaches, with the usual solemnity, to Guildhall; where a magnificent entertainment was provided; at which were present several of the Foreign Ministers, the great Officers of State, divers of the Nobility, Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, the Judges, and many other persons of quality and distinction.

Horse Guards, November 15. Letter from the Duke of York, to Mr. Dundas.

SIR, *Head Quarters at Arnheim, Nov. 7.*

On Tuesday afternoon, as the Enemy had begun to construct their batteries, Count Walmoden made a sortie, with a party of the 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63d, and 75th Regiments of British Infantry, under the command of Major General de Burgh, and two battalions of Dutch, supported by the 7th and 16th British Light Dragoons, the Hanoverian Horse Guards, one squadron of the 2d Regiment of Hanoverian Horse, one squadron of the 5th Regiment of Hanoverian Dragoons, one squadron of the 10th Hanoverian Light Dragoons, and the Legion de Damas, in the Dutch service. This sortie had every success which could be expected from it. The troops advanced to the Enemy's trenches under a very severe fire, and jumped into them without returning a shot. The loss of the Enemy was almost entirely by the bayonet, and amounted to above 500 men; that of the British and Hanoverians will be seen by the enclosed return. I am persuaded that the gallantry of the troops upon this occasion will merit His Majesty's approbation. Count Walmoden speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Major General de Burgh, whose wounds, I am happy to find, is very slight. This sortie had the effect of checking the Enemy's operations till yesterday morning, when they opened two batteries upon the bridge and one upon the town. The effect of the former, which very early sunk one of the boats, determined me to withdraw every thing from the troops posted in the town, beyond what is barely necessary for its defence; and Lieutenant Popham of the Navy, having repaired the damage done to the bridge, all the Artillery of the Reserve, with the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian battalions, marched out last night, without any inconvenience, leaving pickets, under the command of Major General de Burgh, to the amount of 2500 men, which, with the Dutch Forces, has been judged sufficient to maintain the place till the certainty of the Austrian movements can be determined. I am, &c. FREDERICK.

Nov. 12. This day a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between His Majesty and the United States of America, was signed by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of

of State for Foreign Affairs, being duly authorized for that purpose on his Majesty's part, and the Honourable John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America, having a like authority on the part of the said States.

Nov. 21. By Letter from the Duke of York, to Mr. Dundas, it appears that the evacuation of Nimeguen took place on Friday night. His Majesty's troops retired without any loss; which would also have been the case with the Dutch, but for an unfortunate chance shot, which carried away the top of the mast of the flying bridge to which the hawser was made fast; consequently the bridge swang round, and they were taken prisoners, to the amount of about four hundred. The bridge of boats was entirely burnt, and the flying bridge, of which they got possession by the above accident, has been since destroyed by our fire.

This day his Majesty having appointed James Lord Malmesbury, one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and Kt. of the most honourable order of the Bath, to negotiate, conclude, and sign a Treaty of Marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter to the Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, his Lordship will immediately proceed to Brunswick to execute the said commission.

DIARY OF THE ROYAL EXCURSION.

Aug. 15. At an early hour this morning, after a slight refreshment of tea, coffee, &c. the King, Queen, Prince Ernest, and the six Princesses, left Windsor in two post-coaches, with the most loyal effusions of good wishes from the inhabitants for their safe return; and in the afternoon, at about half past 4, were received at Weymouth by a party of Gen. Goldsworthy's horse, and the Weymouth volunteers. A royal salute was fired from the guns on the Look-out, the batteries at Portland, and by the Southampton frigate, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Forbes, and several sloops of war at anchor in the bay. A melancholy accident happened to two men in firing the cannon on the Esplanade; owing to their not spunging the gun properly, the cartridge took fire, by which one of the men had his hand blown off, and the other lost one of his eyes, and was otherwise much hurt. The cloaths of the latter were set on fire, and were with much difficulty torn off time enough to save him from being burnt to death.

16. His Majesty, accompanied by Prince Ernest, and attended by Gen. Goldsworthy, and the Hon. Mr. Greville, took an airing on the Dorchester road. Her Majesty and the Princesses, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Waldegrave, and Charlotte Bruce, walked on the Esplanade. Her Majesty honoured Mr. Wild, of Lullworth castle, and his family, with a great share of her conversation.

17. At 7 A.M. the King, accompanied by Gen. Goldsworthy and Col. Greville, walked

to the Look-out, and at 9 returned to breakfast. Capt. Forbes had an interview with his Majesty; who with Prince Ernest, and five Princesses, attended by Ladies Waldegrave, Bruce, Gen. Goldsworthy, the Hon. Mr. Greville, and Major Price, went to Melcombe church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Groves. In the evening his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Ernest, attended by Gen. Goldsworthy, the Hon. Mr. Greville, and Major Price, walked; but the damp confined the Queen and Princesses. At 8 the Royal Family went to the rooms, and stayed till half past ten.

18. At 7 his Majesty bathed in his old machine; walked the Esplanade till 9; and at 10, accompanied by Prince Ernest and Princess Sophia, took an airing on the Wareham road. The Queen and the five Princesses, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Howard, Waldegrave, and Mr. Price, walked up to the Look-out. All paid a morning visit to Lady Poulett, and returned to the Lodge to dinner. In the evening their Majesties, Prince Ernest, and the six Princesses walked the Esplanade, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Waldegrave, C. Bruce, and E. Howard, General Goldsworthy, Hon. Mr. Greville, and Major Price.

19. His Majesty walked the Esplanade. Princess Augusta bathed for the first time in her old machine. At 10 his Majesty, Prince Ernest, and Princess Sophia, took an airing on horseback, attended by Lord Walsingham and his usual attendants, on the Dorchester road. The Queen and five Princesses took an airing in their carriages, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Waldegrave, and F. Howard, to Upway. They all returned to the Duke's Lodge to dinner.

21. His Majesty, attended by Gen. Goldsworthy, walked the Esplanade till breakfast. Prince Ernest and Princess Augusta bathed. At 10 his Majesty, Prince Ernest, and Princess Sophia, with their usual attendants, took an airing on the Dorchester road. The Queen and five Princesses paid a morning visit to the Marchioness of Buckingham. Afterwards her Majesty and the Princess Royal, attended by Ladies Howard and Waldegrave, took an airing on the Sands in the Sociable. All returned to the Lodge to dinner. In the evening the Royal Family went to view the Camp, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Howard, Waldegrave, and Charlotte Bruce, Lord Walsingham, Gen. Goldsworthy, the Hon. Mr. Greville, and Major Price; and saw the men go through their exercise. His Majesty paid the Marquis of Buckingham many compliments on the different manœuvres. On their Majesties leaving the Camp, the regiment fired a royal salute of 21 guns, and the men gave three huzzas.

22. His Majesty bathed. Princesses Elizabeth and Mary also bathed for the first time.

time. At 9 the signal was hoisted for the Royal Family going on-board. At 10 the barges came to the Pier, when their Majesties were taken on-board the Southampton frigate with their usual attendants. Prince Ernest rode out, attended by Lord Walsingham. The Princess Royal walked the Esplanade, attended by Lady Waldegrave. At half past two their Majesties came in. In the evening his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Ernest and the six Princesses, with their usual attendants, walked the Esplanade.

23. Prince Ernest and Princess Augusta bathed. His Majesty walked the Esplanade. At 9 the signal was made for the Royal Family's going on-board the Southampton, to view the fleet. On Capt. Forbes weighing anchor, the Admiral's guns fired a royal salute. Prince Ernest, attended by Lord Walsingham, took an airing on the Dorchester road; and the Princess Royal, attended by Lady Waldegrave, to Preston. At 4 o'clock, when the Royal Family left the Southampton to come on shore, Admiral Macbride's ships, with all the frigates and sloops in the bay, fired a royal salute. The Prince of Wales arrived at half past 3. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Ernest, met his Majesty on the Esplanade on his return on shore. At 7 the Royal Family, with their usual attendants, went to the Theatre, which was full and brilliant.

24. His Majesty, Prince Ernest, and Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, bathed. At 11 their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, Prince Ernest, and the six Princesses, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Howard, Waldegrave, C. Bruce, Gen. Goldsworthy, the Hon. Mr. Greville, and Major Price, went to Melcombe church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Pain. After service, his Majesty, accompanied by the two Princes, walked the Esplanade. The Queen and the Princesses took an airing in the Sociable on the sands. In the evening his Majesty walked the Esplanade, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, with their usual attendants. At 8 the Royal Family went to the rooms, where they staid till ten.

25. This morning the Princess Augusta bathed. After breakfast her Majesty and Princesses, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Howard, Waldegrave, and C. Bruce, went in their carriage to Portland; his Majesty and Princes on horseback. They were received by the governor, Mr. Stewart, with a band of musick, and colours flying, amidst the acclamations of the whole Island. The guns of the Castle fired a royal salute. The Royal Family went to view the Church: they dined at the Portland Arms, and afterwards walked to the Castle; after which they went on-board the barges belonging to the Southampton, and returned to Weymouth about six o'clock. The Prince of Wales, with a party of his friends, dined on-board with Adm. Macbride and his officers.

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26. His Majesty and Prince Ernest bathed. The Prince of Wales went to Kempfhot, whence he proceeded to London. Prince Ernest, Earl Chesterfield, and Lord Walsingham, attended his Highness as far as Dorchester. Soon after 8 the King, attended by Gen. Goldsworthy, inspected, and was much pleased with, the new barracks erected for the first regiment of dragoons; and at half past 9 returned to breakfast. Their Majesties went on-board the Southampton, attended by Ladies Poulet, Waldegrave, and C. Bruce. The Princess Royal took an airing on the sands, accompanied by Prince Ernest on horseback. After dinner his Majesty, attended by Gen. Goldsworthy, the Hon. Mr. Greville, and Major Price, walked the Esplanade. His Majesty went to the Pier, to view the Trenton, a fine vessel, bound from Boston to France, taken by the Resolution privateer of this place. Her Majesty had a card party in the evening.

27. The Princess Augusta bathed. The weather proving rough, his Majesty, with his usual attendants, took a walk round Melcombe. The Royal Family went to the Theatre, with their usual attendant, to see The Chapter of Accidents and The Romp.

28. His Majesty, Prince Ernest, and Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, bathed. At ten his Majesty and Princesses Sophia, attended by Lord Walsingham, Gen. Goldsworthy, and Mr. Greville, took an airing to Preston. Her Majesty and three Princesses paid a morning visit to Lady Poulet; and afterwards took an airing on the sands, with their attendants, in two Sociables.

30. His Majesty and Princesses Elizabeth and Mary bathed. At 10 his Majesty, attended by Lord Walsingham, Gen. Goldsworthy, and Mr. Greville, went to view the stock and grounds of farmer Bridges of Elverton. Her Majesty and Princesses, with their usual attendants, took an airing on the sands in the Sociable. In the evening the Royal Family went to the Theatre.

31. Prince Ernest and Princess Augusta bathed. At 11 their Majesties, Prince Ernest, and five Princesses, went to Melcombe church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Williams. After service his Majesty walked the Esplanade. Her Majesty and the Princesses took an airing in the Sociable. At 8 in the evening the Royal Family went to the rooms.

Sept. 1. His Majesty and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth bathed. At 9 the signal was hoisted for the Royal Family going on-board the Southampton. At 10 their Majesties and the Princesses, attended by Lord and Lady Poulet, Ladies Howard and C. Bruce, Lord Walsingham, Gen. Goldsworthy, and the hon. Mr. Greville, went on-board the barges from the floating machine lying at the pier. When they got on-board, Capt. Forbes weighed anchor, and put

put out to sea, in expectation of discerning Lord Howe's fleet. The Princess Royal, attended by Lady Waldegrave, took a walk to the Look-out. Prince Ernest took an airing on horseback to the camp. In the evening the Queen had a card party. The weather proving bad, prevented any of the Royal Family walking out.

2. The Princess Sophia bathed. His Majesty, accompanied by Prince Ernest and Princess Sophia, attended by Lords Walsingham and Ponlet, General Goldsworthy, and the Hon. Mr. Greville, took an airing on the Dorchester road. All returned to the Lodge to dinner. His Majesty, five Princesses, and Prince Ernest, walked the Esplanade. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth, and attended by Ladies Courtoun and Waldegrave, took an airing on the Sands, in the Sociable.

3. His Majesty bathed in the new floating machine. Princesses Elizabeth and Mary also bathed. At 9 the signal was hoisted for the Royal Family going on board the Southampton. At ten the barges came to the pier. On their going on board, the *Witchelsea* frigate fired a royal salute, and joined them out on their morning's cruise. Prince Ernest took an airing to the camp. The Princess Royal, attended by Ladies Courtoun and Waldegrave, took an airing to Portland Island. In the evening the Royal Family honoured the theatre with their presence. It was the first night of Quick's engagement, who performed Tony Lumpkin in "She Stoops to Conquer", and the Doctor in "Animal Magnetism."

(To be concluded next month.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Oct. 18.

This evening a dreadful fire broke out in a stack of warehouses near Joiners-hall, Upper Thames-street, containing cotton, coffee, indigo, and other goods, which burnt with great fury, and resisted every effort of the firemen and engines; but, as with the assistance of a number of others they succeeded in their exertions to save Mr. Bell's sugar-house, in which an immense quantity of sugars were under process, and which, being distant only a few feet, caught fire several times, its farther progress was happily stopped, after destroying only the warehouses where it began, and their valuable contents.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

A loyal address from the East India Company was this day presented to his Majesty; which shall be given in our next.

Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The interesting trial of Mr. Hardy was this day terminated. When the Lord President had concluded an excellent charge, the Jury were asked whether they wished for a slight refreshment before they proceeded to

their own chamber to deliberate, as they could have none after they were inclosed. This offer they respectfully declined. The Jury retired at half past 12. The Judges remained on the Bench till three, when they retired with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to partake of some refreshment. In less than half an hour after, the jury returned into Court, having been inclosed nearly three hours. When they were empaneled with the usual forms, and the Judges had taken their places on the Bench, the Clerk of the Arraignment asked—"If they were agreed in their verdict?"—"Foreman of the Jury, "Yes."—"How say ye—is Thomas Hardy guilty of the High Treason charged in the indictment, or not guilty?"—"Foreman of the Jury, "Not Guilty."

Mr. Hardy bowed majestically to the Jury, and, with a voice scarcely audible, said—"Fellow Countrymen, I thank you." The Lord President expressed his sense, and that of the Bench, respecting the attention and patience of the Jury in discharging the laborious task allotted to them, for which they were entitled to the utmost commendation. The Prisoner was then discharged; and the Court adjourned till Monday the 16th.

Friday, Nov. 7.

A dreadful accident happened in the narrow part of St. John's-street: a loaded waggon was overturned, which falling on two children passing by, crushed them both to death on the foot pavement.

Monday, Nov. 17.

The Judges under the Special Commission met this morning at 8; when, after a Jury had been with some difficulty obtained, the trial of the *Rev. John Horne Tooke* commenced; and continued till 9 in the evening, when the Court adjourned till the next morning; and the Jury, attended by proper officers, were lodged in Surgeons Hall. Mr. Tooke affid his counsel, by pleading his own cause with much animation.

Saturday, Nov. 22.

The Lord President having concluded his charge; the Jury, after withdrawing a very few minutes, pronounced their verdict *Not Guilty*. Mr. Tooke was accordingly discharged; and the Court adjourned to Monday, Dec. 1.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

The Lords Commissioners, in the usual form, this day met, to prorogue the Parliament to the 30th of December.

This evening, about 8, a new-built house, not quite finished, belonging to Mr. Godfall, coach-maker, in Long-Acre, fell to the ground. The workmen having previously left off work for the night, no lives were lost; and the wooden fence, placed in the front of the building, prevented any misfortune happening to the people who chanced to be passing at the moment.

VOL.

Vol. LXIII. p. 96c. The following inscription, written by the Bishop of Landaff, has lately been placed in the church of Kendal, Westmoreland :

"In memory of

Sir JOHN WILSON, Knt.

one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

Born at the Howe in Applethwaite, 6th of August, 1741.

Died at Kendal, 18th of October, 1793.

He did not owe his promotion to the weight of great connexions, which he never courted ; nor to the influence of political parties, which he never joined ; but to his professional merit, and the unsolicited patronage of the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who, in recommending to his Majesty so profound a lawyer, and so good a man, realized the hopes and expectations of the whole Bar, gratified the general wishes of the Country, and did honour to his own discernment and integrity."

Vol. LXIV. p. 571. The Rev. A. Fish was not 88 years of age, nor did he die suddenly. He was full 58 years rector of Sywell, and the oldest incumbent in the diocese of Peterborough. His eyesight failing him, he was not able to discharge the duties of his parish for these last twenty years : but, being blessed with serenity of mind, a remarkable retentive memory, and an excellent constitution, he attained to the advanced age of 86 ; and, having lived in Christian charity, he died, after a few hours illness, with the serene composure of Christian hope. He gained the affection of his parishioners, and the universal esteem of his neighbours : his relatives and acquaintance experience an heavy loss in so valuable and truly worthy a character.

P. 962, col. 1. The late Rev. W. Cleaveland was born June 27, 1731 ; educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford ; where he proceeded B. A. 1754 ; M. A. 1757. He married, in 1767, Mary, daughter of James Jones, esq. of Stadhampton, in Oxfordshire, an amiable lady, whom he had the misfortune to lose in 1777, six days after the birth of a daughter, an only child, who lived but two days. He was a most exemplary parish priest ; a man of universal benevolence ; and blended with the strictest purity of manners a cheerful conviviality, which rendered his company and conversation peculiarly desirable.

P. 964. The late Admiral Finch was so made in the last promotion. In the American war he captured a French Indianman, and, after the peace, purchased the mansion and estate of Albury of his brother, the present Earl of Aylesford, whose ancestor purchased it in the last century. Previous to that, it had been one of the retirements of the Earl of Arundel, who took great delight

in it. The grandfather and great-grandfather of this gentleman lived there very much, and in great hospitality ; his father, who had the Packington estate in Warwickshire in his father's life-time, and had been used to reside there, did not quit it on coming into possession of Albury, and it was deserted till this gentleman made the purchase. He repaired and much improved the house, and made some very judicious alterations in the grounds, adding several plantations. The park is small, but consists of beautiful ground, through which runs a trout-stream, and, being a sandy soil, is always dry and pleasant. There are some very noble oaks and beeches in the park, and some oaks of great antiquity, but of no other value than from their being an ornament, which, in this place, they are in a high degree. He employed himself in farming his grounds till about two years before his death, trying various experiments ; a matter of great service to the country. A mere farmer cannot risk the expense of trial ; but, if a gentleman succeeds, they will follow his example. He married Miss Broucher, a lady of considerable fortune from the West Indies, by whom he had five children : 1. a son, who died an infant ; 2. William ; 3. Mary ; 4. Heneage ; 5. a daughter, born about the time of his death. He had been very ill for some time, but was better, and at last died suddenly, in an apoplectic fit. At the last general election for Surrey, he, Lord Wm. Russell, and Sir Joseph Mawbey, were candidates ; and the two first elected.

P. 966. Mr. Waring was minister of Berwick-street chapel, and joint lecturer of Bishopsgate and Christ church, Middlesex. His death took place at Berwick near Shrewsbury, in his 78th year, and was brought on by a sudden and severe attack of the dropsy, attended with paralysis. His charities were secret and diffusive, as his piety was public and exemplary.

BIRTHS.

Oct. A T Langford-house, the Lady of 26. Francis Chaplin, esq. a daughter.

Lately, the Wife of Mr. William Mercer, her fifth son.

The Lady of Capt. Dacre, a daughter.

Lady Cliefden, eldest daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, a daughter.

At their seat at Draycot-house, Wilts, Lady Catharine Long, wife of Sir James Fyney L. bart. a son and heir.

At Monkrose, in Scotland, Mrs. Perry (late Miss Clarke, whose Greta-green trip occasioned the celebrated trial at Bristol), two daughters.

At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. Perrott Noel, of the Worcester militia, a son and heir.

Nov. 3. At Edinburgh, Lady Melen Hall, a daughter.

8. At Ampton, co. Suffolk, the Lady of Sir H. Gough Calthorp, a daughter.

19. At his house in Albemarle-street, the Lady of Paul Benfield, esq. a son.

At Newbyth-house, in Edinburgh, Mrs. Baird, of Newbyth, a son.

* * * We are desired to contradict the marriage of Mr. Fuller with Miss Cromwell, as stated in our last month's Miscellany, as only a joke put upon one of the parties.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. **A**T Trelawny, in Jamaica, Peter Fracklyn, esq. collector of the customs for Kingston, to Mrs. Eliz. Harding, of Weston Favel estate, in that parish.

6. In Bermuda, Lieut. Thomas Winslow, of the 47th regiment, to Miss Mary Forbes.

27. At the English minister's chapel at Venice, Louis Comte de Darfort, late ambassador from the Court of France, to Miss Seymour, daughter of Henry S. esq. of Pensfanger, Herts.

Oct. 2. Mr. Derry, cabinet-maker, to Miss Kirk, both of Newark.

At Ashley-puerorum, co. Lincoln, Rev. Ambrose Goode, to Miss Rachel Elmthirst.

G. Bolton, esq. of Manchester-street, Manchester-square, to Miss Bannatyne, of Upper Charlotte-street.

Mr. Buffham, grazier, to Miss Walker, both of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

George-Thomas Smith, esq. of the 2d regiment of life-guard, to Mrs. Morgan, widow of Jn. M. esq. of Tredgar, Cornwall.

Thomas Leir, esq. of Dycheat, co. Somerset, to Miss Jekyll, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. deau of St. David's.

At Di's, co. Norfolk, Rev. J. Colman, rector of Knapton, and vicar of Aulston, to Miss M. Catchpole.

Thomas Irwine, esq. of Gracechurch str. to Miss Eliz. Wilson, of Blackwail.

Mr. Miller, grazier, to Miss S. Pocklington, both of Sibley, co. Lincoln.

4. Rev. Mr. Shelton, rector of Fetcham, co. Surrey, to Miss Donnithorne, daughter of Nicholas D. esq. of St. Agnes, in Cornwall.

Lieut. Nicholas Tomlinson, of the royal navy, to Miss Eliz. Ward, daughter of Ralph W. esq. of Great Portland-street.

Wm. Cooke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Leigh, of Took's-court, Chancery-lane.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Filmer, of the 75th regiment, to Miss Emilia Skene, daughter of Dr. S. physician.

6. John Portal, esq. to Miss Corrie, daughter of the late John C. esq. of Hoddeldon.

At Ealing, James Tod, esq. of Kew, to Miss Christian Innes, eldest daughter of Albert I. esq. of Little Ealing.

7. At Bicester, co. Oxford, Richard Dighton, esq. of the Wilderness, near Micheldean, co. Gloucester, to Miss King, of Bicester.

8. Tho. Kingcote, esq. of Gatton-park, co. Surrey, to Miss Harriet Feyton, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry P. bart. of Westwell-hall, co. Norfolk.

Mr. Daniel Fuller, of Pulham, to Miss

France, daughter of the Rev. Mr. F. of New Buckenham, Norfolk.

13. At West Ham, Mr. Edward Parsons, Russia merchant, of Billiter-lane, to Miss Morgan, of West Ham.

At Nottingham, Rev. Pendock Neale, of Tollerton, to Miss S. Wright, sister of John W. esq. banker, of Nottingham.

At Dublin, by special licence, James Crofton, esq. only son of Sir Malthus C. bart. to Miss Lyfter, eldest daugh. of Rev. John L.

At Salisbury cathedral, Dr. Robinson, of Honiton, to Miss Hancock, daughter of Dr. H. of the Close, Salisbury.

At Bath, Mr. Michael Schum, of that city, to Miss Harris, daughter of Mr. James H. of Keynsham.

At Leicester, Mr. T. Canner, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Anne Dale, of Hoby.

14. Rev. Thomas Fielde, of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Berney, daughter of the late Sir Hanon B. bart. of Kirby.

Mr. James Mangnall, partner with Welsh and Rutherford, of Alderigate-street, to Miss Woolley, dau. of Tho. W. esq. of Hatton-str.

Mr. T. Lester, of Heckington, to Miss Dudley Billyman, of Ewerby.

Mr. T. J. Rawlin, of Nottingham, to Miss Sarah Hayne, youngest daughter of the late Richard H. esq. of Ashborne, co. Derby.

At Canterbury, Mr. Joshua Wilkinson, surgeon, of London, to Miss Sarah Paterson, youngest dau. of Mr. Wm. P. of Burgate str.

15. Mr. William Stringer, of Newark, to Miss Harvey, of Baberton.

Iawence Shaw, esq. of Upper Gower, street, Bedford-square, to Miss Skipp, eldest daughter of George S. esq. of the Grange, near Newnham, co. Gloucester.

16. At Broad Stairs, in the Isle of Thanet, Jas. Moor, esq. of Charlot-park, co. Warwick, to Miss Bent, of Great Portland street.

At North Mimms, Herts, Frederick Booth, esq. to Miss Bowman, of Muffetts.

At Chatham, Mr. Josiah Greenwood, hop-factor, of Southwark, to Miss Kitty Graham, second daughter of the late Wraxham G. esq. of Jamaica.

At Cannonside, Roderick Mackenzie, esq. of Gluck, to Miss Margaret Mackenzie, dau. of the late Sir Alex. M. bart. of Galloway.

18. Mr. William Layton, of Woodhouse, near Ely, to Miss Mary Tomson, one of the governesses of the ladies boarding-school at Newmarket.

19. At Wareley, co. Rutland, Mr. Thomas Haines, farmer, to Miss S. Ward, of Belton, niece to George Godfrey, esq.

20. At Buxton, co. Derby, Mr. Bassano, of the new sugar-house at Hull, to Miss Burton, of Buxton.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. to Miss Maria Hamilton.

At Leicester, Mr. Whitmore, one of the members of the Loyal Leicester Corps of Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Woodcock, of Queatop, co. Warwick.

Mr. Robert Spears, merchant, in Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Porteous, daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. one of the ministers of that city.

By special licence, at Lord Sydney's house in Grosvenor-square, Lord Dynevor, to the Hon. Harriet Townshend, third daughter of Lord Viscount Sydney.

21. Rev. Herbert Jenkins, of Banbury, co. Oxford, to Miss North, of Ovesthorpe, co. Northampton.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Thomas Cochrane, physician, of Argyle-square, to Miss Mary Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Robert H. of Airdrie, physician, and professor of anatomy in Glasgow university.

Rev. Samuel Martin, of Nottingham, to Miss Celia Beresford, of Ashborne.

Mr. J. B. Eames, one of the members of the Loyal Leicester Corps of Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Kirk, of Mount Surrel.

23. Mr. Irish, surgeon, of Greenwich, to Mrs. Winter, widow of Mr. Samuel W. of Rotherhithe.

Mr. George Woodfall, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Brown, of Buckingham-street.

25. At Warmley, co. Herts, Mr. Thomas Eviat, of Haydon-square, to Miss Elizabeth Westead, second daughter of George W. esq. of the custom-house.

Mr. Wm. Paik, of Navenby, to Miss Anne Barns, of Wellington, co. Lincoln.

Rev. George Pennington, of Stainer, co. Middlesex, to Miss Mary Sadler, second daughter of the late Edward S. esq. of Garsington, co. Oxford.

27. By special licence, at Palace, in Ireland, Christopher Dillon Belle, esq. of Mount Bellew, to the Hon. Miss Nugent, only daughter of Lord Riverston.

28. At Northampton, the Rev. Richard Williams, M. A. late of Christ's college, Cambridge, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of the late Capt. A. of that town.

30. Mr. H. O. Herbert, of Union-street, Shoreditch, distiller, to Miss Susannah Harvey, of Beaconsfield, Bucks.

Col. Robinson, to Miss Catharine Skinner, daughter of Gen. S. of Bristol.

31. At Oxford, Rev. Mr. Morgan, rector of Burton-Dalles, co. Warwick, to Miss Amelia Browne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Geo. B. of the Westminster fire-office.

Mr. Jacob Williamson, student of medicine, to Miss Alison Livingston, second daughter of Mr. Alex. L. grocer, Edinburgh.

At Tydd St. Mary's, co. Lincoln, Mr. Geo. Wardell, of Wisbech, to Miss Stone, daughter of the late Edw. S. esq. of Dunton.

Mr. Brown, to Miss Eliz. Woolley, both of Gotham.

Lately, at Kilkenny, in South Wales, Lewis Deffas Gwinne, of Cybbydd Caclity castle, esq. to Miss Barif Hir Jones, of Tyglin, co. Cardigan.

At Little Wittenham, Berks, William Palmer, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Carter, daugh. of Rev. Henry C. rector of that place.

At Quebec, Lieut.-col. Romer, of the 60th regiment, to Miss Mary-Anne Cuthbert, daughter of — C. esq. seigneur of Borthofer, in that province.

At Norton, co. Stafford, Mr. Wm. Bamford, hat-manufacturer, of Newcastle under Line, to Miss Drewry, of Lincoln.

At Farnborough, in Kent, Mr. John Davison, of Fleet street, to Miss S. Skeggs, youngest daughter of the late Tho. S. esq. of Norfolk, in the same county.

At Chippenham, Wilts, Mr. Wm. Bennett, of Newgate-street, attorney, to Miss Heath, of Chippenham.

Arthur-Henry Daly, esq. of Mount Pleasant, co. Galway, Ireland, grandson to the late Earl of Clanricarde, to Miss Jane Gore, grand-daughter of the late Earl of Arran.

In Ireland, by special licence, John Macartney, esq. M. P. for the borough of Fore, to Miss Catharine Hulsey Burgh, 2d daugh. of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Baron B.

Mr. Wm. Butts, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Bariton, of Grantham.

Mr. Coverley, of Castle Bytham, co. Lincoln, to Miss Woolley, of Witham-on-the-hill.

At Old Dalby, co. Leicester, Mr. Orson, grazier, to Miss Marriott, of Welby, near Grantham.

James Brown Thompson, esq. of Caius-college, Cambridge, to Miss Leathes, daughter of the late Rev. Edw. L. rector of Redeham, &c. in Norfolk.

Mr. Potts, watch seal-engraver, of Toddington, co. Bedford, to Miss Gregory, you. daughter of the late John G. esq. of Eversholt, in the said county.

Mr. Joshua Clarke, to Miss Ashmore, daugh. of Mr. John A. both of Sharnford.

Mr. Lightfoot, of Manton, Rutland, to Miss Hinchley, of Great Easton, co. Leic.

John Stratton, esq. of Gays, co. Herts, to Miss Charlotte Lucadou, daughter of John D. L. esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

Nov. 1. By special licence, at Bramshill, the feat of the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, bart. Sir Montagu Burgoyne, bart. to Miss Burton.

Capt. Leonard Shafto Orde, of the 4th regiment of dragoon-guards, eldest son of John O. esq. of Weetwood, co. Northumberland, to Miss Penelope Ogilvie, eldest daughter of John O. esq. of Argyle-street.

Mr. Darley, to Miss Sadler, both of the Lincoln company of comedians.

Mr. John Maw, of Tavistock-street, to Miss Brown, of Derby.

At Bath, Capt. Wm. Wade, of the 3d regiment of dragoons, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Sir John S. bart. of Newland-park, near Wakefield.

2. Thomas Jenkins, esq. collector of the customs of the port of Gloucester, to Miss Rea, of that city.

Thomas Jones, esq. of Little Gaddesden, Herts, to Miss Blittenberg, of Kensington.

3. At Badgworth, the Rev. Robert Lawrence, of Shurdington, to Miss Walbank, daughter

daughter of Samuel W. esq. of Chatford, co. Gloucester.

4. Wm. Brown, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Travers, eldest daughter of John T. esq. of Crutched-friers.

At Hackney, Kob. Seymour, esq. of Kingland-place, to Mrs. Robinson, of Shacklewell.

Mr. T. Humpries, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill, to Miss Topham, of Pentonville.

5. John Dodd, esq. of Red Heath-house, Rickmansworth, Herts, to Miss Goulds, only daughter and heiress of the late Marval G. esq. of Beaumont-hall, in the same county.

At Dymock, Mr. Richard Perkins, of Oak-hill, to Miss Moggridge, daughter of John M. esq. of Boyce-place, co. Gloucester.

At York, Wm. Bradley Cross, esq. to Miss Barnett, daughter of the late Hon. William B. of Jamaica.

6. At Forres, Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Northfield, bart. to Miss H. P. Cumming, 2d daughter of Col. C. of Aithre.

At Sleaford, Mr. James Powell, to Miss Susanah Miller.

At Coleorton, co. Leicester, Rev. John Piddecke, of Ashby de la Zouch, to Miss Harris, only daughter of Rev. Mr. H. vicar of Coleorton.

7. At Bristol, Rev. Robert Gray, vicar of Farrington, Berks, to Miss Camplin, dau. of Mr. John C. of Trinity-street, Bristol.

8. James Wyld, esq. of Speen, Berks, to Miss Haverfield, of Kew, Surrey

9. At East Ham, Essex, George-Samuel Collyer, esq. army agent, to Miss Mary Clinton, daughter of Andrew C. esq.

10. Rev. John Hellins, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and vicar of Potter's Pury, co. Northampton, to Miss Anne Brock, of North Tawton, Devon.

William Langworthy, esq. of Lygein-y-wern, North Wales, to Miss Hadley, of Bath.

At Berkeley near Frome, Messrs. Joseph and James Webley, brothers, the former to Miss W. the latter to Miss E. Gunstone, sisters.

11. At Leith, Joshua Jephson Oddy, merchant in London, to Miss Margaret Scougall, daughter of Mr. John S. merchant in Leith.

12. At York, John Tweedy, esq. banker, to Mrs. Green, both of that city.

At Dumbarton, Mr. John Arnauld, of the Strand, London, to Miss Janet M'Aulay, second daughter of Mr. John M'A. town-clerk of Dumbarton.

At the Quakers meeting-house at Tottenham, John Head, of Ipswich, to Miss Caroline Bell, daugh. of Dan. B. of Stamford-hill.

John Smith, esq. of Repton, co. Derby, to Miss Greaves, of Burton-upon-Trent.

14. Mr. Pryce, of the General Post-office, to Miss Eliz. Mercer, of Highgate.

At Bottesford, co. Leicester, Mr. Dowling, of Denton, to Miss Vinton.

At Nottingham, Mr. Pearce, to Miss Anne Shaw, of Linley.

15. William Marsh, esq. of Knightbridge, to Miss Graham, of Epfom, daughter of the

late John G. esq. member of the council in Bengal, and niece to George G. esq. of Kinross, M. P.

At Winchester, John Clerk, esq. to Miss Anne Mildmay, daughter of the late Carew M. esq. of Shawford-house, Twyford, Hants.

By special licence, at Norbiton-hall, Surrey, Edward L. Loveden, esq. M. P. for Abingdon, to Miss Lintall, only daughter of Thomas L. esq.

17. Mr. Jos. Kirkman, brewer, of High-street, St. Giles, to Miss Mary Middleton, of St. James, Westminster.

By special licence, in Hertford-str. Charles Grey, esq. M. P. for the county of Northumberland, to Miss Penfonly, only daughter of the Right Hon. W. B. P.

John Nash, esq. of Salters hall, to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Edward S. esq. of Princess Risborough, Bucks.

23. Mr. Benj. Sheppard, of America-str. Southwark, to Miss Marg. Johnson, Park-str.

DEATHS.

March **A**T Bengal, Robert Graham, esq.

31. Formerly a banker in Jernyn-street, late chairman of the General Bank of India, and a partner in the house of Gramms, Moubray, and Skirrow, merchants and agents in Calcutta.

June 20. At Port-au-Prince, Lieut. William Warner, of the royal navy.

30. At Wilbech, aged 18 years and a half, Mr. Charles-Edward Stewart, the eldest of eleven children of the Rev. Mr. S. of Loag Melford, in Suffolk. He was a young man of excellent qualifications, and promising abilities; and his early death is much regretted.

August . . . At Jamaica, William Belford, esq. aid-du-camp to his honour the commander in chief, and senior lieutenant of the 20th regiment of light dragoons.

At Kingston in Jamaica, Sir James Hay, bart. lately from England.

16. Of the yellow fever, at St. Pierre, in Martinique, Capt. James Leigh Harvey, commanding the grenadiers of the 33d regiment with Sir Charles Grey's army.

19. At Banks, St. Anne's, in the island of Jamaica, Donald Macdonald, esq. brother of the late Col. Alexander M. of Keenlochmoldart.

29. At her house in Portman-square, Mrs. Mellish, widow of William M. esq. of Blyth, who died in 1791.

Sept. . . . At Port Royal, Jamaica, Capt. Roberts, of his Majesty's ship Success; and Capt. Hills, of the Hermione.

1. At Cramond-house, co. Edinburgh, in his 34th year, Adam Inglis, esq. last surviving son of Sir John Inglis, of Cramond, bart. He was educated at the High-school and University of Edinburgh; was called to the bar in 1782; and in 1794 appointed a lieutenant of the Middlesex fencible cavalry. He died of a violent fever, of

ten days continuance, unmarried, honoured and lamented by all his friends and relations:

5. Aged about 74, Mr. Robert Carrol, a Roman Catholic priest. He had stopped at the end of Red Lion court, Fleet-street, to shelter himself from the rain, and was followed by three men, one of whom gave him a violent push, which turned him quite round; he then gave him a blow which drove him across the pavement into the kennel, and, falling on the edge of the curb, he received a wound on the right side of the head, which occasioned his death. Mr. C. lay for some time unobserved by the neighbours; but was afterward seen near the place where he fell, in company of three young men, one of whom was observed to have hold of him by the arm, upon whom Mr. C. did not appear to lean as if he stood in much need of such support. They all passed down Fleet-street together, and were no more seen by the spectators near Red Lion court. Where a coach was taken for him is not yet known, but he was carried to St. Bartholomew's hospital in one, with his head much bruised, and speechless; and continued speechless till one o'clock in the morning of the 6th, when he died. The men who brought him discharged the coach, and gave the nurse a small present, then took leave, and have not since been heard of. A letter in Mr. Carrol's pocket led to a discovery of his place of abode, which was at N^o 33, King-street, Holborn. He had been robbed of his watch, and, it is supposed, of what money he had in his breeches-pockets, as none was found therein; but in a side-coat-pocket the nurse found a purse containing 11 guineas, and a single guinea wrapped in brown paper.—Mr. C. was a man of irreproachable character and some property, having left a will, in which he bequeaths about 200*l.* to two nieces residing in Ireland, with some other legacies.

18. At Merchiston-hall, co. Stirling, the Hon. Mrs. Hope, relict of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craigie-hall, second daughter of George Dunbar, of Leichold, co. Linlithgow. She became third wife of Mr. Hope in 1766, and by him had four children, who survive to lament the loss of a most excellent parent; George, a captain in the royal navy, Helen-Charlotte, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

20. At Muirhouse, co. Edinburgh, in his 81st year, William Davidson, of Muirhouse, esq. formerly one of the most considerable merchants at Rotterdam, in Holland. He was eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Davidson, minister of Whitekirk, and of Dundee, who died in 1760, aged 84; and married a niece of Camilla Countess of Tankerville, a daughter of Lionel Allan, second son of Thomas Allan, of Allan's Flats, co. Durham; by whom he had only one child, Susanab-Jane Davidson, who died at Paris, in 1767, aged 20, and has a monument erected

to her memory in Westminster-abbey. Mr. Davidson's only sister was married, first, to Thomas Eliot, of Chapel-hill, co. Peebles, by whom she had only one child, Sir John Eliot, bart. M. D. who died in 1786; and, secondly, to the Rev. Thomas Randall, minister of Inchnure and Stirling; by whom she was mother of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Randall, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, to whom Mr. Davidson has left the greatest part of his very ample fortune, with directions to take the name and arms of Davidson.

21. At Broad Stairs, Kent, aged 68, Mrs. Catharine Melish, daughter of the late John Gore, esq. and widow and relict of Joseph M. esq. of Bush-hill, co. Middlesex, who died Dec. 7, 1790, and sister of Mrs. M. who died in August, relict of Wm. M. esq. of Blyth, two brothers having married two sisters.

5. At Bith, the Hon. Mrs. Barbara Gray, sister to Lord G.

In his 72d year, Mr. Walter Butler, of St. Mary Axe, the oldest inhabitant of the ward of Lime-street.

7. At Uppingham, after a long illness, in her 30th year, Mrs. Duncan, wife of Mr. D. surgeon and apothecary, of that place.

Mr. John Boyer, of Croyland, a man of very respectable character.

8. At his lodgings in St. James's-street, Edinburgh, of an apoplexy, John Beaumont, esq. from Ayrshire.

At Foughton Blean, Mrs. Ayres, widow of George A. esq. chief clerk of the royal laboratory at Woolwich.

At Avely, in Essex, Miss Harriet-Constancia Orlebar, third daughter of Richard O. esq. of Hinwick-house, co. Bedford.

11. At his house at Hackney, Mr. Rashdall, many years linen-draper in the Minorities; At Chestnut, Herts, after a long and painful illness, the Lady of Samuel Steele, esq.

At Marnham, co. Nottingham, Mr. W. Girton, printer.

12. At Brompton-grove, Mrs. Haram, wife of John Francis H. esq. of Little Chelsea.

At Burgh, near Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, in an advanced age, Mr. John Chapman, many years an eminent practitioner in surgery, &c. and respectable in his character.

13. At his house on Redcliffe parade, Mr. Wilmot, an eminent brewer, of Bristol.

At Foulmire, co. Cambridge, after a very short illness, the Rev. Samuel Ingle, rector of Little Shelford.

In a shocking state of hydrophobia, in a barn at Lichford, near Peterworth, in Suffex, John Eli. He had gone, with several others, a few weeks since, to see a cow which had been bitten by a supposed mad dog, and was, in consequence, confined in a stable belonging to Mr. Thulens, of Loughworth. On the approach of the men, the cow made a violent push at Ellis, but was prevented from injuring him with her horns by a rail or gate which separated the

stable

stable from the spot on which the men stood; but a quantity of saliva or slaver from the cow's mouth was observed on Ellis's face, which he wiped off, and appeared to think no more about it. A few days afterwards the poor man was observed to be unusually dull and melancholy; and, on enquiry being made respecting his health, he said he was very ill: the officers of the parish therefore determined to remove him from the barn in which he had taken up his abode to the place of his legal settlement. They accordingly proceeded, the next morning, to the barn, for the purpose above-mentioned, when the distempered man darted by them in a very extraordinary manner, and ran across several fields with a degree of velocity which much astonished them, taking frequent leaps, in his progress, of seven or eight feet into the air. He at length, however, got into a deep pit, which gave his pursuers an opportunity of coming up with him, and enabled them to secure him with cords, and bring him back to the barn whence he had escaped, where he continued in a sad state of distraction for two days, and then expired.

14. Samuel Miller, gent. of Nottingham. At Heckington, co. Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. R. Warrington, sen.

At Axwell, near Newcastle, Sir Thomas Clavering, bart. LL. D. formerly many years M. P. for the county of Durham. He succeeded his father, Sir James, 1748. His lady died August 16. 1792.

At Vienna, Field-marshal Browne, who lately commanded the Austrian army on the Rhine.

15. At Frieston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Marshall, many years an eminent miller at Horn-mills, co. Rutland.

In an advanced age, Rev. John Perfect, many years rector of Sopworth, Wilts.

Wentworth Parsons, esq. of Fleu-grove, in the King's county, Ireland, son of the late Sir Lawrence P. bart. and brother to Lord Oxmantown.

17. At Caxton, co. Cambridge, the Rev. Thomas Barnard, vicar of that place,

At her seat at Bourton-on the Water, co. Gloucester, Dame El. z. Harington, relict of Sir James H. bart. grandfather of the present Sir John. She was daughter of Hen. Wight, esq. of Blakesly-hall, co. Northampton.

18. At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Gumbrell, carpenter and upholsterer there.

19. At Whetstone, Mrs. Wang, mother of Mr. Hudson, of New Bond-street.

At her house at Chelsea, Mrs. Elizabeth Lubbock, relict of Richard L. esq. formerly of Frenches, co. Surrey.

At Chatham, after a long illness, Mrs. Townsend, wife of Mr. Charles T. Stationer and bookseller there.

At Blandford-stone, James Hodge, esq. of Tint, in Cornwall, one of the contractors for supplying his Majesty's troops encamped throughout the kingdom.

20. Miss Hall, of Upper East Sheen, daughter of Mr. H. of Tottenham-court-road.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bedcott, of Charles street, Berkeley-square, wax-chandler.

In an apoplectic fit, James Adam, esq. of Albemarle-street, architect. Before the reform of the Board of Works, by Mr. Burke's bill, Mr. Adam held the office of architect to his Majesty. The Adelphi buildings and Portland place are monuments of his taste and abilities in his profession. Besides his excellent treatise on agriculture, published some years ago, Mr. Adam was preparing for the press an history of architecture, which all lovers of the art have reason to lament he did not live to finish. Several numbers of the works of the two brothers have been occasionally published.

Suddenly, while on a visit at Mr. James Finch's, at Sible Hedingham, the Rev. Baxter Cole, universally esteemed for piety and learning.

Aged 81, Mr. John Boulton, the oldest cashier of the Bank of England.

At Derby, in an advanced age, Mrs. Rolleston, relict of the Rev. John R. late rector of Aston, co. Derby, and only surviving sister of Sir Robert Burdett, bart. of Foremark, in the same county.

At Chesterfield, in his 82d year, the Rev. Isaac Wilkinson. This private manner in which he passed many of the last years of his life rendered his virtues less known to the world than they would otherwise have been. Possessed of strong natural abilities, which he improved with care, his learning was considerable; and particularly that branch of it to which his profession as a minister principally directed his attention. He was well versed in the Scriptures, which he read and studied with a critical precision; and was equally well prepared in all other respects for the work of the Christian ministry, had not his usefulness in that way been impeded by the weakness of his constitution, which soon obliged him to withdraw into private life. Here he was far from being an unuseful member of society; by his conversation as well as example contributing at once to the pleasure and improvement of those about him. His charities were more numerous than were generally known. He was an affectionate relative, and ever concerned to study the true interest and happiness of all about him. The extent of his benevolence was also apparent in the liberality of his sentiments, which led him to entertain the most favourable opinion of those who differed from him on the various subjects of religion; so that, though his judgement directed him to class among the Dissenters, he ever cherished the most hearty good-will towards all whom he thought to be sincere in their profession, whether of the Establishment or of any other denomination of Dissenters. His piety kept pace with his charity; and remarkable was

was the evenness of his temper. The infirmities of a weakly habit of body he bore with firmness, resignation, and kind attention to all about him, till, having held out long beyond the expectations of his friends, he began to sink under the heavy load.

At Tunbridge, in his sixty-second year, Mr. Edward Hewitt, of Wood-street, Cheap-side. He had long been subject to a dropical complaint, for which he had taken medicines with very good effect. But on the morning of his death, when, to all appearance, he was more free than usual from any symptoms of his complaint, water suddenly burst in his chest, and carried him off in a few hours. He was of a respectable family in Cumberland, and related to the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, James Hewitt, viscount Lifford. He was placed very early in trade, and gave immediate proofs of the diligence, ability, and integrity, which distinguished him in the different stages of it; and were acknowledged by all his connexions in very extensive commercial concerns. He died possessed, through his industry and abilities, of a handsome fortune; though his kindness as a creditor subjected him to some very heavy losses, and his liberality to the applications of those in want manifested itself in considerable benefactions. His understanding was uncommonly vigorous, though, through his early introduction into trade, not assisted by education. He saw the advantages of literature; but he would not admit that the most finished literary pursuits could establish a superiority in every branch of knowledge; and he used to speak with great pleasantry of a kind of pedantry he had observed in some of his friends of our universities, who, because they were literary men, considered themselves as better judges than Mr. Hewitt of the various principles and modes of trade and commerce. No man was more serious and earnest in all his religious duties, according to the principles of the Church of England, to which he was firmly attached. But he would often mention that his engagements in business had once so occupied his thoughts as to render him little attentive to religion till a serious illness presented it to his mind.

21. At Meggerland, Archibald Hope, esq. collector of excise.

Aged 73, Wm. Fowler, gent. of Derby.

In College-street, Westminster, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Harman, wife of Mr. Henry H.

At Vienna, of a dropsy in the lungs, the Princess de Colloredo, consort to the Vice-chancellor of the Empire.

22. At St. Edmund's Bury, aged 65, John Spink, esq. who fully possessed the amiable character of a truly benevolent and good man. It may be unnecessary to say any thing of his family, as advantages of that kind

constitute no moral goodness. He was brought up under the auspices of John Scotchmer, esq. formerly an eminent banker at Bury, who resigned his business in his favour in 1775. In 1776 Mr. Spink was appointed receiver-general for the Eastern division of the county of Suffolk. In 1781, and again in 1789, he was elected to the office of chief magistrate of the borough of Bury. The obliging manner in which he was always ready to assist persons of every class of life ought not to be passed unnoticed as the least of his acts of friendship; what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do, the town at large can speak to. To the education of children he paid particular attention, being one of the most liberal contributors to the charity-schools of Bury. About three years ago he endowed an estate of upwards of 3cl per annum for the benefit of the Sunday-schools in that town for ever. He has left by his will several charitable donations; to the Dispensary, to several friendly societies, and the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and some generous legacies to his friends, and amply provided for all his relations. His remains were interred, on the 28th instant, near those of his wife, in a burying-place which he had erected four years since in the centre of the church-yard, formerly the chapel of the charnel to the monastery church.

23. Of a gouty complaint, the Rev. Mr. Brook, minister of Friarn Barnet, co. Middlesex, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, on the death of Mr. Graham. He was then told, by their steward, that they were to find him a house, and that great dilapidations were due from his predecessor, who, instead of leaving his large fortune to his relations, left it all to an old maid-servant, except 100l. to a sister living in the West, whom he had not seen for 20 years. The steward added, that he had been admitted to it by copy of court, as appeared by the rolls. The succeeding steward determined that the house was lost, and an additional part of the church-yard illegally consecrated; in consequence of which, the body and tomb of a city carpenter, deposited in it, were left, and the ground paved off, and converted into a cabbage-garden. Friarn Barnet is stated, in Bacon's "Liber Regis," p. 581, from the minister's accounts of the possessions of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, 32 Henry VIII. in the Augmentation-office, to have been a chapel to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, the farmers and assigns of whose manor were bound to find, at their own expence, a fit chaplain, to serve the church and administer the sacraments and sacramentals to the parishioners *durante termino*. On the same terms it passed to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who now hold it. It pays no first fruits or tenths, and only procurations

procurators to the Dean and Chapter. It is, however, rated at 4 l. to the land-tax, and 240 l. to the poor, and the chaplain is obliged to find himself a house or lodging. Mr. B. was a native of Yorkshire, had been curate to Dr. Christopher Wilson, at Hasted, and to Dr. Hume, the late bishop of Salisbury, at Burnes, and was chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

At Yarm, co. York, in his 87th year, the Rev. John Hopkinson, 60 years curate of that place.

Of a paralytic stroke, at Chawton, in Hampshire (one of his seats), Thomas Knight, Esq. of Godmersham Park, in the county of Kent. He was the only son (though there have been several daughters) of a most respectable father of both his names, who died Feb. 26, 1781, aged 80 years, and of whom a very just character may be seen in our Obituary of that month. His mother, who resided in Eggarton house, in Godmersham parish, and who died 1765, was Jane, the eldest daughter and coheir of William Monk, Esq. of Buckingham in Shoreham, in the county of Sussex. Her sister Barbara died unmarried, 1789. Mr. Knight, was born in London, March 16, 1735-6; his father, with his family, being then in town as one of the representatives in Parliament for the city of Canterbury. He had his school education under Mr. Woolleson, at Kingston upon Thames, and at a proper age became a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, where, when the Pomfret Statutes were presented to the University, 1755, he made a speech in the Theatre, which was received with much applause. In the year 1759, July 5, Mr. K. was created M. A. and soon afterwards, made the tour of Europe, attended by the late Rev. Thomas Crofts. Upon his return from abroad he was chosen into Parliament for the borough of New Romney, at the General Election, 1761, and, of course, had the honour to assist in bearing the canopy at the coronation of his present Majesty, as one of the Barons of the C.que-Ports. On the installation of the Chancellor of the university of Oxford (George-Henry, Earl of Lichfield), Mr. K. was created LL. D. July 7, 1763. (N. B. that in the catalogue of the Oxford Graduates, where both his degrees are specified, he is erroneously said to have been of Trinity College.) At the end of the Parliament of 1761 (dissolved 1768) he did not again offer himself a candidate; but at the General Election, 1774, was chosen for the county against a very powerful opposition. In 1779, May 8, he married Miss Catharine Knatchbull, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wadham Knatchbull, then deceased, prebendary and chancellor of Durham, &c. by whom he has left no issue. At the close of the Parliament, 1780, Mr. Knight withdrew from public business, and in the following

year, by the death of his father, succeeded a large patrimonial fortune. The accumulation of the late Mr. Knight's estates carries with it something singular; for his father (as our Obituary of Feb. 1781, stated) changed his name twice. The paternal name was Broliuax, a family who had resided at Godmersham for several generations, one of whom, Sir William of Godmersham, was knighted by Charles II. 1664. (Partition Books Coll. Arm.) This name the late Mr. Knight's father relinquished for that of *May*, 1727, when he came into possession of a considerable estate in Sussex and London, of which Mr. *May's* buildings in St. Martin's Lane form some part. This second name he again changed for that of *Knight*, 1738, on a still greater acquisition of landed property: Chawton, in Hampshire. After the decease of his father, Mr. Knight sat down at his paternal seat in Kent*, which his father rebuilt, 1732, and which he himself much improved, became an useful country gentleman by promoting every measure of public utility, and within these few months subscribed no less a sum than 3000 towards levying a body of men for the internal defence of the country. His carriage and address were those of the man of fashion, and his temper serene, accompanied with a friendly disposition, equally candid and sincere. His understanding was sound and well cultivated, and his conversation abounded with a facetious pleantry; which rendered his company universally acceptable, and his death as universally regretted.

24. At York-place, Pentonville, aged 47, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. Scott. This lady was one of those remarkable instances of what a very surprising quantity of water the human frame can furnish in a short space of time. In May, 1789, she suffered the operation of tapping for the dropsy, and, previous to her death, she endured the same operation 25 times, with the greatest fortitude, without being confined to her bed longer than 48 hours by any one operation. The quantity of water taken away was pretty accurately averaged to be 758 quarts in the space of five years.

25. Mrs. Freer, wife of Mr. W. F. of Blaby, co. Leicester.

Mr. Christopher White, farmer, of Rockingham. He had spent the preceding evening with some friends in apparent good health.

At Bull's-cross, Enfield, aged 87, Mrs. Kent, relict of Mr. K. carpenter.

Suddenly, whilst getting into bed, William Pywell, esq. of Barnewell castle, near Oundle, co. Northampton.

Mr. Edward Griffin, many years chief clerk in the Sun fire-office at Charing-cross.

* Engraved in Hasted's "History of Kent," III. 138.

His decaying faculties had obliged him to decline the fatigue of business several years before his decease. But his faithful services were remembered and rewarded by the liberality of his employers; and his unoffending manners regretted by those who had the pleasure to serve under him.

The Prince-bishop of Hildesheim.

26. Mrs. Beach, of Great Wigston, co. Leicester, relict of the late Mr. B. surgeon.

27. At Livesey, near Blackburn, co. Lancaster, aged 100, Mr. Wm. Clayton; who worked at the last harvest, wound twist, and retained tolerably ripe senses till a little before his death. The last summer this venerable old man had a visit from a person of the same age, who then lived about ten miles distant, and who said he had walked the whole way through a curiosity he had to see him.

At the parsonage-house at Eltham, Kent, Martha, Lady-dowager Shaw, second wife and widow of Sir John S. bart. who died 1779, and mother of the present Sir John S. bart. who married, 1782, Theodora, daughter of the late Lord Monson, by whom he has living four sons and two daughters; also, of the Rev. Jon Kenward Shaw, vicar of Eltham; and of John Barnadiston Shaw, dec. She was daughter and heir of John Kenward, of Yalding, in Kent, esq. and married to Sir John S. 1752. By his former lady, Miss Elizabeth Hedges, of Alderton, Wilts, he had a son who died in his minority.

28. At Grantham, Mr. Sharp, sen.

At Bicester, co. Oxford, Mr. Thomas Potter, of the King's Arms inn there.

In his 21st year, Mr. Thomas Spray, lawyer of Lichfield cathedral.

29. At Pallinburn-house, John Askew, esq. in the commission of the peace and deputy lieutenant of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and for the town and county of Berwick upon Tweed. He served the office of high sheriff of Northumberland in 1776; and has left a disconsolate widow and nine children to lament his death.

30. At his seat at Lurgan, in Ireland, the Right Hon. William Brownlow, father-in-law to the present Lord Darley. He represented his native county in the Irish parliament for near 40 years.

Mr. Wm. Howard, surgeon, of Gray's-inn-place, Holborn.

31. Aged 110, Mrs. Elizabeth Hayes, of Park-lane, Liverpool.

At Inverness, Wm. Mackintosh, esq. late provost of that place.

Lately, on his way to the island of Madeira, for the recovery of his health, in the 29th year of his age, Basil-William Lord Daer, eldest son of the Earl of Selkirk, and late a member of the Edinburgh Convention.

In the West Indies, of a fever, Mr. Cooper, surgeon in the army, and son of Mr. Wm. C. surgeon and apothecary, of Chatham, in Kent.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Lieut. John Nott, eldest son of Capt. N. killed in his Majesty's ship Centaur, gloriously fighting for his country.

Mrs. Ralph, of Newtown-Barry, in Ireland. It is exactly nineteen years since two men, of the names of Carrol and Dangan, were executed for cutting off her ears, at the crosses of Kilmeshall. The circumstances which occasioned the inhuman treatment she experienced were of a most trivial nature. She had a neighbour, a weak and revengeful man, of the name of Dempsey, who monopolized the most agreeable part of the chapel, where he erected a seat for his family. This was disapproved by Mrs. Ralph and her husband, and she had the seat prostrated. The White boys at that period were spreading from the county of Kilkenny to the lower part of the county of Carlow, and Dempsey attached himself to them for the purpose of revenge. A party of these deluded creatures, on the appointed night, repaired to Ralph's; he was from home, and they vented their brutal rage on his defenceless wife, whom they dragged from her bed into the road, and inhumanly cut off her ears. One of her children, a fine young girl, died in consequence of the terror she was thrown into by the screams of her mother. This barbarous outrage excited the detestation of all the neighbouring gentlemen. Several persons were apprehended and committed to Wexford goal; and, among others, Carrol and Dangan, who, on the testimony of Mrs. Ralph, were capitally convicted and executed in October, 1775. Dangan acknowledged at his death that he was one of the party who had been at Mrs. Ralph's, though he did not assist in the outrage; but he declared that Carrol was perfectly innocent. Carrol persisted in his innocence to the last moment. It was thought he would have obtained a pardon, on account of his general good character, through the influence of Adam Colclough, esq. A considerable time after his death, a notorious White-boy, Arthur Murphy, was condemned to death in that country, and he assured the gentlemen of the county, as he was about being launched into eternity, that he had a principal concern in cutting off Mrs. Ralph's ears; but that Carrol, who had suffered, was as innocent as the child unborn.

At Portarlington, in the kingdom of Ireland, Mrs. Cavenoish, sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry C. bart. of Doveridge, in Derbyshire.

At the same place, David Clarke, esq. an eminent attorney, and recorder of that corporation.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, in her 42d year, Mrs. Diana Dorothy Dodsworth, wife of Dr. D. physician there, and youngest sister of Major-general Stevens, lieutenant-governor of Berwick upon Tweed.

Miss

Miss Ingram, only daughter of Mr. George I. of Boston, co. Lincoln.

At Collingtree, near Northampton, aged 94, Mr. Wm. Abbey, shoe maker; who, notwithstanding his advanced age, enjoyed a good state of health till within a few weeks of his death.

At Painswick, co. Gloucester, Mr. Wm. Knight, an eminent clothier.

At Ripley, co. Surrey, aged 78, Mr. William Yalden, many years clerk of Ripley chapel.

At his seat at Hatton-court, Somerset, in an advanced age, Charles C. Brent, esq.

At North Luffenham, co. Rutland, aged 94, Mary Bingham, widow.

At Hacey, co. Lincoln, aged 40, much regretted, Mr. Rob. Searson, grazier.

At West Camel, aged 84, Henry Parsons, esq. who requested, by his will, that his remains might be interred in a mausoleum within his cedar plantation upon Camel-hill, over which it is intended to erect a pyramid.

H. Richardson, an industrious farmer, of Luddington, near Oundle. He was killed by his own waggon being overturned upon him; and has left a wife and three children.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Weatherby, wife of Mr. W. attorney, of Newmarket.

At Wragby, co. Lincoln, aged 23, of a deep consumption, Miss Anne Holland, daughter of Mr. Thomas H.

At Shaftesbury, aged 33, Miss Mary Rogers. She went to bed with only a slight cold, which terminated in a fever, and in the course of two days she died, leaving an aged mother to lament her loss.

At Liverpool, of a fever caught by attending the sick poor, the Rev. Mr. Spencer, a Romish clergyman, of Lombard-street chapel in that town.

In a very advanced age, the Rev. William Green, M. A. rector of Hardingham, co. Norfolk, and formerly fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1737, M. A. 1741. The living of Hardingham is in the gift of the master and fellows of Clare-hall, and worth near 400l. per annum. Mr. G. was translator, from the Hebrew, of the Whole Book of Psalms, with critical notes, and a commentary; and also of the poetical parts of the Old Testament.

Rev. Francis Taynton, vicar of West Farley, co. Kent.

In Bedlam, where he had been confined 49 years, 11 months, and 1 day, the Rev. Mr. Bailey.

Robert Hunt, gent. of Hammer-smith.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Sarah Chalmer, formerly of Liverpool.

At Pimlico, Mrs. De la Fite, relict of the Rev. Mr. De la F. late chaplain to the Prince of Orange. At the death of her husband, in 1782, she came to England, and was engaged in the education of the Princess Elizabeth.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. William E. accountant-general of the Bank of England.

At her house in Hart street, Bloomsbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Davis.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Cracroft, wife of Mr. C. of the accountant-general's office, and daughter of the late Rev. Venn Eyre, lecturer of Ly-n, and archdeacon of Carlisle.

Nov. . . . At Kensington gravel-pits, — Craig, esq. a planter at Tobago; on the taking of which, by the French, in 1781, he caught the foundation of a lingering illness, by lying three days on the wet ground; and was afterwards carried prisoner to France, or went there in consequence of the answer of that Court to the merchants' petitions (see vol. LIII. p. 53c). It is remarkable that his lady crossed the Atlantic eight times.

Nov. 1. After a long and painful illness, borne with uncommon fortitude, Miss Anne Simpson, of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

Interred, with the usual military honours, on the parade facing the small armory in the Tower, which is the burial-ground of that fortress, Mr. Maurice Delany, master gunner of the artillery, which place he had held near 40 years, and was 73 years old.

In the King's Bench prison, after a confinement of many years, the Hon. Mr. Curzon, son of Lord Scarfdale.

2. Much lamented, Mrs. Mesturas, wife of Mr. M. of Hoxton-square.

At Stirling castle, Major Alex. Joash.

At Drumthugh, near Edinburgh, Elizabeth Dowager-baroness Colville, of Culrofs.

At Worcester, Dennis Kelly, esq. of Castle-Kelly, in Ireland.

At Lee, in Kent, Mr. John Battie Call, eldest son of Sir John C. bart. of Whiteford, in Cornwall.

At Eye, in Suffolk, Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Charles C. esq. captain in the navy.

At Epsom, the Rev. Francis Plumer, of Twickenham. He was a proof that a fall from a horse should not be treated as a light matter. About a year ago he met with that accident; he was lately on a visit, complained of a sickness at his stomach, his brain was disturbed, and he died in a very short time. His head was opened, and some coagulated blood found on the brain. [Perhaps some medical correspondent will give his opinion, whether it is not probable that bleeding, immediately after the fall, might have prevented this misfortune?]

At Brompton, Miss Percy, in the contemplation of Nature, though not of Law, the undoubted daughter of the late Duke of Northumberland, and of course half-sister to the present Duke and the Earl of Beverley. She died in consequence of grief for her sister, whose death is recorded in our vol. LXI. p. 1068. These sisters, lovely in their persons, and dignified in their manners, received an education, under the fullest private sanction

sanction of their fond and most noble father, suitable to their high birth and fortune, in the convent of Panthemont at Paris. Afterward, in the bosom of retirement, in the exercise of elegant accomplishments, but still more in the practice of the most rational piety, and the most angelic benevolence, they passed their happiest hours: nor was their bounty scattered with a thoughtless hand; for, they added to every blessing they bestowed by a due discrimination of its object, and by pursuing modest Poverty to its most wretched recesses. This scene of happiness (for to them the gay and dissipating world, on a *very delicate* account, had never any charms) was first blasted by the death of the elder Miss Percy in 1791: and her sister endured for these last three years the slowly-consuming ravages of that most painful of all poisons—grief—with almost unexampled resignation.

3. Miss Hudson, mistress of the assembly-rooms at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At his house in Broomham, the Rev. Thomas Cripps, rector of Cheadley, in Cheshir e.

4. At Cambridge, Edmund Holt, M. A. fellow of King's college, to which society he was elected from Eton, in 1769.

On his return to the Duke of York's army, Major-general Robert Johnston, of the 3d regiment of foot-guards.

At Weymouth, of a decline, which had for several months confined her to her bed, Miss Leicester.

At Somerby, co. Leicester, in his 37th year, Orlando Brown, esq. formerly of Braunston, co. Rutland.

At Woodstock, after a short illness, aged 80, Mrs King, wife of the Rev. the Dean of Raphoe.

5. At his house in Galloway, in North Britain, Alexander Spalding Gordon, esq. sheriff of the county.

Mrs. Fearn, wife of Mr. John F. mercer, Ludgate hill.

At his house in Great Titchfield-street, after a few days illness, the Rev. John Dry.

At her lodgings in Queen-square, Bath, aged 22, the amiable and accomplished Miss Dobson, daughter of the late Wm. D. esq. of Twickenham, and niece to — D esq. of New King-street, Bath. This young lady was in the most perfect health within these three weeks, and was very soon to have been married to a much-respected young clergyman, who, visiting her during her very short illness, fatally caught the fever with which she was seized, and died on Sunday the 2d, on which day Miss D. was thought to be in a fair way of recovery; but almost immediately relapsing (without being in the least acquainted with the fate of her lover), she survived him only three days, and died possessed of a fortune of 20,000l.

At Sandford, co. Oxford, Mrs. Meriel D'Anvers, daughter of the late Sir J. D. of Culworth, in Northamptonshire, bart. and

sister of the late Sir Michael D. bart. Her generous donation to the vicarage of Culworth, in restoring to it the great tithes as soon as she came into the possession of her family estate, and her liberal endowment of a charity-school in the parish of Culworth, will be lasting monuments of her pious and charitable disposition; not to mention her private charities, which were very great. Her landed estate at Culworth and Eydou, which is very considerable, is left by her will to the Miss Ricks, of Sunning, Berks, grand-daughters of her late uncle, Daniel D'Anvers, esq.

6. At her house at Isleworth, in her 77th year, Mary Wortley Montague Stewart, Countess of Bute, and, in her own right, Baroness Mountstewart, only daughter of the late Edward Wortley Montague, esq. and sister of the late traveller, Edward Wortley Montague, esq. She survived her lord (by whom she had five sons and six daughters) not three years, and her eldest son not ten months; and by her death the Hon. James Wortley Montague obtains possession of his grandfather's fortune, 20,000l. per annum.

At Derby, aged 74, John Armytage, M.D. of London.

Henry Tompkins, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Bucks militia, and one of the benchers of the hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

At Fyfield, Hants, after a short illness, Francis Delap Halliday, esq. only brother of the late Major H. of the Leafowes, who died a few months since.

7. Aged 15, Master John Davys, eldest son of John D. esq. of Loughborough.

At his house in Russia row, Mr. Joseph Andrews, commission warehouse-man and auctioneer.

Miss Rebecca White, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter W. of Broxbourn, Herts

At Dunbeath castle, Robert Sinclair, esq. of Frifwick.

8. Aged 71, the Rev. Thomas Adams, M. A. vicar of Blackanton, Devon, of which parish his father and himself had been vicars (with the interval of one intermediate presentation) upwards of a century. His father was presented in 1682, and died in 1732, and, what is still more singular, Mr. Adams was only the seventh in succession, from the year 1530, in which space, more than two centuries and an half, this parish has had the good fortune to see only seven changes. It has now lost a valuable pastor, and a truly good man.

9. At Shermanbury-place, Suffex, John Chellan, esq. many years an acting magistrate for that county.

In an advanced age, Mr. G. A. Gibbs, formerly an eminent surgeon, of Exeter, and father of Counsellor G. recorder of Bristol, the gentleman who so eminently distinguished himself with Mr. Erskine in the late trials of Mr. Tho. Hardy and Mr. Horne Tooke.

At Dodewaart, on the banks of the Waal, after a short illness, Quarter-master John Tuffie, of the 44th regiment of foot, who had served 53 years in that corps, and had been in every campaign since the raising of it. His funeral was attended by the whole regiment, in testimony of their veneration for so respectable a character.

In his 90th year, Mr. John Grier, of Bucklebury.

10. At Watford-place, Herts, Mrs. Paxton, the lady of Archibald P. esq. and daughter of Wm. Gill. esq. alderman of London.

Discovered drowned near the first wharf at the South wall, Dublin, Crosbie Morgell, esq. M. P. for the borough of Tralee. His hat and umbrella were purposely placed together on the wharf in such a manner as to preserve them from the incurrent tide. The body was entirely lifeless when brought ashore; of course every attempt to revive it was in vain. He was father in law to the late Sir B. Denny, who lost his life a few days before in a duel.

11. ——— Holifoll, esq. son of the late Mr. H. banker, in the Strand, who died on the 7th ult. (see p. 966).

After a very short illness, in Berwick-st. Soho, in his 21st year, Mr. Richard Morton, jun. of Worcester.

At Bristol Howells, W. Chesson, esq. of Brightelmstone.

At his house in Bloomsbury-square, of an apoplectic disorder, contracted by close application to business, Elborough Woodcock, esq. of Lincoln's inn, register of the affidavits in the Court of Chancery, and secretary of bankrupts. He married Catharine, dau. of ——— Palmer, esq. by whom he has left three sons and a daughter.

12. At Enfield, in her 25th year, after having been a fortnight delivered of a daughter, her first child, Mrs. Hammond, wife of Mr. Tho. H. apothecary there, and daughter of Mr. Complin, formerly an eminent apothecary in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields; and, on the 17th, her remains were deposited in the family-vault in St. Andrew's church at Hertford.

At Stratwick, co. Northampton, Mrs. Proby, wife of the Rev. Charles P. rector of that place, and eldest daughter of George Cherry, esq. one of the commissioners for victualing the royal navy.

Capt. Thomas Boyton, commander of the Dover post-office packet Co rier, lately stationed between Harwich and Helvoetsluys.

13. At his brewhouse, the Horse shoe, in Banbridge-street. St. Gil's's, in which he had lately succeeded his father, by patching into an immense cooler, in a fit of giddiness, to which he was subject, John Stephenson, esq. who married the eldest daughter of John Blackburn, esq. of Bush-hill and Finsbury-square, merchant; by whom he has left five children. He was accidentally discovered by the floating of his hat on the surface of the liquor.

In Soho, Major-general Allan Campbell, some years since returned from the West Indies, where he had a considerable command. He had served his king and country above 50 years.

At Edith-Weston, co. Rutland, of the scarlet fever, which carried him off in a few hours after he was attacked, aged 6 years, Master Walden Orme, son of W. O. esq. of the same place.

Mrs. Selby, wife of Mr. S. hofier, of Nottingham.

14. In an advanced age, at his son's house at Walworth, the ingenious Mr. Mulge, late watch-maker in Fleet-street.

In Bloomsbury square, the Lady of Sir George Chad, bart.

Aged 75, Mrs. Tompson, relict of Alderman George T. of Northampton.

At Kirk-Sandall, near Doncaster, Mrs. Heys, wife of Mr. W. H. linen-draper, of Gainborough.

Mrs. Mary Piercy, of North Kilworth, co. Leicester. In a fit of despondency she threw herself into a well adjoining her dwelling-house, and was drowned.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Roskby, widow of Stermar R. esq. of Welton, near Hull.

15. Mr. Joseph Hodson, of Chesapeake, linen-draper.

Lady Fielding, relict of Sir John F. kn.

16. Aged 70, Mr. Thomas Cox, of Winchester-street, more than 50 years a respectable inhabitant of the parish of Allhallows, London-wall.

Mrs. Ward, of the Gallowtree-gate, Leicester, mother of Mr. W. surgeon.

Mr. Cartwright, many years bellman of the night in Leicester. He was interred on the 19th, attended, in solemn procession, by the members of two lodges of Freemasons. A masonic prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, and had an impressive effect upon the auditors.

17. Mr. James Bogget, master-carpenter of the Nottingham navigation.

At his prebendal house in the college at Ely, at the advanced age of eighty-six, the Rev. James Bentham, M. A. F. A. S. prebendary in that Cathedral, and rector of Bow-Brickhill, in the county of Buckingham; well known in the learned world as the author of "The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely;" and universally respected in the society of that place, where he constantly resided, for his piety and humility, for the gentleness and amiable simplicity of his manners, and his unwearied endeavours to promote the interest and welfare of his native city and isle, through the whole course of his life. For a fuller account of this venerable and worthy character we must refer our readers to our publication for the ensuing month.

Mr. Thomas Denham, jun. late of Fother-lane.

18. Mr.

18. Mr. Isaac Robinson, one of the common council of the corporation of Doncaster, and son of Alderman R. of that town.

Lady Frederick, wife of Sir John F. bart. M. P. for the county of Surrey.

At the Star inn, Oxford, aged 70, Mrs. Nugent, sister to the late Earl N. of the kingdom of Ireland, and aunt to the present Marchioness of Buckingham.

19. At Yarmouth, Mr. John Sayers, merchant, and one of the common council for that borough.

In Red-Cross-street, Cripplegate, Thomas Strong, esq. F. A. S.

At Stoke-Goldington, Bucks, the Rev. Robert Dowbiggin, D. D. sub-dean of Lincoln, vicar of Wapenham, co. Northampton, and master of St. John's Hospital, in Northampton, all in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; and vicar of Stoke-Goldington, in that of George Wrighte, esq. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1767, M. A. 1763; and married a niece of the late Dr. John Green, bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. George Powell, of Brixton-place, Lambeth.

21. At the Hot wells, Bristol, Miss Selina Bristol, youngest daughter of the late Robert B. esq. of Michelover, in Hampshire.

At his house in Bermondsey New Road,

aged 93, Mr. Larmont, formerly a pilot for the channel at Dover, and who followed that occupation till within a few years of his death.

In his 28th year, in consequence of drinking cold ale immediately after his return from hunting, Charles Robinson, esq. of Sawbridge park.

At her house in Park-lane, Mrs. Morant, relict of the late John M. esq. of Burkenhurst-house, Hants.

Mr. Joseph Nichols, of Carlton, near Otley, co. York. Whilst giving his bull a feed of corn in a pasture near that place, the animal suddenly rushed upon him, and gored him in so terrible a manner as to occasion his immediate death. He had returned from Otley fair only the same afternoon; and has left a wife and six children to lament his untimely loss.

23. Mrs. Sarah Withy, wife of Mr. Robert W. jun. solicitor, of Craven-street, Strand. She has left five young children.

24. At Bush-hill, Edmington, of the stone, Col. George Buck, formerly in the service of the Nabob of the Carnatic. He married the only daughter of Mr. Harpur, stationer, in the Poultry.

25. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 84, Mrs. Snell, relict of the Rev. Mr. S-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- OF. NEW DRURY-LANE.*
31. The Mountaineers—No Song No Supper.
 - Nov. 1. Emilia Gallotti—*The Wedding-day.*
 3. The Siege of Belgrade—*Ditto.*
 4. Emilia Galotti—*Ditto.*
 5. The Rivals—*Ditto.*
 6. The Jew—Lodoiska.
 7. Love for Love—*The Wedding-day.*
 8. The Gamester—*Ditto.*
 10. The Mountaineers—Lodoiska.
 11. Macbeth—*The Wedding-day.*
 12. School for Scandal—*My Grandmother.*
 13. The Jew—Lodoiska.
 14. Twelfth Night—*The Wedding-day.*
 15. The Roman Father—*The Devil to Pay.*
 17. The Pirates—*The Wedding-day.*
 18. Othello—*Ditto.*
 19. The School for Scandal—*No Song No Supper.*
 20. The Jew—Lodoiska.
 21. Love for Love—*The Priest.*
 22. The Roman Father—*The Wedding-day.*
 24. The Mountaineers—Lodoiska.
 25. The Pirates—*The Wedding-day.*
 26. The Rivals—*Ditto.*
 27. The Jew—Lodoiska.
 23. Love for Love—*My Grandmother.*
 29. The Mourning Bride—*Nobody.*

- OF. COVENT-GARDEN.*
31. The Rage—*Rosina.*
 - Nov. 1. The Provok'd Husband—*Arrived at Portsmouth.*
 3. The Rage—*Oscar and Malvina.*
 4. The World in a Village—*Arrived at Portsmouth.*
 5. The Rage—*Ditto.*
 6. Macbeth—*Ditto.*
 7. The Rage—*Midas.* [mouth.]
 8. The Fair Penitent—*Arrived at Portsmouth.*
 10. Cymbeline—*Midas.*
 11. The Rage—*The Highland Reel.*
 12. Much Ado about Nothing—*Arrived at Portsmouth.*
 13. The Rage—*The Farmer.* [Portsmouth.]
 14. Ditto—*Netley Abbey.*
 15. Ditto—*Marian.*
 17. The Fair Penitent—*Hercules and Omphale.*
 18. Fentinville Forest—*Ditto.*
 19. The Comedy of Errors—*Ditto.*
 20. The Busy Body—*Ditto.*
 21. Wild Oats—*Ditto.*
 22. The Conscious Lovers—*Ditto.*
 24. The Rage—*Ditto.*
 25. Ditto—*Ditto.*
 26. Ditto—*Ditto.*
 27. Ditto—*Ditto.*
 28. Ditto—*Ditto.*
 20. The Conscious Lovers—*Ditto.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 4, to Nov. 25, 1794.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	146	50 and 60	92
Males 736	Males 656	5 and 10	62	60 and 70	85
Females 675	Females 612	10 and 20	43	70 and 80	66
Whereof have died under two years old	354	20 and 30	109	80 and 90	22
		30 and 40	130	90 and 100	2
		40 and 50	143	100	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1894.

Days	Bank Stock.	per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confol.	4 per Ct. Confol.	per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonus.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchange Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	ditto.	Omn. Ticker.	Eng. Lock Ticker.	Eng. Lock Ticker.
28	155 1/2	6 1/2	65 1/2	81 1/2	100 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	13 1/2	14	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	15	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 13	6
29	156	6 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	191 1/2	14	14	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 14	6
30	158	6 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	103 1/2	20	9	194 1/2	15	15	68 1/2	6 1/2	2	17	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 14	6
31	150 1/2	6 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	102 1/2	21	9	190 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	17	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 14	6
1	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	191 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 14	6
2	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	191 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 16	6
3	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	191 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 17	6
4	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	191 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 17	6
5	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	191 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 17	6
6	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	191 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 17	6
7	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	191 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 17	6
8	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	191 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 17	6
9	157 1/2	6 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	103 1/2	19 1/2	9	193 1/2	15	15	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 17	6
10	157 1/2	6 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	103 1/2	19 1/2	9	192 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	15	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
11	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
12	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
13	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
14	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
15	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
16	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
17	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
18	155 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	16	16	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
19	150	6 1/2	66 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	20	9	192 1/2	15	15	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	17	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
20	158 1/2	6 1/2	67 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	20	9	194 1/2	15	15	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	17	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
21	158 1/2	6 1/2	67 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	20	9	194 1/2	15	15	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	16	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
22	159 1/2	6 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	19 1/2	9	194 1/2	17	17	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	17	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
23	159 1/2	6 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	19 1/2	9	194 1/2	17	17	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	17	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
24	158 1/2	6 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	20	9	194 1/2	18	18	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	17	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
25	158 1/2	6 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	20	9	194 1/2	18	18	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	18	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6
26	159 1/2	6 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	20	9	194 1/2	17	17	68 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2 dl.	18	68 1/2	89	20 1/2	9	7 18	6

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DECEMBER, 1794.

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Embellished with a View of DOVRDALE, representing the Catastrophe of Dean LANGTON;
 with CHINGFORD and STOKE ROCHEFORD CHURCHES; COSTON CHAPEL;
 and an elegant MONUMENTAL BRASS from TIDSWELL.

By **SYLVANUS URBANUS**, &c.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street;
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in November, 1794.
1	SW moderate	29,62	53	14 0.6	overcast, frequent showers
2	SW calm	48	51	1.2	overcast, showers
3	SW calm	18	49	.3	black clouds, a shower
4	S calm	18	46	.5	blue sky, rain P.M.
5	SE calm	28,96	48	.1	overcast, showers
6	SW calm	29,24	49	.3	blue sky, slight showers in the night
7	S calm	32	43	.3	dark sky, rain P.M.
8	SE calm	42	47	.3	dark sky, showers
9	SE calm	83	44	.5	blue sky, sun and pleasant
10	SE brisk	83	46	.3	dark sky, frequent showers
11	W calm	73	51	.6	overcast, showers
12	W calm	92	50	.2	dark sky
13	NW moderate	96	48	.6	clear, sun and pleasant
14	S calm	30, 8	46	.7	dark sky, rain at night
15	W moderate	29,93	50	0.6	moist day
16	W moderate	88	52	.9	dark sky, fair.
17	SE calm	96	50	1.5	blue sky, fair
18	SE gentle	88	46	.9	dark sky, cold raw black day
19	SE brisk	48	44	2.5	dark sky, a little sun
20	SE brisk	92	41	.4	white clouds, rain and snow at night
21	SE calm	28,95	44	1.8	rain, clears up P.M.
22	SE calm	29,53	48	0.8	black clouds, showers
23	SE calm	64	48	.9	rain, black day, rain at night
24	SE calm	48	48	1.1	dark sky, rain at night
25	SE calm	54	49	.1	dark sky, rain at night
26	W brisk	38	48	.2	black clouds, rain at night
27	SW gentle	66	46	.5	black clouds, showers
28	SE brisk	26	45	.4	rain most part of the day
29	SW brisk	48	46	.3	dark sky, showers through the night
30	SW calm	54	46	.6	blue sky, sun and pleasant

2. Fine rose-buds gathered from common ground.—3. Thermometer 68 out of doors at three o'clock P.M.—9. Frost.—13. Frost.—19. Ice.—20. People busy upon their wheat lands; no less than three teams upon one small field sowing wheat, although the air is so piercing that it is hardly sufferable by either man or beast out of doors. But the alteration caused in the land by the three last fair days, and by a brisk circulation of air evaporating the moisture, that the change has been great, and the exertion to embrace the opportunity of cultivating the lands, which for some time past were not fit to be come upon, are equally great. With such difficulty is raised the staff of life, which we enjoy at our ease, without thinking of the toil with which it was procured.—27. Thunder and lightning.—29. Dexto.

Fall of rain this month, 2 inches 0-10ths. Evaporation, 1 inch and a half.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
D. of M. mth.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1794.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1794.
Nov.	0	0	0			Dec.	0	0	0		
27	42	44	40	29,92	fair	11	40	45	41	30,26	rain
28	44	45	44	,80	rain	12	40	44	39	,26	fair
29	45	47	45	,98	fair	13	38	42	38	,26	rain
30	48	56	47	,72	rain	14	36	36	30	,27	foggy
D. 1	46	51	47	,80	cloudy	15	30	38	37	,46	fair
2	48	54	50	,98	cloudy	16	36	39	32	,45	fair
3	53	56	50	,91	fair	17	30	34	30	,25	fair
4	52	54	44	,81	fair	18	29	37	30	,05	fair
5	43	47	42	,75	foggy	19	29	34	29	,03	fair
6	47	54	48	,91	fair	20	27	35	31	,00	fair
7	50	54	46	,82	cloudy	21	31	55	37	29,83	cloudy
8	49	52	47	,63	showery	22	39	41	32	,75	cloudy
9	46	46	35	,92	rain	23	30	29	27	,86	cloudy & windy
10					fair	24	26	30	29	,68	snow
11	32	38	35	30,25	fair	25	26	30	29	,68	snow
						26	28	32	28	,56	snow

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine :

For DECEMBER, 1794.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART II.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS.

AUTUMN, 1794.

BEFORE I enter on an account of the last Autumn, I must observe, that

Three Winters' cold Have from the forests shook three Summers' pride; Three beauteous Springs to yellow Autumn turn'd,

In process of the Seasons, have I seen; Three April perfumes in three hot Junes Since first *"

I began remitting to the Gentleman's Magazine copies of the rustic records I hoard up quarterly in my hermitage; and now I am commencing another series of them for the entertainment of such of Mr. Urban's readers as do me the honour of approving them. Those who do not like them are not obliged to read them.

Much alteration was perceivable in the aspect of the woodlands very early in the Autumn; but, as the leaves fell, a variety of beautiful berries became more apparent; every forest-tree was adorned with fruit after its kind in abundance except the *encymus* and ash; apples and pears were in some places plentiful, but decayed rapidly, even faster than they did in the Autumn of last year, though both the preceding Summers were dry. By the 10th of October the foliage was thinned considerably; by the 20th of that month some common ashes, the cockspur-thorns, and the dwarf hazels, were bare; and, by the 30th, the white-thorns and mountain-ashes; by the 10th of November the horle-chestnuts, black poplars, and some sickly elms, were in the same state; and, by the 30th, the sycamores, and rest of the elms. The mistletoes were set with pearls, and the cornel trees with coral.

* Shakspeare's Sonnets, p. 57.

After considering the groves, it is natural to think of the residents and visitors of the groves. A greater number of the large tom-tits (*parus major*) I never beheld; and screech-owls also were very numerous; so likewise were the redwings and other sorts of thrushes. This latter class congregated in the middle of November; and on the 24th of that month a hawkch appeared. Snipes came in sight the end of October, and the migratory aquatic tribe arrived about the 18th of November. I saw a brood of swallows on October 9, and did not see any after.

The beginning of the Autumn was very windy, the middle very wet, and the end very frosty. A violent thunder-storm occurred on Sept. 24, an overwhelming flood on Dec. 1, and an uncommon fog on Dec. 15. The first ice was formed in the night following Sept. 27; and ice continued all day firm in the sunshine for the first time on Dec. 18; and at the same period the earth, and all exposed objects on it, were whitened with hoar; but no snow fell in any part of the Autumn.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

St. Thomas's-day.

Mr. URBAN. Dec. 10.

SHAKSPEARE'S bench, and the half-pint mug out of which he used to take very copious draughts of a.e. at a public house either in Stratford-upon-Avon, or the neighbourhood of that town, are well-known to all our English Antiquaries, from their having been long in the possession of the late Mr. James West, by whose descendants I have no doubt they are carefully preserved, and will be long transmitted as heir-looms in the family; but with Shakspeare's CRAB-TREE the Antiquarian Society probably are not so well acquainted.

There has been long a tradition in Warwickshire, that our great dramatic Bard

was

was a very boon companion; and the fame of two illustrious bands of good fellows, who were distinguished by the denominations of the **TOPERS** and the **SIPPERS**, is not yet extinct in that country. The **TOPERS**, who were the stoutest fellows of the two, challenged all England, it is said, to contest with them in deep potations of the good old English beverage; a challenge which Shakspeare and a party of his young friends at Stratford readily accepted: but, going on a Whitsunday to meet them at Bidford, a village about seven miles distant, they were much mortified to find that the **TOPERS** had that very day (owing to some misunderstanding of the place and time appointed) gone to a neighbouring fair on a similar scheme with that which brought Shakspeare and his friends to Bidford. Being thus disappointed, they were obliged to take up with the **SIPPERS**, whom they found at that village, but whom they held in great contempt. On trial, however, the Stratfordians proved so unequal to the combat, that they were obliged to yield; and, while they had yet the use of their legs, they set out towards home. Unfortunately, our great Poet's head, and that of one of his friends, not being so strong as that of their companions, they found themselves unable to proceed; and, laying themselves down, they took up their rest for the night under the shelter of a large wide-spreading crab-tree. When they awoke in the morning, his friend proposed that they should return to the place of combat; but, being probably weary of his company, he refused. Farewell, therefore, he exclaimed;

Piping Peabworth, dancing Marston,
 Haunted Hilbro, hungry Gratton,
 Dodging Exhall, Popish Wicksford,
 Beggary Brome, and drunken Bidford!

The rhymes are certainly not so exact as he would have made in his closet; but, as *field-measures*, they may do well enough; and the epithets are strongly characteristic of his manner, being peculiarly and happily adapted to the several villages whence the miscellaneous group of Sippers had resorted to Bidford.

This celebrated tree, Mr. Urban, is still standing, and is known far and near by the name of SHAKSPEARE'S CRAB-TREE; and the foregoing anecdote was well authenticated by a clergyman, a native of Warwickshire, who died at Stratford, at a great age, above thirty years ago.

In Mr. Malone's curious History of the English Stage, I observe the time of the death of Charles Hart, the celebrated tragedian, is a *defideratum* in theatrical history. In examining some wills in the P-erogative-office some time ago, I found that he made his will July 10, 1683, and that it was proved on the 7th of the following September; so he must have died in the interval between those two periods, probably in August. He resided at Stanmore, in the county of Middlesex, where he died and was buried. He left by his will to his friend Edward Kynaston, the actor, one full share of the soil and tenement thereon, called Drury-lane playhouse (the whole being divided into thirty-six shares), for the remainder of a term of forty-one years. From a particular bequest in his will, it is clear that he was not related to the Harts, of Stratford, as has been supposed.

As I understand that Mr. Malone is employed in writing a new Life of Shakspeare, I beg leave, Mr. Urban, to deposit these anecdotes in your Literary Bank for that gentleman's use.

Yours, &c.

M. E.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 24.

AS the recent discovery of a genuine likeness* of our great dramatic writer has excited a wish in several gentlemen to possess (for the sake of comparison) all the pretended as well as authorized representations of him, the following list, for their use, solicits a place in your valuable Magazine:

I. Engravings from the true original portrait of Shakspeare, painted on wood in the year 1597:

M. Droeshout, before the first folio
 W. Marshall, before the Poems 6 1/2
 T. Trotter (two plates) - 1794

II. Engravings from the Chandosian canvas:

M. Vandergucht, before Rowe's edition 1709
 G. Vertue (set of Poets) - 1719
 Ditto, before Jacob's Lives, &c. 1719
 G. Duchange, before Theobald's edition 1733
 H. Gravelot, before Hamner's edition 1744
 J. Houbraken (illustrious Heads) 1747
 G. Vertue, before Johnson's edition † 1765
 J. Miller, at the end of Capel's Introduction - 1768

* Published Dec. 1, 1794, by W. Richardson, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

† For what work this head was originally designed, and the time at which it was engraved by Vertue (who died in 1756), cannot be ascertained.

J. Hall,

Genet. Mus. Dec. 1994 Pl. I. Page 1069.



Deer Isle

J. Hall, before Reed's edition 1785
 T. Cook, before Bell's edition 1788
 G. Knight, before Malone's edition 1790
 S. Harding (Shakspeare illustrated, &c.) 1790

III. Engravings from other spurious portraits:

G. Vertue, from Lord Oxford's picture: prefixed to Pope's edition, 4to 1725
 J. Simon, mez. from a picture by Zouft no date
 R. Earlom, mez. from Jennens's picture: prefixed to his edition of King Lear 1770

All other heads, of Shakspeare are copies, with trivial variations from some of the foregoing plates. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.

IN some MS notes of Symonds, taken in 1645 (Harl. MSS. 911.), is this entry:

"Seathern, two miles from Belvoyr-castle, where Dr. Derham lived, that received one Horner to be a schoolmaster to four youths in his house. This Horner maintained many atheistical opinions, dyed suddenly, and his grave is still to be seen in that church-yard, bare and sunk, without any grafs ever that grew there since."

The Dr. Derham, it is believed, was Roger Derham, D.D. of Peter House, Cambridge; of whom any memoirs, or dates, would be acceptable. But who was Horner? and what his history?

One question more. Mr. Granger (III. 407) mentions a half-sheet portrait of *William Bluck*, esq. engraved by R. White, from a painting by Kneller; without saying who, or what, Mr. Bluck was, except that he is placed under the class of "Sons of Peers without Titles, Baronets, Knights, Gentlemen, &c." temp. Charles II. Of this plate I have a good copy now before me in 8vo, engraved by F. H. Van Hove; which excites my curiosity to know something of the original, who appears to have been a very old man, with an open benevolent countenance, dressed in a flowing perriwig, long cravat, and flowered night-gown. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 22.

NOTHING being more grateful to an author than to find his Works mentioned with respect by a writer of reputation in a foreign country, I beg the favour of you to insert the following paragraph from a pamphlet lately published at Philadelphia, intitled, "Observations on the Emigration of Dr. Joseph Priestley," &c. There are many

other striking passages which will doubtless be noted in the Reviewing Department of the Gentleman's Magazine; but this is so peculiarly interesting to our modern Chemical Philosophers, and must be so very grateful to an author whose Works you have often mentioned with candour and approbation, that I flatter myself you will give it additional weight by laying it before the publick in your excellent Miscellany.

PHILO-CAMBRIENSIS.

"With respect to the Doctor's metaphysical reveries, or, in other words, his system of infidelity, I shall leave to himself the task of exposing that to the detestation of Americans, as it has long been to that of the English. Of his scientific productions, I propose, in a little time, to give the publick a short review: meanwhile, I refer the curious Reader to the publications of the Royal Society of 1791 and 1792, and to Dr. Bewlay's Treatise on Air. He will there see his system of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy detected, exposed, and defeated; and the "celebrated Philosopher" himself accused and convicted of plagiarism. He will there find the key to the following sentence: "the patronage to be met with in monarchical governments is ever capricious, and as often employed to bear down merit as to promote it; having for its object, not science, nor any thing useful to mankind, but the mere reputation of the patron, who is seldom any judge of science." This is the language of every toured neglected author, from a sorry ballad-monger to a Doctor with half-a-dozen initials at the end of his name." Pp. 53, 54.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester*, Dec. 4.

HAVING occasion to write to you on the following subject, I cannot help looking back to your Number for last June, in which I have the honour of being noticed through more than ten columns by writers, upon whose opposition to me I know how to set a due value.

The controversy between myself and Dr. Geddes is now asleep: it is not my aim to awaken it, nor is this necessary for my purpose. The publick, which is in possession of our respective letters, has had the means of deciding how far I have made out my charge of inconsistency, in point of religion, against the Doctor, and how far he has proved the heavy accusations which he has brought against me and the church to which I adhere. Indeed the former, which is the original question, he seems now to have given up, since it is at last confessed,

fessed, that the whole defence of his orthodoxy, as a Roman Catholick, has been conducted upon Protestant grounds. pp. 520, 521. With equal frankness my adversary confirms an opinion which I advanced, p. 323, of his being in the literary secrets of a certain Baronet, whose name he brings before the publick. Having, in the foregoing confession, obtained a l that I contend for, I can undisturbedly pursue my former method, in passing by all extraneous misrepresentations and calumnies. Even that last horrid charge, "that it is plain, from my letters, that I wish to honour Dr. G. with the crown of martyrdom, and that I am only to be satisfied with blood," does not discompose me whilst I know that the letters here referred to lie before the publick.

My other antagonist is afraid of being confounded with him whom I have just quitted. There was no danger, however, of my mistaking *an old acquaintance* for Dr. G., notwithstanding the resemblance of this *par nobile fratrum* is so great, that their ideas are associated together in the minds of all those who know them best; and their names are hardly ever mentioned apart. This writer is angry with me for having given, as he maintains, too favourable a character of the late Alban Butler, concerning whom information was called for by your Oxford correspondent; and he would have us believe, that the prank of some schoolboys, in once nailing up the pulpit against that profound scholar, whom the cloud of illustrious witnesses, enumerated by your correspondent, p. 399, pronounced to be "unequaled in general literature," was rather a proof of his dullness than of their irreligion. That Alban Butler should have had many secret enemies will not appear surprizing when it is remembered that he was honoured with the post of vicar-general, in their respective dioceses, by all the prelates of France and Flanders in the neighbourhood of St. Omer's, where he resided; and that, in consequence of the same, it became his duty to restrain the flights of certain modern philosphers, who hazarded the introduction of materialism into the ecclesiastical seminaries of those parts.

It is plain, however, that it is not so much my defence of Alban Butler as it is my opposition to a certain theological system which has appeared before the publick, that raises the bile of *an old*

acquaintance. Hence, alluding to certain late transactions and publications, he peevishly demands, "who has made me the knight-errant of Episcopacy?" May not a similar question, Mr. Urban, be demanded in turn of each of your ingenious correspondents, and indeed of every author living, with respect to the subject which he chances to handle? Surely I have as good a right to defend Episcopacy as *an old acquaintance* has to attack it. If I have defended it amiss, it is evident that he has wanted neither the opportunity nor the inclination to inform the publick of the same.

I now come, Mr. Urban, to the principal subject of my letter. It is astonishing how little of what is going forward in that neighbouring nation, to which the eyes of all Europe are now turned, is known on this side of the Channel. Indeed, the frontiers of it are so strictly guarded by its jealous tyrants, that it is hardly possible to keep up any communication with it. Hence the opinions of most persons here, on the real state and disposition of a majority of the people in question, are very confused and erroneous. It is, for example, generally supposed that Christianity is entirely eradicated out of France in consequence of the bloody persecution which has so long been carried on against it; and that not a minister of religion is now to be found, at least engaged in his functions, in that vast country. Those persons who entertain the idea will be surprized to hear, that a great majority of the French nation still inviolably adhere to the faith of their ancestors; that the present persecution has only served to confirm their belief, and to purify their lives; that there are many zealous missionaries in every part of France, who, in defiance of the guillotine, which is ever reeking with the blood of some of their number, continue to execute their heroic ministry; and, what is most extraordinary, that innumerable conversions to the cause of Christianity are constantly made amongst those who were the declared foes of it when it was protected by all the power of the State. Many proofs of what I here assert have come within my knowledge. Amongst these, I think it will not be unacceptable to your readers if I lay before them certain extracts, in English, from three French letters written at Marseilles, according to the dates here put down. They were written by a zealous mi-

soner

sioner in that diocese to the vicar-general of the same, who was then a refugee in Switzerland; and the conveyance of the last of the three to its destination, though at no very great distance, cost fifty Louis in specie. I can answer for their authenticity. The accessiv, however, of concealing names and other circumstances will be readily admitted.

Yours, &c. J. M.—R.

Extract from the first of the aforesaid Letters, dated March 4, 1794.

"Our affairs go on very ill. All good people are here murdered, sometimes to the number of 17 at a time. Religion is abolished, the churches are destroyed, and the figure of Christ crucified is dragged through the streets, and pelted by the very children. My heart will not permit me to tell you the rest. I come now to speak of myself. I have made an offering of my life to God, and have taken the Holy Sacraments by way of *viaticum*, or preparation for my exit. Thus armed, I go about from house to house, and, raising the crucifix, which I usually wear at my breast, I exclaim, 'My brethren, take your part: will you or will you not adhere to Jesus Christ?' The answer is generally in the affirmative. 'Well then,' I rejoice, 'prepare yourselves to martyrdom: I am come to assist you in this preparation.'

"Cloathed like a shepherd of the country, with my assistant, the late intruding priest of —, who, like St. Peter, endeavours to atone for his fall with constant floods of tears, I assemble the Catholics, to the number of 300 at a time, in the caverns of —; there, whilst the trickling drops from the moist ceiling bedew our heads, I perform the several services of the Church, and administer the Sacraments to the whole company: after which, approaching to me by two and two at a time, they swear that they will confess the name of Christ upon the scaffold, and in his cause will shed the last drop of their blood. This band being dismissed, another, equally numerous, succeeds, when the same services and ceremonies take place. In conclusion, all the faithful thank me and embrace me, as those of Ephesus did St. Paul when he left them for the last time. It is impossible to conceive how affecting this scene is without being witness to it. I have scarcely any time for eating; and, as to sleep, I have now been 48 hours a stranger to it, having been taken up all this time in the labours of my ministry. I never could have conceived that these labours, amidst the impending dangers of death, were so full of comfort. If I see you again, I shall have many edifying details to give you."

Extract from the second Letter, dated March 7.

"Holiness is here publicly established. Several worthless ministers have abjured their

religion and their priesthood, and have even denied the existence of a God. Ricard, the intruding vicar-general, has been guillotined; but he revoked the civic oath before he suffered. Francion has died for the faith, as have already above 200 worthy lay persons. My assistant in his whole department presents the most striking model of a true penitent. He fasts every day upon bread and water, and sometimes passes almost the whole of the 24 hours upon his knees. This is the very centre of faith and Christian heroism. Present my duty to the bishops of —, and beg their blessing in order to strengthen me. To-night, I go to kiss the guillotine, persuaded that it will soon be my fate: but God enables me to exult at the prospect."

Extract from the third Letter, dated March 9.

"The face of this city is wonderfully changed. Every one now speaks of God, and prayer and penance take place of worldly amusements and the pursuit of wealth. I have hardly any time for sleep, having been these four or five days employed, without interruption, in the functions of my ministry. And who, think you, have been the subjects of it? Our fashionable pretenders to philosophy and superior understanding; men who heretofore ridiculed every practice of religion, and who are now taken up in fervently repeating David's Psalms of penance. I am bedewed with the tears of those who once treated all religion as folly, and who now are possessed of the humble faith of a peasant. I own my heart warms for these extraordinary penitents: I am enchanted with their piety; and, instead of reproaches, I commonly address them in some such terms as the following, *My dear friends and brethren, &c.*

"I sometimes walk six leagues in one night amongst rocks and scabines. But, how empty have I been repaid for my toils! I have had the happiness to bring back to the faith a whole village at a time; and, when I have discovered, in their caverns and lurking places, the poor victims whom the violence of the times have hunted from their homes, how have I frequently been edified at the miracle of Divine Grace which I have discovered in them! The tears at this moment fall from my eyes at the recollection of the scenes which I have been witness to. I have found young men, who lately were in a scandalous degree luxurious, sensual, worldly, and incredulous, now with a catechism in their hands, learning the first elements of their religion, suffering the most rigorous austerities, and spending the greatest part of the day in prayer, with their arms raised up, or stretched with their bodies upon the ground. I leave you to judge of their interior dispositions by the following sentiments, which, amongst others of the same nature, I have frequently heard them repeat; 'My God,' some cry out, 'it is in thy

thy mercy thou hast humbled us; but for our present misfortunes we should have ever remained strangers to the consolations which thou hast reserved for those who are faithful to thee.' Another exclaims, 'Now that I am so happy, O God! as to have recovered thy favour, let the bloodthirsty infernals come and seize me when they will; I am ready to mount the scaffold, to proclaim the forgiveness of my enemies, and to shed my blood for him who has shed his for me.' A third sighs out, 'Call us, O Lord! to thyself, in order that we may never more offend thee. But, if thou art pleased to preserve our lives, whenever we can find a church that is still sacred to thy worship, we will enter into it, and cling to thy altars, never to depart thence, with our own consent, whilst life remains.' Our religious women are equally heroic in their behaviour: the most distinguished amongst these are your niece and the abbess of —; they are as firm as a rock amidst want, bonds, and the impending terrors of the axe. I administer the sacraments to them in different bands by night; after which they embrace each other, renew their religious vows, and swear to attest their faith with the last drop of their blood. I leave you now to judge whether I have not sufficient inducements to make a sacrifice of my repose, although, to keep myself awake, I am sometimes forced to throw snuff into my eyes, and to practise other stratagems of the like nature. *Hoc insipienter dico*: but you are my superior, and it is my duty to give you a full account of all that concerns my present ministry.

"I now comprehend the force of that passage of the Prophet, *Quam speciosi pedes evangelizantium pacem, evangelizantium bonam!* No pleasure upon earth can be compared with that of preaching the name of Christ in the midst of persecution. Perhaps an hour hence I may be in the hands of my insatiate enemies; but, to purchase my security, or all the crowns in the universe, I would not forego the comfort of one quarter of an hour of my present employments. So great is my consolation, that my only fear is that I may receive my reward on this side of the grave. Pray to God that this misfortune may not befall me.

"Such is my present occupation, and such are the wonders that God works in our unhappy country. Commend me to the prayers of the bishops of —; I hope to receive their blessing, &c. From the merciful heart of an insulted and blasphemed Redeemer I salute you, who have the honour to remain, &c."

Mr. URBAN, OR. 10.

FROM the account of the *Telegraph*, in p. 815, it appears the invention is not absolutely new. Your correspondent informs us, the idea of distant

communication, by means of visible signals, was first struck out by William Amontons. To this let me add, that, if any of your readers will take the trouble to look into that entertaining work, intitled, "*Rational Recreations*" (by Dr. Hooper), they will find, under the article of "visual correspondence," a model of a machine, if I am not mistaken, very similar to that said to be invented by *citizen* Chappe. As Dr. Hooper's book is confessedly, for the most part, a compilation, I will not take upon me to say that the machine there described is not the same as that of Amontons, though I should rather suppose it to be an improvement upon his rude idea. In the abovementioned work may be seen a machine for auricular correspondence, which, as signals addressed to the eyes are by means of thick fog sometimes rendered inefficient, may be considered as capable of supplying the defect of the *Telegraph*.

Many of your readers have, I make no doubt, seen different modes of constructing instruments for distant correspondence, whether auricular or visual. Indeed, it appears to me that it never could be a difficult thing for an ingenious man, conversant with the sciences, so to construct a machine as to convey intelligence with the swiftness of light or sound to another at a distance. The only reason, I apprehend, why such kind of machines have not been used in sieges, &c. is a persuasion of their circumscribed utility when applied to the ever-varying circumstances and exigencies of war.

A CONSTANT READER.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

*** C. L.'s plan of an improved *Telegraph* is preparing for our Supplement.

A CONSTANT READER would be obliged for an explanation of the following figures among the various readings in Wetstein's N. Testament, on Mark xvi. 8: $\gamma\epsilon\gamma$ 333333 $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ — $\alpha\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ Versio Syra post in Margine.

We should like to indulge A SOLITARY STUDENT; but his queries are so easily answered by the first Bookseller that he calls upon, that to print them would be ridiculous.

ACADEMICUS INFELIX must know that his Critique is liable to the same exception.

Mr. WAKEFIELD will probably be disappointed at not seeing his second letter in this month's Magazine; but, as we never decide hastily, and always with candour, we refer the farther consideration of it to our SUPPLEMENT; till when we must also beg the indulgence of several valuable correspondents.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 18.*

IN p. 807, the ingenious Mr. Malcolm has favoured your readers with a sketch of a romantic scene in Dovedale; and, in his description of that curious valley, says, "his propensity to climb the tremendous sides of the hills was totally damped by hearing the horrid catastrophe of the Dean and Lady." This melancholy accident happened about 25 years ago, and has been variously related. In these accounts the poor Dean has been accused of rashness, and the Lady of imprudence, in attempting to ascend on horseback a steep precipice near Reynard's hall; but I have been credibly informed that the fact is as follows: Dean Langton and Miss La Roche were of a party that went from Longford to see Dovedale, where a cold collation was provided in a cave called Reynard's hall. In quitting the dale, the Dean persuaded Miss La Roche to let him take her before him on horseback up a hill where a road led to Tiffington; but unfortunately the Dean, mistaking the road, followed a sheep-track that went to the right on the side of the hill, which, before they had advanced far, became too steep to proceed, and, in attempting to turn about, the horse fell backward down the hill. The Dean was taken up at the bottom most violently bruised, and carried to Ashbourn, where he died in two or three days. Miss La Roche was more fortunate; her fall was broken by some thorns catching hold of her hair, but she was much bruised. Dean Langton was of an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and much respected for his many amiable qualities; he was chaplain to William, the third Duke of Devonshire, when he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, who promoted him to the deanry of Clogher.

Miss La Roche, I am told, was married not long after that disastrous event, but I have never heard the gentleman's name; however, it is to be hoped she now enjoys that comfort and happiness which she is so justly entitled to possess.

The inclosed sketch of Dovedale was taken near the road that goes to Tiffington; where *a* is the steep track which misled the Dean, *b* is Thorpe cloud, which, from its conical shape, makes a very conspicuous figure from this spot, and seems to indicate its volcanic origin. I have in my possession a piece of lava picked up on the side of this hill, which

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exactly resembles that brought from Mount Vesuvius; and there are, in many other parts of the Peak, evident proofs of these having been subterraneous fires.

H R.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 3.*

TO the amusing account you have given of Buxton and its neighbourhood, the following letter to the Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII, may be an amusing appendage. It is taken from the British Museum, Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. p. 238:

"Right honourable my inspecial good Lord, according to my bounden duty and the tenor of your Lordship's letters lately to me directedly I have sent unto your good Lordship by this bearer, my brother Francis Bassett, the images of St. Ann of Buxton, and St. Andrew of Burton upon Trent, which images I did take from the places where they did stand, and brought them to my own house, within 48 hours after the contemplation of your said Lordship's letters, in as sober manner as my little and rude wits would serve me. And for that there should no more idolatry and superstition be there used, I did not only deface the tabernacles and places where they did stand, but also did take away crutches, shirts, and sheets, with wax offered, being things that did allure and entice the ignorant people to the said offerings; also giving the keepers of both places admonition and charge that no more offerings should be made in those places till the King's pleasure and your Lordship's be further known in that behalf. My Lord, I have also locked up and sealed the baths and wells at Buxton, that none shall enter to wash them till your Lordship's pleasure be further known. Whereof I beseech your good Lordship that I may be ascertained again at your pleasure, and I shall not fail to execute your Lordship's commandment to the uttermost of my little witt and power. And, my Lord, as touching the opinion of the people, and the fond trust that they did put in these images, and the vanity of the things; this bearer, my brother, can tell your Lordship better at large than I can write; for he was with me at the doing of all and in all places, as knoweth good Jesus, whom ever have your good Lordship in his blessed keeping. Written at Langley, with the rude and simple hand of your assured and faithful orator, and as one ever at your commandment, next unto the King, to the uttermost of my little power.

"WILLIAM BASSETT, knight."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 2.*

OBSERVING your readiness to record in your valuable Repository whatever

whatever is curious, I have sent you two letters, written, about 1537, by R. Layton and Ant. Darcy, visitors of religious houses, to the Lord Cromwell; copied from the originals among Mr. Dodsworth's MS Collections in the Bodleian library. H. E.

I. "Please your Worship to understand, that the Abbot of Fountaynes hath so greatly dilapidate his house, watted the woods, notoriously keeping six w—s; and, six days before our coming, he committed theft and sacrilege, confessing the same; for, at midnight, he caused his chapelyn to stele the keys of the sexton, and took out a jewel, a cross of gold with stones. One Warren, a goldsmith of the Chepe, was with him in his chambre at t'c houre, and there they stole out a great emyrod with a rubye. The s^{yd}e Warren made the Abbot believe the rubye was a garnet, and so for that he paid nothing; for the emyrod he paid but twentye pounds. He s^hld him also plate without weight or ounces.

"From Richmond (in com. Ebor. the 20 Jan'y). Your poor and faithful servant,

"R. LAYTON."

II. "It may please your Mastelship to be advertized, that here, in Yorkshire, we find great corruption among persons religiose, even like as we did in the *S. tam in capite quam in membris*, and worse, if worse may be, in all kinds of knaverie, as * * * * * (*biatus inleceus*), with such kind of offences lamentable to heare.

"The lead from Jorevall abbeye amounts to 399 foulders; the fairest church there that may be seen. ANT. DARCYL."

Mr. URBAN, O.S. 1.

MY query relative to Dr. Watts certainly was founded upon the supposition that the Doctor intended to translate *part*, at least, of every psalm, as he retains the number one hundred and fifty; and my reason for thinking that the sixty-fourth psalm was erroneously omitted, is now completely done away by the satisfactory and polite explanation which your correspondent A. K. has given in your publication of this day, p. 794. I well recollect having mentioned the difficulty to him in private company, and adding, that I meant to convey it to the Gentleman's Magazine, as the best channel for such information as I wanted.

But I was sorry, and indeed surprised, to read in another part of this Magazine, p. 805, a remark upon the labours of Dr. Kippis and his friends, who are preparing a Collection of Psalms and Hymns suited to Dissenting

Congregations. The author of that letter, while he "disavows the folly and shame of answering a matter before he hears it," immediately connects with the unpublished performance of Dr. K. &c. a mutilated copy of Dr. Watts's Divine Songs and Catechism. If this is not prejudging what Dr. K. and his friends are preparing, it is, to say the least, throwing out an insinuation which cannot be justified, unless E. could have proved that Dr. Kippis, or some of his present coadjutors, had altered those Divine Songs and that Catechism. I think as E. does, of the merit of Dr. Watts's Psalms; and should be sorry to see them altered to suit any particular tenets. Let those, who wish for new Psalms adapted to new doctrines, compose them. Tolerable poets are not scarce; and, the farther they deviate from the text, the more play they will have for their genius.

The alterations mentioned by E. as having been made on Watts's Catechism and Songs are, in my opinion, unpardonable. I count it an absolute act of dishonesty, and a gross want of feeling, to take any man's words, and render them subservient to a quite different purpose from that which he intended they should answer. Thus far your correspondent E. and I are agreed.

But, when he refers to the collection preparing by Dr. Kippis and his friends, as proper, in their esteem, for Dissenting Congregations, why should he mark the words "*in their esteem*" so emphatically? When men sit down to such a labour, while *esteem* are they to prefer? E. may be assured that their collection will be used by no congregation who do not *esteem* these gentlemen proper judges, and the collection a proper collection. The necessity and utility of such a collection they will probably explain in a preface; but, until the work appears, E. and I may conjecture in vain as to its merit.

P. S. I had penned these few lines on the date mentioned, and supposed I had sent them; but some interruption prevented it, and I have your indulgence to beg for retaining the original date.

Qu. Where is a life and list of the works of Dr. Gregory Sharpe to be seen? A short notice appears in the Biographical Dictionary, but not satisfactory for my purpose. C.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 10.

THE office of Sheriff being the only public one of consequence which is executed without some equivalent advantage annexed to it; and being, moreover, attended with great expence, very considerable risk, and, consequently, with a black train of anxiety and cares; I have a wish to discover on what principles it was thought right to institute it. In its present state it puzzles the mind to reconcile it to humane and equitable ones. When a person of small fortune is forced into this office, does it not justly and naturally occur to him, that he is put into a very disagreeable situation, obliged to lay out a considerable sum of money, which perhaps he cannot afford to expend; to run the risk of paying the debts of all who may escape from his bailiffs, or whom a mob may liberate from confinement; and to be a sort of prisoner himself in his county, which he cannot quit without exposing himself to the danger of great inconveniences? Does not the idea of some unaccountable hardship, inconsistent with his notions of being part of a community remarkable for the humanity, equity, and reasonableness, of its institutions, accompany such reflections? As the commentators on our laws have been very happy in shewing that many customs, which now appear strange, and nearly absurd, were originally founded on good reasons; I cannot help flattering myself that they could have dissipated all the clouds which seem to hang over this, if they had employed their thoughts on it. How happy shall I be if some vague ideas, which, with great deference, I submit to the publick, should prove so fortunate as to call forth the abilities of some one of the very able writers with whom our country is very amply furnished! Perhaps, sir, the mere consideration of the rank, power, and fortune, of the *Comes*, the original Sheriff, will furnish a sufficient clue for guiding us through this labyrinth.—“The most eminent and supreme dignity,” says Dalton, “from the Conquest until Edward III. was the Earl or *Comité*, being antiently of the blood-royal. As these *Comites* had very extensive possessions throughout the counties, and tenants enough to form an army, and bailiffs or stewards in every part of it; and as the towns in which the prisons were situate were surrounded with walls, and garrisoned by the troops of the *Comes*; the office of Sheriff was

to him an honourable employment, or a dignity with no proportionate inconvenience attending it. His own domesticks were amply sufficient for furnishing the great law-officers with protection and suitable parade. His vast and splendid castle afforded every accommodation. Was a writ to be executed, no difficulty or danger of escape could occur; his bailiffs knew, and could not fail to perform, their duty. From a fortified town how could a prisoner escape, unless liberated by an armed force equal to the task of taking it by storm, or by a regular siege? Could this be apprehended from any force but that of an enemy in open war? What inconvenience could be apprehended from his absence, when his deputy and his bailiffs commanded for him a force sufficient to prevent every one that could happen, unless, as in the former case, from an army in open war? When Roger of Montgomery was made Earl of Shrewsbury, by William I. the county itself was subject to his command. Mr. Selden, ed. 2, folio, 1631, p. 673, adds, “*Wario calvo corpore parvo sed animo magno Aimeriam nepotem suam & præsidatum Scrobesburizæ dedit, per quem Guallos aliosque sibi adversantes fortiter oppressit, et provinciam totam sibi commissam pacificavit;*” and takes it for granted that this Earl Roger had the sheriffwicke of Shropshire, and under him, as under-sheriff, that Warinus, to whose charge as well the military defence as civil government of the county, or sheriffwick, was committed; understanding, in the above passage from Ordericus, *provincia* for the county, and *comitatus* for his earldom, or his honorary possession. The whole section is curious. The foregoing observations, I flatter myself, tend to prove that, in appointing the *Comes* Sheriff, there was nothing improper, hard, inequitable; that, on the contrary, the office seemed so appropriated to him, that the extensive power of raising the *posse comitatus*—the *provincia commissa*—would interfere with and weaken his authority.—May we venture to apply the same observations to the *Viccomes* in the early times? Dalton observes, that “the Sheriff is called in Latin *Viccomes*, as being the deputy of the Earl or *Comes*, to whom the custody of the shire is said to have been committed at the first division of this kingdom into counties; that the Earls, in process of time, by reason of their high employments

ments and attendance on the King's person, not being able to transact the business of the county, were delivered of that burthen, reserving to themselves the honour, but the labour was laid on the Sheriff." Whilſt matters remained in this ſtate, the Sheriff "appearing" to be really the Earl's deputy, and, like Varinus, a perſon of high rank, the ſame obſervations reſpecting the propriety and juſtice of his filling the office ſeem to apply to him — his fortune, power, influence, ſupported by thoſe of the Earl, preventing every idea of burthen or riſk. Whether the office continued in this ſtate to 28 Edward I, I do not preſume to conjecture. At that period (ſee Stat. 28 Edward I. ch. 8) it was ordained, that "the people ſhould have election of their ſheriff in every ſhire where the ſhrievalty is not of fee, if they liſt." The reaſon of this election is aſſigned in the ſame ſtat. c. 10: "that the Commons might chuſe ſuch as would not be a burthen to them." Query, what kind of burthens had they to guard againſt? Does any idea occur here of their being liable to any part of the Sheriff's expence? Mr. Impey obſerves here, "This election was, in all probability, not veſted in the Commons, but required the Royal approbation: ſer, in the Gothic Conſtitution, the Judges of the County-courts were elected by the People, but confirmed by the King: the People, *Incolæ territorii*, choſe twelve electors, who nominated ſixteen perſons, *ex quibus Rex unum conſirmabat.*" The ſame gentleman refers to Selden, Tit. Hon. 610, to prove that "Sheriffs were originally choſen by the people in their Folkmote, or County-court." The edition which I have before me is not, perhaps, the ſame which he refers to. In my edit. ſecond, I find "The next of *theſe* (meaning, I apprehend, titles) in King Athelſtan's laws are Hoids and Highgereves; both of which are but officary dignities—the Hoids, Captains or Commanders in the Wars—the Highgereves, High Sheriffs of Shires, or ſuch territories as were committed to their charge *by the King*. Theſe Highgereves had, to the King's uſe, the cuſtody of ſuch counties or territories as had not any Ealdormen or Earls placed in them; or, if they had, were ſtill ſo, ſubject to the King's immediate juriſdiction; that he had *High Sheriffs* there as well as Ealdormen, called in Latin *Summi Præpoſiti, Vice Comes — Vice Domini*. The particu-

Vice, in the two later, denoted not, *always*, a ſubordination to any *Comes*; or other *Dominus*, than the King; no otherwiſe than at *this* day it does in *Viccomes*: and ſo it was originally; *i. e.* "*ſupplere Vicem Comitum, or Domini*," in the county which had no *Comes* or Ealdorman." N. B. 1ſt, This obſervation of Mr. Selden ſeems to weaken Mr. Dalton's aſſertion, and my argument from it; and, 2dly, the paſſage ſeems to contradict the doctrine for the proof of which Mr. Impey refers to it; the election of the Sheriff by the people continued from 28 Edward I. to 9 Edward II. ſtat. 2; which enacts, that "the Sheriff ſhould be from thenceforth aſſigned by the Chancellor, Treafurer, Barons of the Exchequer, and by the Juſtices; and, in the abſence of the Chancellor, by the Treafurer, Barons, and Juſtices." The reaſon why this change of electors was made is thus aſſigned by Mr. Impey: "With us in England theſe popular elections growing tumultuous were put a ſtop to by 9 Edward II. ſtat. 2. To me another reaſon ſeems ſuggeſted by the preamble of this ſtatute itſelf: "Foraſmuch as our Lord King Edward, ſon to King Edward, at his Parliſment holden at Lincoln *in quindenâ Hilarii*, in the 9th year of his reign, by the information of his Prelates, Earls, Barons, and other great men of his realm, being ſummoned to the ſame Parliament, and alſo by the grievous complaints of the people, did perceive great damage to be done to him, and great oppreſſions and to his people, by reaſon unſufficient Sheriffs and Hundredors have been before this time, and yet be in the realm." It is remarkable, that, ch. 13 Edward I. ſtat. 28. a provision is made for preventing the evils mentioned in this preamble; to which, perhaps, the election of the Sheriffs by the people, granted ch. 8, might be ſuſpected to give riſe. "And, for aſmuch as the King hath granted the election of Sheriff to the Commons of the Shire, the King wills that they ſhall chuſe ſuch Sheriff, that ſhall not charge them, and that they ſhall not put any officer in authority for rewards and bribes; and ſuch as ſhall not lodge too oft in one place, nor with poor perſons, or men of religion." Whether Mr. Impey's reaſon, or that which the ſtatute ſuggeſted to me, is the true one, is left to the curious reader. When I undertook this ſubject, my aim was, to enquire

quire how the institution of the office of Sheriff could be justified. I now find myself insensibly engaged in an historical view of that office, and in an attempt to elucidate its various alterations; and, if I meet with indulgence from you, may be tempted to wander on as far as a dim and uncertain light (perhaps an *ignis fatuus*) will lead me. In the Stat. 9 Edward II. amongst other remedies for the evils in the preamble, it is provided that none shall be Sheriff except he have sufficient land within the same shire where he shall be Sheriff to answer the King and his people. The same words are repeated 4 Edward III. ch. 9, and 5 Edward III. ch. 4. Oh for a ray from some luminary in the sphere of legal antiquities to irradiate this dark description! If the risks a Sheriff runs are taken into consideration, his fortune ought to be very large to enable him to answer the King and his people: a little dexterity of interpretation might bring a very small one within the description. If I wished to compel a person possessed of no more than 100l. per annum to serve the office, might I not say, "Surely the Law could never have in contemplation a chance of a Sheriff's being answerable to the King and his people for more than 3000l.?" With all due respect to the sages who stated the qualification in these terms, one cannot help wishing they had given us something more precise, more clearly defined; or that some of their successors had removed all ambiguity by exact, unequivocal terms. A fair opportunity presented itself when, 13, 14 Charles II. an act was passed for removing some burthens which lay heavy on the office. But thus ambiguous, to the present hour, remains the qualification. Yours, &c.

PRO LEGE, REGE, ET POPULO.

Mr. URBAN, *Flintshire, Nov. 22.*

IN addition to what Mr. Pennant has said relating to the Digby pedigree, &c. (p. 914), permit me to send you, for the farther satisfaction of M. Green, the following quotation from the *Biographia Britannica*, in reference, particularly, to the famous manuscript belonging to that family, *which I have seen more than once*; and am myself an humble descendant from that eminent philosopher, Sir Kenelm Digby, and in exactly the same degree as W. Williams, Esq. of Penbedw, in Denbighshire, the gentleman mentioned by Mr.

Pennant, in his "Journey from Chester."

"We should have been able to have rendered this article much more perfect, if we could have had the assistance of *that noble manuscript* which Sir Kenelm caused to be collected at the expence of a *thousand pounds*, as well out of private memorials as from public histories and records in the Tower and elsewhere, relating to the Digby family in all its branches; but, not knowing *where this was to be found*, we have drawn together, with no small pains, what lay scattered about him in a variety of authors, and have digested the several facts they mentioned in the best order we could."

The father of Mr W. of Penbedw, married Charlotte, daughter to Charlotta-Theophila, daughter to John Digby, of Gothurst, Esq. son and heir of Sir Kenelm. Thus says the author or compiler of "*Stemmata Chicheleana*," now before me.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, it may seem impertinent, or at least vain, in me to add, that from Margareta-Maria Digby, sister to Charlotta-Theophila above-named, your correspondent traces his descent, in the third degree.

Your frequent correspondent, R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartshorn, Nov. 5.*

IN pp. 603, 711, you favoured me with inserting an account of my progress in the History of Staffordshire. Having lately obtained access to other most valuable archives, and discovered some curious MSS. long lost to the publick, and for many years to the owners, I trust another letter will be acceptable, to render your Repository a more perfect chronicle of what has hitherto been collected for that county.

In the latter end of September I set out on a hasty tour through the North-west parts. Passing through the ancient village of Tutbury, we gazed with a mixture of delight and sorrow on those venerable towers, which, when in their glory, were but a cruel prison to the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots; but, since shattered by the iron hand of Cromwell, and the mouldering touch of Time, now afford some excellent pictures to illustrate the history of this most noble and extensive *honour*, of which I have an admirable survey in the time of Queen Elizabeth, &c. The ancient market-town of Uttoxeter was the extent of the first day's journey. This fine old spire-church afforded me a good subject for a drawing, and the inside some curious monuments of the

Minors,

Minors, an ancient family in this parish, and of the Kynnersleys of Loxley, very ancient; the present possessor of which fine old place has since kindly offered me the use of his archives, and a view of the house and park, &c. At Uttoxeter I was favoured with some very curious MSS of the parish, relating to the civil wars. Hence to Cheadle ten miles. On the right-hand of the road, about three miles distant, in a reclusive and pleasant valley, stand the beautiful remains of Croxden abbey, now the property of the Earl of Macclesfield. This noble fabrick, erected by Bertram de Verdon, lord of Alton castle, about 1176, has had no engraving since Buck's time, being in a situation little frequented by travellers; but I hope in due time to perpetuate it, and the above fine old castle, cruelly battered in the civil wars. Its situation is very romantic, on a bold rock close to the river Churnet. About three miles farther North is Wootton lodge, the beautiful seat of the Unwins, formerly the Wheelers, built by that admirable architect Inigo Jones. Near this place, in July last, fell a most violent torrent of rain, and suddenly raised a small brook under Weever hills to the amazing height of 15 feet, which excavated the earth in several places in a wonderful manner, carrying every thing before it, and, amongst the rest, a considerable bridge newly erected. Proceeding to Cheadle, passed through Checkley, a large village, with a fine Gothic church of large dimensions and excellent workmanship, particularly the windows, which, together with the three remarkable Danish monuments in the churchyard, afforded me an admirable drawing. Amongst other accounts of this extensive parish, I have one written by the late learned rector, Dr. Langley, author of a translation of part of Homer. Next passed through the hamlets of Over and Nether Zeau; at the latter of which, in the old manor house of Francis Ashby, esq. Messrs. Phillips and Co. carry on an extensive manufactory of tape, brought hither from Holland about 40 years ago. They have also erected some new works at Cheadle, and employ about 500 hands. By the easy pressure of a single beam, a variety of small shuttles are put in motion, and almost any number of pieces wove in one frame. The neatness and simplicity of this machinery seems to rival that of the cotton mills, and is infinitely

ly less prejudicial to the health. The road to Cheadle here turns off to the right, that to Newcastle and the pottery proceeds forward through the river Tean; beyond which, about two miles, is the ancient village of Draycot in the Moors; from which church I copied a fine collection of monuments, &c. of the Draycot family, formerly lords of that manor, &c.

Of the pleasant market-town of Cheadle, I shall only observe, that the great family of Bassett (whose illustrious actions and name will be very conspicuous in several parts of the county), were formerly lords thereof, and had a park upon the adjacent hills three miles in circumference. This manor and estate were lately sold by Sir Joseph Banks to John Holliday, esq. who has erected himself an excellent house at Dilhorn, two miles farther West, in a rich and pleasant valley, and made other great improvements. To this ingenious gentleman I am indebted for much assistance; and, during my short stay here, the ancient parish-church, remarkable for an octagonal tower, afforded me a curious drawing.

The vicinity of Cheadle offered me several other advantageous visits; and I had only to lament that the lateness of the season, and pressure of time, occasioned me to postpone inspecting the much-admired seats of Thomas Gilbert, esq. at Cotton (where he has just finished a new chapel), and of John Sneyd, esq. at Belmont, &c.

From Cheadle we proceeded by Sel-lar-head (and had a grand view of the moorlands near Leek, &c.) to Bucknail, Handley green, and Eturria. Here the inimitable works of Mr. Wedgwood (to whom I have before expressed my obligation, p 711) produced me a singular drawing; and his magnificent house and grounds arrested my attention and speculation. The hills and valleys are here by Nature beautifully formed, but owe much to the improvements of Art. We see here a colony newly raised in a desert, where clay-built man subsists on clay. The forms into which this material are turned are innumerable both for use and ornament; nay, even the vases of ancient Eturria are outdone in this pottery. And we now behold this exquisite composition not only ornamenting the ceilings and chimney-pieces of Mr. Wedgwood's own house, but many others in the county, &c. At the head of this fine vale the grand

grand trunk canal, by the ingenuity and perseverance of the immortal Brindley, is carried a mile and three-quarters under a vast rocky hill, Here castle. Lower down this valley stands the venerable tower-church of Stoke upon Trent, the mother church to most of this populous vicinity, viz Handley, Burslem, Newc. ste, &c. This last is a large and well-built borough and market-town, remarkable for the traces of a castle situated in the middle of a great pool (though the water is now almost gone) on the West side of the town. This castle seems to have been erected temp. Hen. III. after the decay of the more antient one at Chesterton, about two miles farther North, and consequently gave name to this town. But, as I do not mean to enter into its history at present, I shall only add, that the tower of the church appears very old, both from its mouldering stone and large circular arch at the West end; but the church was re-built in 1720. On the opposite hill stands the handsome old seat of the Sneyds, of Keel, as exhibited in Plot's plates, and will in due time make a considerable feature in the County History.

To proceed to the more important designs of this letter, I next visited Trentham; and must here beg leave to express my great obligations to the most noble the Marquis of Staffordshire for very liberal access to his valuable archives, where, besides an abundant variety of old records, illustrative of the great property of the Lefevons of this place, Wolverhampton, &c. I was favoured with some MSS. of that learned Philosopher and Antiquary the Rev. G. Plaxton, whose other writings may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions. In the church I compared and copied many inscriptions and arms, and was highly indulged with inspecting this magnificent domain, so peculiarly rich in wood and water. The park, from the summit of which the scenery is very extensive, rich, and beautiful, contains above 400 acres; and the great lake, through which runs the river Trent, is upwards of 80. In the middle of the wood, that so gracefully fringes the West banks of this water, winds a deep secluded valley, whose sweetly-wild romantic forms and beautiful natural ornaments have justly obtained the name of *Tempe*. Over the river, in the opposite pleasure-grounds, is newly erected an iron bridge of a single elliptic

arch, 90 feet in span. The most curious plate of this house from Plot I am possessed of, and it has undergone two complete alterations since. The present appearance is engraved in Watts's Views, but not faithfully; and I am honoured with a most flattering contribution of this noble place. In this charming park the Staffordshire cavalry were daily exercising under the eye of their Colonel, the Right Hon. Earl Gower Sutherland, in a style that reflects much credit both on themselves and the cause they have so zealously espoused. And I have since perused an excellent pamphlet on the subject by the ingenious pen of F. P. Eliot, esq. major in the above corps.

About three miles North-west hence is Butterton, the seat of Thomas Swinerton, esq. who favoured me with his Chartulary, &c.; and I was glad to have this opportunity of preserving a likeness of the old family mansion, which is soon to be demolished, and rebuilt. Hence I was agreeably led three miles farther to inspect the antient archives of the Mainwarings of Whitmore, of which I found Dr. Wilkes had amply availed itself. From Trentham five miles to Stone. On the left is Darlaston, the seat of Thomas Mills, esq.; which, together with the church, &c. form a pleasing landscape, and are pretty fully recorded in my Collections. Opposite to this, where the river emerges from Trentham pool, and supplies a mill, is newly finished a handsome stone bridge at the expence of the county, and which has unfortunately twice fallen in during its erection. Passing next through Tittenor, an antient village, remarkable for some fine springs, we see at the extremity of the heath the large vestiges of the camp or seat of Wolsar, king of Mercia, antiently called *Wolsercester*, now Berry Bank, the property of Thomas Swinerton, esq. And, about a mile West, is the antient house of the Swinertons, of Swinerton, now the inheritance and residence of Basil Fitzherbert, esq. whose family and estates will be largely inserted in my History.

Next pass through Darlaston, leaving Meaford, on the opposite banks of the river, on our left, the old seat of Wm. Jervis, esq. brother to the present famous admiral. In the opposite meadows stands the neat modern mansion of another branch of this family, John Jervis, esq. who, not long since, pulled down

down the old white house, which, together with the estate, was purchased from the Colliers, but originally belonged to Burton abbey.

Hence across Stone-field, between the canal and Trent, to Stone, a pleasant market town, which owes its improvements to that extensive navigation. The church, which was re-built in 1758, is an elegant stone fabrick, of the modern Gothick. In the church-yard are several curious monuments of the Comptons, &c. that stood in the old church, and there are some small remains of the abbey adjoining to the parsonage, of which I have a most curious account in my 13th volume of "Stafford MSS." A newly-erected workhouse, at the South-west angle of this town, both for its size and convenience merits public notice.

Hence to Sandon, four miles Eastward on the great road. Mr. Pennant, in his Journey from Chester, has described this as well as other principal features in this delightful part of the county. My present visit was only to compare copies of the divers monuments, arms, &c. in the fine old church, of the celebrated Erdeswick and his ancestors, which are still remaining in the highest preservation. Since Mr. Pennant wrote, great improvements have been made around the noble house by the present owner, Lord Harrowby, whose taste in ornamental grounds is most excellent.

Crossing the Trent to Stafford, we leave Hopton heath on our left, memorable for a battle between the Earl of Northampton and the Oliverian party, in which the former lost his life. A very circumstantial account of this engagement, with many other unpublished facts relative to those troublesome times, I was favoured with by Dr. Wright, of Stafford, in a volume of Letters, written by the different parties during the civil wars.

The New Gaol at Stafford is a magnificent feature as well as of great public utility and credit to the county. But my attention, during a short stay here, was chiefly directed to the stately old church of St. Mary, formerly collegiate, in collating my Collections of its monuments, and in drawing a perspective of that venerable fabrick, which highly deserves perpetuating by the best skill of an engraver; and I have reason to hope for a contribution of it from the Corporation. The tower which stands

in the centre is now octagonal, but was originally square, with a spire, the foundation of which is still visible. In the year 1593, this steeple, with many others in the county, was blown down by a violent tempest, and re-built the following year in its present form, except the top part, which was again renewed since 1742, when, on the 29th of June, the weathercock and that part of the steeple were demolished by lightning. In the principal street, near the Swan, remains one of the largest and most remarkable half-timbered houses perhaps in the kingdom.

The town-hall, as engraved in Plot, is so decayed, that an act of parliament was lately obtained to re-build it in a more commodious and handsome manner: in the mean time, the assizes, &c. are obliged to be held in the above church. Besides the valuable documents illustrative of this ancient county-town, in my 13 volumes of old deeds, &c. collected by the great owners of this castle, the MSS. of Dr. Wilkes are very considerable; and I am much indebted to the Rev. — Shaw, master of the grammar-school here, for his excellent assistance.

Hence my final visit was to Ingestry, to inspect the long-lost MSS. collected by the Antiquary Walter Chetwynd, for which I am greatly obliged to the uncles and guardians of the present Lord Talbot. Dr. Plot, in his Chapter of Antiquities, apologizes for not meddling with the pedigrees or descents either of families or lands in this county, knowing a much abler pen then employed about it, *viz.* the above learned gentleman. Into his hands fell the original MSS. of Erdeswick, and he had the additional Collections of Mr. Ferrers, of Baddesley, besides very large ones of his own; but all these, upon the repairing of Ingestry hall, though carefully put up in a box by the Rev. J. Milnes, rector there, were unhappily lost, but since found at Rudge, as Dr. W. informs me. And I have the satisfaction to add, from the most liberal use of them, that these Chetwynd MSS. in two large volumes, as noticed in the British Topography, vol. II. p. 229, were at length discovered again in the library at Ingestry. One of these volumes, beautifully written on vellum, contains copies of all the deeds, seals, and other evidences of the Chetwynd family, with drawings of divers monuments, arms, &c. The other, a comprehensive

prehensive and authentic history of most of the parishes in Pirehill hundred, &c. down to the time of the ingenious writer, about 1680.

Having thus arrived at the principal object of my letter, I shall conclude this meagre diary, as it would be in vain here to attempt an adequate description of this fine old seat, and the other superb places in this delightful vale of Trent, and justly-termed garden of Staffordshire.

Permit me, however, to add my grateful acknowledgements for many other favours received since the above excursion; particularly to the Right Hon. Lord Bagot, for the liberal inspection of his antient and beautiful pedigree, curious records, valuable portraits, &c. illustrative of his noble old seat at Blithfield, an excellent view of which he was likewise pleased to contribute to my History. Similar obligations I am under to the Right Hon. Lord Curzon for a beautiful plate of his charming seat at Hagley. The most noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal have likewise honoured the work with an elegant view of their magnificent house at Fisherwick. To William Tennant, esq. I am also indebted for a very rich engraving of his delightful seat at Little Aston; likewise to Richard Dyott, esq. for his picturesque place, Freeford; and to W. P. Inge, esq. for his respectable old mansion at Thorpe with modern additions and improvements. Finally, to Sir R. Lawley, bart. for access to his records relating to the priory of Canwell; and to you, Mr. Urban, for this and many favours. S. SHAW, jun.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 22.
Obſta principiis.

HAVING lately purchased a discourse addressed to a corps of yeomanry cavalry, by their chaplain, upon the presentation of the standards, I found the prayer that was made upon this occasion so perfectly unique, that, perhaps, you will deem it a literary curiosity, and will insert it in your widely-circulated *Miscellany*. It is as follows:

“And now, O Almighty God, I will once more presume, upon this solemn occasion, to offer up my humble petition, that you will vouchsafe to grant, that the happiness which this country now enjoys, may long continue; and that you will aid with irresistible power the honest endeavours of

GENT. MAG. December, 1794.

those who may, at any time, fight under these banners, for the good, the safety, and the protection, of their Church, their King, and their Country.”

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the four words which are here printed in Italicks are entirely different from the usual language of Devotion. Whence could this gentleman borrow this novel form of prayer? I am sure, not from that excellent model which our Lord gave his disciples. For, what should we think of that prayer, if it ran in the following form? “My Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be your name: your kingdom come: your will be done,” &c. Would it not lose much of its beauty by being thus offered up in the name of only one solitary being? Nay, would it not be almost disgusting, were it thus to adopt, in a solemn address to the great God, the language which complaisance, rather than propriety, induces us to use to our fellow-creatures?

It is equally certain, that the admirable Liturgy of our Church, which this gentleman, as a clergyman, must frequently read to his parishioners, in like manner teaches us to connect ourselves with our brethren, and to offer up our supplications in our *united names*, as well as to pay the greatest attention to solemnity and reverence of expression in all our addresses to the Supreme Being.

I confess myself, Mr. Urban, so well satisfied with the language of the two excellent models I have mentioned, that I could not behold this flagrant departure from them without some degree of indignation. A. M.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE COPPER MONEY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*Quid non mortalia pectora cogit,
Auri sacra fames!* VIRG.

THE coinage of money is, I believe, considered as a state-privilege in almost every country where there is an established form of government: and, though it might deprive a few individuals of a very lucrative kind of traffick, it would, nevertheless, be fortunate for the community at large, if this prerogative were as fully asserted in these dominions, respecting the copper, as it is in regard to the gold and silver money; for, then the national honour would always be responsible for every sort of money issued from the mint, and forgery might be more effectually prevented or punished. Small money being particularly useful for

for necessary change, farthings, half-pennies, and three-farthing pieces, were formerly coined of silver, till the general diminution of the silver money rendering those fractional pieces of a very inconvenient size *, and also very scarce, some cities and more than 3000 tradesmen and others coined tokens; upon returning which to the issuer, he gave current coin or value for them as desired †; so that, in fact, they were so many promissory notes, as good as the best money in the narrow circles where they passed, and where the issuer was easily identified. At that time those tokens were only used as necessary change ‡, and the value of 10l. in such farthings was deemed sufficient for a whole town §. However, though at length the general increase of those pieces began to be felt as a great public evil, it does not appear that the trade of making them had ever risen to the height which the fabrication of copper money has now attained. But,

whilst the laws are too lax to restrain the present licentious increase of private MINTS, the great profit they afford must continually hold forth an almost irresistible temptation. Yet, not contented by a gain of more than thirty per centum, which the heaviest halfpennies yield, other fabricators have swelled their profits to more than one hundred per centum ¶. So that almost every new piece of copper, which has been issued under the name of a halfpenny, has been progressively more worthless in every point of view: and, though the ingenuity of the artist may have conciliated an indulgence to some, others have made their appearance without any kind of merit to palliate their obtrusion upon the publick. The want of prohibitory laws respecting the copper money bears very heavily upon mechanics and labourers, who are the most numerous if not the greatest sufferers. It seems difficult, however, to prevent counterfeits by any means,

* "Edward VI. was the last prince under whom farthings could possibly be coined of silver, the metal being so increased in its value; and, though it is known from records that he did coin farthings, not one of them is to be found. The smallness indeed even of the silver half-penny, though continued down to the Commonwealth, was of extreme inconvenience; for, a dozen of them might be in a man's pocket and yet not be discovered without a good magnifying glass." See Pinkerton's Essay on Medals.

† It was a common practice also then to counterfeit even the state-tokens, and many were prosecuted for it in the Star-chamber. Snelling's View of the Copper Coinage.

‡ Copper pledges, when issued by authority, were only to be paid in sums under twenty shillings; and then no person was obliged to take at one payment more than a groat in such pieces. Ibid. Five-pence three farthings may, however, be necessary for the fractional parts of the silver six-pence; and no greater sum in copper ought any person to obtain upon another at one payment.

§ "Whereas Moses Durell, mayor of this town and county (of Poole), have, by the consent of us whose names are hereunder signed, disbursed the sum of ten pounds in copper farthings with the stampe of the towne arms in them, with the inscription (for the mayor of the town and county of Poole), and hath received in farthings, at four farthings to the penny, the sum of nineteen pounds and four shillings, to be dispersed, and to pass in exchange between man and man as current money, until it shall be prohibited by his Majesty's order." Appendix to Snelling's View of the Copper Coinage.

¶ The following calculation is made from half-pennies in my possession :

	Number of half-pennies per Cwt.		Profit, &c. per Cwt.	Profit per Centum.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
The Cwt of good copper being worth 4l. 13s. 4d. should yield, without allowing any thing for the charges of coinage,					
Mr. Bokou's beautiful pattern half-penny, which is certainly preferable, in all respects, to any which has appeared, is not to be classed with any but such as deserve praise, and weighs more than any other, viz. 248 grains, or equal per Cwt. to	8240				
The best Anglesey half-penny weighs 222½, or	3200	2 17 7	54 22 0		
Mint half-pennies	3066	2 17 9½	61 1 3½		
Ridling's best Manchester half-pennies	5152	4 2 6½			
And, if the size be farther reduced to the size of a very common counterfeit of J. Wilkinfon's half-penny, viz. 147 grains	5349	4 5 8½			
There is another piece current, with a bee-hive and the cypher R. G. weighing 139 grains	5458	4 17 5½			
There are even worse pieces than the last enumerated.	5772	7 7 2	157 13 6		

except by making the copper money intrinsically worth what it is denominated (allowing the lowest possible sum for the expences of coinage), or by dies of superlative workmanship. The first would be the most prevent deception, because it requires no great attention to distinguish the different inclinations of a beam in weighing money, though many a virtuoso may be imposed upon by mere imitations of coins. Many have objected to the inconvenient bulk of copper money of due weight. To obviate this, might not a convenient sort of money be formed, both as to size and value, by inserting a due proportion of pure silver within a circular frame of good copper? This would be a medium between the want of small silver money and the incumbrance of much copper. However, if the legal copper of the kingdom were applied only according to the original intention, merely for necessary change, and not for paying half the wages of many artificers and others, there is little reason to doubt but it would be found amply sufficient.

Manchester, April, 1794.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 8.*

I ENTIRELY agree with your correspondent (p. 892) on the neglect of public cemeteries. This is, in my opinion, one of the most degrading features of the present *selfish* age. In the town wherein I reside, three of our churches have, through age or accident, been rebuilt, or refitted, since I came to it; yet, in neither of these parishes has a person been found of spirit or feeling enough to step forward in vindication of the sights of the dead. Those monuments which the piety of heirs has erected to the memory of their ancestors would deform, it seems, the well-succoed circumference of a *neat temple* in the true An-

glico- (or rather Scotico-) Grecian taste; and those inscriptions, marble, brass, or stone, which often decide the fate of property, and which are so necessary to a study at least innocent, are buried "fathom-deep" by the ignorance or supineness of a Vandalic "committee," unless the present representative of an antient family thinks fit to be at the expence of preserving them. Nay, in one case, where they have taken refuge in the remains of the old church, they are to be *unkennelled* from this last asylum; because, forsooth, the removal of this ruin will improve the "look" of the place. But what more can be expected from an age immersed in sensuality and egotism (to use a word from a vocabulary which I detest), from an "adulterous and sinful generation," the general corruption of whose manners seems aptly to fore-run the "day when the Son of Man shall be revealed?"—an age, in which (to wave superior considerations) every monument of antiquity is carefully defaced; and an illiterate attorney permitted to destroy every record of an illustrious race (except what are necessary for the support of its estate on an ejection) under the denomination of "*useless papers*."

The antients paid much greater respect to the remains of the dead. This amiable feature proceeded, perhaps, from their superstitious opinions concerning the wandering spirit of unburied spirits on the banks of Styx. But, when superstition produces effects so pleasing, one can hardly be angry with it. In the present decay of Grecian literature, I know not whether it is worth while to trespass on your Greek types with the following opposite epigram on a road made through a burying-ground; an enormity which we have lately seen renewed, in all its horrors, in our town*;

* Dr. Cogan, in his entertaining *Journey of the Rhine*, vol. I. letter XXIV. speaking of some human skulls exposed to view in a church at Cologne, adds, "Every continued exhibition of human disgrace, or of human misery, after the first effect is over, has a tendency to render the heart obdurate, and more insensible to subsequent impressions of a similar nature. I must, however, confess, that appearances of decency and order, in the placing of these *mementos mori*, if they must be exposed, is far preferable to the indignity with which the wrecks of mortality are treated in many places, and particularly in Protestant countries. I could mention to you many towns and villages where I might collect, in the face of the sun, a quantity of human bones, sufficient to form a number of complete skeletons, from detached parts of different persons. At Bremen, particularly, the imelicacy of exposing human bones is excessive. I remember, in passing through a church-yard, I unintentionally broke three ribs, and kicked an *os sacrum* several paces before me. I could not help expressing to a gentleman of the regency, who happened to be with me, my cordial wish that it might be the rump of a burgomaster I had the honour to treat with that indignity. He answered me smiling: 'Their *ossa sacra* are perfectly secure, as they are snugly lodged in family vaults.' Thus it is plebeians alone who are treated with as little ceremony after death as when alive." In Britain, however, we are more equal: "High and low, rich and poor," are all treated with the same indignity.

where the venerable remains of the dead, "bearded in earth" for, perhaps, a thousand years, have "burst their cerements," and been exposed to every insult and indignity which the unprotected can experience.

Quæque carent ventis & solibus ossa—
(Nefas videre.) dissipabit insolens.

ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ Τραπεζίτην.

Ἦδη μὲν τέλει τῆς ἀπεκτετατομένης οὐδ' ἄρ' ἁρμονίῃ τ' ἠ' ἡρῶ, πλάξ' ἐπιπεκλιμένη·
πῶς καὶ σκωληρὴς ὑπὲρ οὐραυτοῦ ἀναβροχίαι
κρίτερος. τί μάλιστα γῆν ἐπιεινυμένα;
ἢ γὰρ τὴν ἐπὶ πᾶσι; ἀτρακτοῦ ἐμπελαίου
ἀνθρώποι, κατ' ἐμῆς ἱστοροῦσι κεφαλῆς.
ἀλλὰ πρὸς ἡλίου, Αἰθῆρας, Ἑρμῆα τὴν
καὶ Νυκτὸς, ταύτης ἐκὸς ἰτ' ἀτρακίτην.

P. S. Before I conclude, I would willingly express my indignation at Mr. Wakefield's letter (p. 887), did I not know that such is exactly the effect which he wishes to produce, and were I not confident that my sentiments on this subject are only the echo of every dispassionate man of every party, be his opinions, religious or civil, what they may. As it is, I will confine myself to observe, that I perfectly agree with your excellent Reviewer in his very happy quotations (p. 931). He is indeed

— tribus Anticyris caput insanabile.

If I mistake not, you are honoured with his abhorrence in his admirable "Life," that medley of the blackest virulence and most ludicrous self-adulation. If we must have enemies, may they all be as liberal, as bigoted, and as narrow-minded!

Dii meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum.

ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 1.

YOUR insertion of the following address to the junior members of the university of Cambridge would greatly oblige,
Yours,

AN ENEMY TO ALL AMBIGUITY.

To the learned the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Cambridge

"Omne ignotum pro magnifico habendum."
Gentlemen,

Taking it for granted none of you are unwilling to impart to others, *summijsd sciscitantibus*, the knowledge you yourselves possess, I feel myself emboldened candidly to state my embarrassments, and to solicit plenary information.

Business lately required my attend-

ance at Cambridge for a few days. The afternoon before my return thence, I accepted the invitation of a *quondam* Yorkshire schoolfellow, and agreed to dine with him, in college, at his rooms.

Accordingly I went, and found a numerous party assembled, on purpose, I flatter myself, to welcome the friend of their entertainer. Perceiving them to be young men of the University, I expected we should all largely enjoy "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul;" and felt an unusual gaiety and satisfaction on the occasion. Now, gentlemen, the conversation which occurred during the evening is the cause of my present address; and I shall esteem myself seriously indebted to the politeness of any person who will condescend to explain the *origin* as well as *meaning* of the subjoined terms and phrases.

I shall beg leave first to introduce the company to your notice, concealing their names from obvious motives of decorum. One was a *Harry Sopp*; another a *fellow-commoner* and *senior sopp*, and occasionally jocularly called an *empty bottle*; whilst, *à contrà*, a bottle decanted was, from time to time, denominated a *fellow-commoner*. We had also a *junior sopp* and *parsoner*; he, nevertheless, talked much of his *independence*, of his having refused *exhibitions*, and [what gave me no good opinion of his learning] declared he had no pretensions to either *scholarship* or *fellowship*. A jolly fat fellow, by Nature formed "to lard the lean earth as he walked along," was a *non ens* forsooth! and had not yet been *matriculated*. Another was a *snar* and *questionist*.

Several had taken their degrees, and were either *plucked*, *senior optimés*, *junior optimés*, *senior wranglers*, or *junior wranglers*; for which honours, it seems, they had all kept their *act*s. Some of these had their names printed on what they styled a *tripos*, which they shewed me. It was a long piece of white-brown paper, like that on which our commonest ballads are printed. On one side were the names of the young gentlemen, on the other were two Latin compositions in *hexameter* verse. This *tripos* was published the *sixth* of *March*, 1794. The motto for the first production was taken from Homer, and was this:

Οὐτός γε —————

Ἀμφότερον, βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθὸς κρατερός
τ' ἀχμῆτης.

That

That for the second was from Sophocles, as follows:

Ἐν δ', ὃ περιφόρος Θιός
Σκήψας ἰλαίου Δοιμὸς ἰχθίσις; πάλιν,
Ἰφ' ὃ κινῶται. Oedip. Tyran. V. 37.

The verses are very good, and the sentiments truly liberal.

The general discourse being of a very desultory nature, I can only give you those detached passages which struck my notice as more peculiarly uncommon. I shall continue to mark the parts alluded to in *Italicks*.

Soon after the cloth was removed, one gentleman exclaimed: "D—n those *Retros!* My *Tip* brought one in this morning; faith! and told me I was *fo-cessed*. I resolved in this dilemma to *smite my tutor*; but, as I lately *came over him* for a good round sum, I was forced to *run the rig upon him*. Luckily I *crammed him* so well, that at last *bonest Jollux tipped me the cole*." Another gentleman entertained us with saying, that he had just been *convined* in the *combination* (qu. *commination*) room; and was very near *rustication*, merely for *kicking up a rou* after a *beakering party*. "Soho, Jack!" briskly rejoined another, "almost presented with a *travelling fellowship*? very nigh being *sent to grass*, hey?"

I soon discovered that they had nicknames for the inhabitants collectively of their several colleges. Thus, some were *Jesuits*, others *Christians*; some *Jebnian bogs*, others *Trinity bulldogs*; some *Clare-ball greybonds*, others again, *Sidney owls*; et sic deinceps.

I remarked also, that they frequently used the words *to cut*, and *to sport*, in senses to me totally unintelligible. A man had been *cut* in chapel, *cut* at afternoon lectures, *cut* in his tutor's rooms, *cut* at a concert, *cut* at a ball, &c. Soon, however, I was told of men, *vice versa*, who *cut* a figure, *cut* chapel, *cut* gates, *cut* lectures, *cut* hall, *cut* examinations, *cut* particular connexions; nay, more, I was informed of some who *cut* their tutors! I own, I was shocked at the latter account, and began to imagine myself in the midst of so many monsters. Judge then, Sir, how my horror increased, when I heard a lively young man assert that, in consequence of an intimation from the tutor relative to his irregularities, his own father came from the country to *job* him: "but, faith!" added he, carelessly, "I no sooner learned he was at the Black Bull [an inn in

High-street so called] than I determined to *cut* the old codger completely." But this was not the worst. One most ferocious spirit solemnly declared, that he was resolved to *cut* every man of Magdalen college; concluding, with an oath, that they were a parcel of *rippish quizzes!!!*

With regard to the word *to sport*; they *sported* knowing, and they *sported* ignorant; they *sported* an *agrotal*, and they *sported* a new coat! They *sported* an *exeat*, they *sported* a *dormiat*, they *sported* their *outer*, a *lion*, a *lioness*, a *cat*, and a *levant*!

When I left the company (which I found an opportunity of doing while the chapel-bell rang), I confess I felt myself disappointed and dissatisfied with their very ambiguous language; and the more so, since it was that of persons whose time is supposed to be particularly devoted to the Muses and the Graces.

I purposely omit the expression for drinking tea, well knowing that Mr. Urban would justly refuse to insert it in a *Gentleman's Magazine*. In hopes of receiving a satisfactory solution of my queries, I remain, for the present, Gentlemen, a Friend to *Alma Mater*, but

AN ENEMY TO ALL AMBIGUITY.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 7.
THE following Epitaph in Welton church, Northamptonshire, has been evidently placed there since one, to the same person, in Bridges, l. 98, was transcribed:

"M. S.
RICHARDI NICHOLS, A. M.
Clerici.
Qui in Deum pius,
In seipsum reclus,
In suos tomis,
In omnes benevolus,
Integerrimam servavit conscientiam,
Quo non alter sincerus magis, aut cordatus
Temporibus incertis non dubius,
Gulielmo Sceptum Angliæ suscipienti,
Piè et non perduellions ad instar
Juramentum rejecit.
Quod suorum et ipsius damno,
Curâ, et emolumentis Ecclesiæ relictis,
Animosè testatus est.
Sed quod non licuit conscientibus,
Apprimè præstitit exemplo,
Factis non minus valens.
Natus die quarto Octobris An^o 1662;
denatus 29 Decembris 1717.
Ætatis 55.

HANNAH NICHOLSEJUSDEM RICHARDI Uxor,
infra jacet:

Mulier marito tali digna:

Sed

Sed qualis eras, dies supremus indicabit.

Obiit die 18 Octobris

Anno { Salutis 1729.

{ Etatis 68.

I send you, also, an Epitaph at Backton, in Herefordshire, to the memory of Mrs. BLANCH PARRY, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Elizabeth.

¶ Parry his daughter Blanche of Newcourtourne,

That trayned was in princys courts wyth gorgious white;

Wherea flectyng honour sounds wyth blaste of horns,

Each of accounts too place of worlds de- Am lodgyd here wythein this stonye tombe:

My harpynger ys payede I owghte of due, My fryends of speeche heerin doo fynde my doombe,

The whyche in vaine they doo so greatly For so moche as hyt ys but the ende of all:

Thys worlde rowte of state what so they be, The whyche unto the reste hereafter shall,

Assemble thus eache wyght in hys degree; I lyde allweys as handmaede to a Queene,

In chamber chieff my tyme did over passe, Uncareful of my welthe there was I seen;

Whyfse I shodeth the ronnyng of my glasse, Not doubtyng wante whilste that my my- tresse liv'd,

In womens state whose cradell sawe rockte; Her servante then as when shee her crowne atchiev'd,

And so remaend tyll Death my doore had knockt;

Preserryng styll the causys of eache wyghte, As farr as I doorste move her graces care,

For to reward decerts by cours of ryghte; As need: wyfse of farrys doonne each where,

So that my tyme I thus did passe awaye, A maide in courte and never no mans wife;

Sworne of Queene Ellbeth bedd chamber allwaye,

Wythe maiden Queene a meade did ende my lyfe.

Mr. URBAN,

April 9.

WILL you be so kind as to give these unprovided-for. inscriptions a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, as I am sorry posterity should be entirely deprived of them? They came into my hands in the following manner: the venerable church of St. Alkmond, in Shrewsbury, being to be taken down and rebuilt, I went to transcribe some old monumental inscriptions, for fear they should be destroyed by the workmen; but, to my surprize, there were several inscriptions on brass plates gone. This led me to make enquiry, and I was inform'd they were sold, by order of the churchwardens, to a bazier: on which

I went and desired to see the plates, and carefully copied the inscriptions*. I am sorry, Mr. Urban, we have such Goths and Vandals at this time, who would not scruple to destroy any *memento* for the paltry sum of four or five shillings.—Such people must certainly be void of humanity, or honour, and, I believe I may safely add, of honesty.

1. On a brass plate, one foot and three quarters by six inches and a half:

Here lyeth George Pontefury, the Son of Thomas Pontefury, late of Ledburye †, which dyed the tenth daye of October, An^o Dⁿⁱ 1530, and in the fourth yere of the Raygne of Kinge Edward the First; and also I have his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Richard Lacon, Knight, which died the last day of June, in the seventh yere of the Raygne of the abovenamed worthe Prince Kinge Edward the First; on whom the Lord, for Iesus Christ sake, have mercy.

Second plate:

Georgius Pontefurpe, obyt Anno Domini 1589, A^o. vii.

Third plate:

GEORGIVS HIGGONS, GENEROSVS, ALDERMANVS, & QVINQVIES BALIVVS MVIVS VILLE SALLOPIE, EX HAC VITA EMIGRAVIT, VICESIMO TERTIO DIE OCT^o. BRIS AN^o Dⁿⁱ MILLESIMO QVINCENTESIMO NONAGESIMO PRIMO, ETATIS SVÆ SEPTVAGESIMO SECV^o.DO.

Fourth plate:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF THOMAS BARKER, OF ADBRIGHTLEE, ESQ. WHO HAD TO WIFE MARGARET THE DAUGHTER OF EDWARD OWEN, OF ADBRIGHTLEE, ESQ. BY WHOM HE HAD ISSUE 3 CHILDREN, AMY, SARAH, AND JOHN. HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY 12. ANNO DOMINI 1652.

IUSTORVM ANIMÆ IN MANU DEI SUNT.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

WHEN I sent you the query, p. 787, I had no design of provoking the resentment of the Scotch Episcopals; and, had your two correspondents, who have made their remarks upon it in your last number, confined themselves to mere matters of opinion, I should not now, much against my will, have had to ask your

* That is, all I could find; but there were more taken from the church, which I fear are lost.

† About four miles from Shrewsbury.

1166

leave to make a short reply to them: but a denial of facts of public notoriety, especially when an obloquy is attempted to be cast against a respectable body of men, should not be allowed to pass without reprehension. I do assure your readers, that the following assertions of a person, who subscribes himself "An English Clergyman," p. 886 of your Magazine, viz. "that the usages of Scotch Episcopalians are exactly the same with those of the Church of England;" and "that the English Book of Common Prayer is now universally used in the Scotch Episcopalian chapels," are not strictly true. He must have been strangely misinformed. And I am surprized that a man of his station in life could allow himself to be so far duped by the party as to make so confident and unqualified an assertion in such an unguarded and public manner, when the slightest examination must have informed him that it was entirely unfounded. If he be really a Clergyman of the English Church, it would be impertinent in me to point out to him the nature of the usages adopted in the Scotch Communion service; and, if he thinks that they are *authorized by Scripture*, I have nothing more to say to him, but to advise him, if he does not mean to insult his own conscience, and virtually disapprove of his former subscription, to strip off his English surplice, and enlist himself under the banners of the Scotch Bishops with all possible expedition. The Church of England, in these days of laxity of principles and manners, will not be much profited by such defenders of her doctrines. It is unpleasant, Mr. Urban, and unentertaining to your readers, for one clergyman to be under the necessity of contradicting another; but, bear with me this once, and I promise never to trouble you again. He is equally mistaken with regard to the numbers of the Scotch communion; they do not amount to 90 or 100,000, or any such thing. And I must, moreover, assure this *conspicuous* minister of the English Church, before I conclude, that "the owners of the few English chapels in Scotland" have not at present the least intention of "turning those houses to other purposes."

Another correspondent of yours, who dates his letter from Edinburgh, and calls himself "An Episcopal Layman," and, moreover, an Englishman, and, as such, a warm admirer of the Church of England; and modestly hints, that

he knows as much of that Church as any clerk among us all, informs your readers, "that, were it not for the Clergy themselves (meaning the English Clergy in Scotland), and the arts they have used, the lay people would have had no objection to unite." To this gentleman I would just whisper in the ear, in nearly his own words, that it is very unbecoming in him, an Englishman, an admirer of the Church of England too, to come into Scotland, adhere to the most zealous *corruptors* of her excellent Liturgy, and then set himself up as a *calumniator* of his quondam brethren. But this is the natural conduct of fanatical profelytes of every denomination. On the contrary, Mr. Urban, I do solemnly assure your readers, the arts that the non-juring party have used, since the passing of the late bill in their favour, have uniformly tended much more towards getting us ejected from our chapels, and themselves placed in our room, than any union with us; which is impossible to take place as long as any of the usages are retained in their worship, and they refuse to comply with the terms of Government in qualifying *according to law*. For, your English readers ought to know that, notwithstanding their protestations pending the passing of the bill, very few of them have hitherto complied; and for their non-compliance herein, and their adherence to the house of Stuart, I give them due credit, because they have acted, I doubt not, conscientiously; and it is certainly much more honourable to them, according to the observation of the old woman at Aberdeen when Bishop Skinner returned from London with the conditions of the bill, to be *Nonjurors* than *Perjurors*. The bill, to be sure, in this article, has been *cruel* to them; and had they managed matters well, the obnoxious part might easily have been omitted. All I shall say is, that, if a clergyman of that communion can so far degrade his character, and before a magistrate take the *abjuration* oath, he must be qualified for any wickedness. Such a conduct in a layman would be universally condemned. You yourself, Mr. Urban, are already in possession of authentic documents of the arts they have used to get themselves introduced into some of our chapels, having observed lately on one of your blue covers a publication by you on this very subject, in which you may observe how industri-

ous some of their bishops have been in their attempts to make proselytes of the more opulent members of our communion. But they have hitherto, except in a very few instances, been disappointed. They have succeeded most, to be sure, by representing to the common people the invalidity of our orders in Scotland, and by confidently, and without any proper authority, asserting, that the English bishops themselves are of their opinion, and, in consequence, are determined not to ordain any more young men to the Scotch chapels in future. It is on *these* grounds chiefly that they prepossess our hearers against us; but their real intention is, by any means to insinuate themselves into favour, so as in time to get possession of our pulpits; for, you must know, Mr. Urban, that our salaries are rather better than theirs, and our congregations much more respectable. Another word, and I have done. I need hardly insinuate to "An Episcopal Layman," for the fact is universally known in Edinburgh, that there are chapels in Scotland where *any* service will be read as long as access can be had to the pockets of the hearers. AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 29.

THE case stated by a correspondent, p. 787, is abundantly curious. He makes a claim upon the executors of the late worthy Bishop of London for a maintenance, on the ground of his Lordship having ordained him contrary to the Canons; though it is clear, from his own statement, that this breach of the Canons was his own proposal, and made at his own risk; for, his Lordship disclaimed authority over congregations in Scotland, and left it to your correspondent's discretion to determine whether he would accept of a settlement, over which neither the Bishop of London, or any other English prelate, had any influence. A bishop has no authority out of his own diocese, and therefore can be responsible only for what is done within his jurisdiction. Hence, as a clergyman, when he leaves any diocese, ceases to belong to the bishop of that diocese; so, when he departs from the jurisdiction of any church, he no longer belongs to that church: and, when he has thus broken the canonical tie between himself and his diocesan, he has no more claim upon him than it he had never belonged to him. Your

correspondent, therefore, can have no better claim now than if he had been regularly inducted to a benefice within the diocese of London, and had voluntarily thrown it up, and gone elsewhere; for, the Quærit is now no more of the Church of England than of the Church of Ireland or of America.

The Church of England, following the example of every other branch of the Catholic Church, made her Canons for the security of primitive Christianity. They were made, certainly, as much to direct the *functions* of the Clergy as to guard their *temporalities*. Can your correspondent, therefore, with a good grace plead the authority of the Canons for the purpose of getting a maintenance, when he has lived for many years in the notorious breach of them in matters of infinitely more importance? It is unpleasant to say a harsh thing, but the truth must be told. *Is he a master of Israel, and knows not these things?* "A priest," says Bishop Potter, "who comes into a foreign country, where other lawful ministers are settled, though he still retains his sacerdotal character, yet has no authority to take upon him the ordinary exercise of his office there." There are, and have ever been, lawful ministers in Scotland; that is, bishops lawfully consecrated according to the Canons of the Catholic Church, who neither teach heretical doctrine, nor prescribe sinful terms of communion. Is your correspondent ignorant that, by the fairest interpretation of the ninth Canon of the Church of England, he is in a state of ecclesiastical outlawry, being *ipso facto* excommunicated by what he has done in Scotland? The Canon says, "Whosoever shall hereafter separate themselves from the communion of saints, as it is approved by the Apostles rules in the Church of England, and combine themselves together in a new brotherhood, accounting the Christians who are conformable to the doctrine, government, rites, and ceremonies, of the Church of England, to be profane, and unmeet for them to join with in Christian profession; let them be excommunicated *ipso facto*, and not restored but by the archbishop, after their repentance and public revocation of such their wicked errors." Now, Mr. Urban, your correspondent and his friends have formed such a *brotherhood* in opposition to the Episcopal Church in Scotland, whose principles, it is well known, are entirely conformable to the doctrine, government,

government, &c. of the Church of England. It is no less notorious, that the Scotch Clergy pay at least as much respect to the Book of Common Prayer as your correspondent and his brethren do; and are much more likely to preserve it from annihilation, should the English Bishops, mindful of the duty and respect which the ancient Canons prescribed from one Church to another, refuse to ordain more clergy for congregations in Scotland.

The only apparent difference between the Church of England and that in Scotland is in the Communion Office. I am well acquainted with that office, and do maintain that there is nothing in it but what is purely primitive, and entirely agreeable to the doctrine that has uniformly obtained in the Church of England since the Reformation. Nay, in this *enlightened* age, when Popish doctrines are hooted out of sight, the Church in America (the far greater part of whose Clergy were ordained in England) has embraced what your correspondent would consider as the exceptionable points in the Scotch Office. As he has not stated what he calls *unscriptural usages*, nor assigned the reasons why he and his brethren make them the grounds of their separation from the Scotch Communion, I recommend it to him to make the ancient Liturgies a little more his study before he ventures to try such questions at your tribunal.

Your correspondent complains, that "the members of the Scotch (English) chapels intimate to their pastors that they are, just like *other servants*, to be dismissed when they think proper." This, to be sure, is a new thing in the Christian church; but it is the natural fruit of the seed which these pastors have sown. For many years they have shewn a marked contempt for ecclesiastical subordination; they have strained every nerve to destroy it throughout Scotland, and now their devices begin to fall upon their own heads. If a Clergyman, forgetting the spiritual bond that has ever connected a pastor and his flock, hires himself for two or three years at a time for a maintenance, and from time to time renews his bargain, how differs he from a servant? I appeal to your correspondent, Whether it is not his own practice to hire himself in this manner to his congregation? and whether a neighbouring congregation, from whose corrupted streams he is now

drinking bitter waters, have heard no fewer than *three* different pastors within the last four or five years! And all from the same cause, having no Bishop to put them to shame, they do what is right in their own eyes.

S. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Abergavenny, Oct. 16.*
IN Gray's celebrated elegy is the following stanza, the last line of which, I confess, I do not accurately understand, and shall be obliged to any one of your correspondents who will, with your permission, favour me with their sentiments thereon. I have subjoined the stanza to which I have above alluded, together with two elegant translations thereof; the one by the late Mr. Lloyd; the other appeared in your vol. LIII. p. 166. Yours, &c.

T. C.

GRAY.
The boast of Heraldry, the pomp of Power,
And all that Beauty, all that Worth, e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of Glory lead but to the grave.

LLOYD.

Ex generis jactatus honos, dominatio Regum,
Quicquid, opes, quicquid, forma, dedere boni,
Suprema simul, hanc expectant omnia
Scilicet ad letum ducit honoris iter.

ΛΟΓΟΙ ΕΠΙΤΑΦΙΟΙ.

Ipsa quid, Ambitio, quid, celsa Superbia,
pollex?

Quid, Regum gazæ, gloria, fama, decus?
Si nihil, impendens fatum differre, valebit,
Cum, denum sævæ janua, mortis biat.

REMARKS ON THE RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY; from p. 915.
PAGE 92.

"A collar, a collar here,"—said the king."

Selden had seen another ballad on this subject. Speaking of the custom of creating esquires by the gift of a collar of SS, he adds: "Nor is that old *parabolist* of THE TANNER of Tamworth and KING EDWARD the Fourth to contemptible, but that we may thence note also an observable passage, wherein the use of making esquires by giving collars is expressed.

"A collar, a collar," our king 'gan cry;
Quoth the tanner, "it will breed sorrow,
For after a collar cometh a halter;
I trow I shall be hang'd to-morrow."

"Be not afraid, tanner!" said our king;
"I tell thee, so mought I thee";
Lo here I make thee the best esquire,
That is in the North country."

Tit. Hon. part II. chap. V. § 47. Add.
Antiq. Obs. on the Garter, II. 450.

"Perhaps "y-tell so mought I thee."
In

In the ballad now before us, our tanner is made a *knight*; on which Dr. Percy says, that "a collar was, he believes, antiently used in the ceremony of conferring knighthood." That this, however, was the case, does not where appear, says Mr. Ant's (ut supra, p. 110—121); but they were frequently presented by kings to their favourites.

The learned Dr. Taylor (Elements of Civil Law, p. 357) mentions his having a plentiful collection of instances, where in modern customs, though somewhat alienated from their original design and institution, retain, however, so much of their old feature or complexion as to claim an inescapable relation to some Roman or Grecian solemnity. There is an entertaining little work on this subject by De Brieux, intitled, "Origines de quelques Coutumes," &c. Cœn, 12mo, 1672: but Taylor's reading was so infinitely more extensive, that it is to be lamented that the world has lost the result of his enquiries on this head. The present instance, among many others which I have by me, would probably have figured in his collection; for, it manifestly appears, that the collars of

our orders of knighthood originate in the collars which our German ancestors were so fond of receiving as presents. "Gaudent præcipue finitimarum gentium donis; electi equi, magna arma, phaleræ, TORQUESQUE." Tacitus de M. G. c. 15. So in the curious dialogue between the Roman stipendiary Flavius and his brother Arminius, the brave Cherufcan: "Flavius aucta stipendia, TORQUEM, et coronam, a iaque militaria dona memorat." Ann. II. 9. That this custom was not peculiar to the Germans, however, appears fr. in the *Gaul* slain by Manlius TORQUATUS; and from Herodian, who mentions (in Severo) that the Britons wore iron round their necks. It was also an ornament of the Parthians (Gibbon, vol. V. p. 660), between whom and the Germans many indisputable features of resemblance might be adduced; though, perhaps, *this* is but a circumstance common to all nations in a certain stage of society; since the Zingis, or Negroes in the East Indies, wear chain round their necks. Harris, Collect. of Voyages, vol. I. p. 540. See more on this subject in Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. I. diss. I. p. 4. not. k. p. 38. 60.

* I say *left*, because, though it appears, from the very entertaining "Life of Bowyer," that the Doctor's *adversaria* were left behind him, yet it is to be feared that they fell into the same hands who made so unfriendly and unworthy an use of his manuscript prolegomena to Demosthenes. It is well known that Askew, who is understood to have been the universal devisee of Taylor's MSS. (and whose perfidy is manifest from Mr. Porson's notes on Toup's Suidas, vol. IV. p. 495), sent these prolegomena to Reiske, who (to gratify that hatred of the English which deforms the whole of his Greek orator) punts them in that crude state, and then abuses Taylor for their being in such a state. It was not thus that Heyne treated Schrader; the passage does him so much honour, and presents so important a lesson to all men of letters in their conduct to their deceased brethren, that I transcribe it at length from the preface to his last edition of Virgil. After having stated that he got Schrader's manuscript notes on Virgil at an auction, and deposited them in the university-library, he proceeds: "Operam adhibendam esse vidi valde molestam ac difficilem, extricandis innumeris, quæ in chartam coniecerat; modo memorie causa, modo ut varia tentaret . . . ut seligerem id, quod vir doctissimus probaturus fuisset, et in lucem producerem. *Injurius eam esset in Manes viri dedit; qui omnia ejus meditata vulgare ex sebedis postumis vellet.* Appotui igitur illa, in quibus ingenii acumen, et poetice elegantie sensum deprehendere mihi videret; ne quid, quod delectare possit, arbitris harum rerum inviderem; nec incassum tot viri dedit curatus ingenii recidere pateret."

This conduct of Reiske is the more faulty as he had himself a deep sense of the tenderness with which the memory of literary men should be treated. Speaking in his life of himself (which, in peevishness and self-conceit, often reminds one of another piece of egotistical biography by an eminent critick of our own, now living, and whom he also resembles in learning, indolence, and in a virtuous struggle with adversity,) of his own "Animalversore ad Autores Græcos," which he commends very highly, he thus energetically concludes: "Should they come out in my life-time, it will pay me for all my trouble. If they should not, an ever-waking God will take care that no impious hand seizes on my work, and make it his own. Possibly there may arise some honourable Cox-fering man, who may hereafter publish them, unadulterated, to my posthumous fame, and for the good of literature. Such is my wish, such are my prayers to God; and he will hear those prayers."

Were Dr. Taylor's curious common-place-books, above-mentioned, sold at Dr. Askew's auction? If they were, what became of them? Perhaps the Doctor's Friend, whose contributions, under the signature of T. F. to the Life of Bowyer, have so often amused and instructed me, may know more about them.

P. 93. "My moder behestyd a nodyr ymage, of wax to our lady of Walsyngton." Fenn's Paston Letters, III. 22.

P. 127. Sir Henry Savile, in the dedication to his translation of Tacitus, mentions Queen Elizabeth's own admirable compositions.

P. 128. The story of "The heir of Lynne," who, after having spent all his substance, finds an unexpected treasure in an old house, is very familiar to that of the Trinumus of Plautus, where Charimides hides the treasure in his house, and his son Lyfiteles finds it.

P. 129.

"His father had a keen stewarde,
And John of the Scales was called he."

The family of Della Scala, or Scaliger, was long regnant in Verona; and we had a Lord Scales in England. See also L'Escalers, or Scale., in Gough's Camden, vol. I. p. 341. But the steward of our ballad received his appellation from his practice of weighing money; for, there were antiently two modes of payment, by *tale*, or by *weight*, ad numerum, ad *scalam*; which are learnedly treated of by Mr. Clarke (Connex. of Coins, cap. III. p. 140—148).

P. 155. "Le mari Contesseur" of Fontaine seems to be founded on this ballad of Queen Eleanor's confession.

P. 162.

"— on his aged temples grew
The blossomes of the grave."

Mr. Guthrie's beautiful "fragment" seems to betray itself by its resemblance to Sophocles:

ΟΙΔ. — τῶν δὲ Λαίων, φῦσιν
τῶν εἴχῃ, φραζῆς τῆς αὐτῆς ἡρώς
ἔχῃ.

ΙΟΚ. μίσθῃ χροαζῶν ἀετῆς ΔΕΥΚΑΝΟΙΕ
κατα. O. dip. Tyan. 761.

P. 181. Mr. Guthrie's account of Lord Surrey's engagement with Sir Andrew Barton is copied literally from Lord Herbert's History of Henry VIII. p. 16.

P. 192.

"And with his *sugred* woordes to muve."

John Rynolds uses the phrase "*sugred* speaches" in the preface to his "God's Revenge against Murder." Thus also in Withers' "Stedfast Shepherd:"

"*Sugred* words can ne'er deceive me,
(Tho' thou prove a thousand charms),"
Vol. III. p. 264.

So in a macaronic distich ap. Vignoul-Marville, tom II. p. 170:

"— parvos sermendo libellos,
Sucratis populunq; levem amoreando par-
rolis."

"The practice was in hand of the princes of the empire to enchaunt the people with *sugred* proffers of atonement." Bodley ap Camden's Elizabeth, edit. Hearne, p. 642.—Dr. Percy seems to suppose that sugar was first imported to us from the West Indies; and Lord Lyttelton has fallen into the same error in his dialogue between Apicius and Darteneuf; but Lucan mentions it among the natives of Hindostan:

"*Quique bibunt tenera dulces ab arundine succos.*" III. 237.

And that it was known to the Arabians appears from Gibbon, vol. V. p. 447. Piers Plowman, in a spirited personification of Envy, makes him say,

"May no *suger*, ne no swere thing, swage the swelling." Pass. V. sign. F. iii.

P. 193.

"Untill you heare my *wbistle* blowe."

On *wbistles* used by naval commanders, see Stat. 24 Henry VIII. c. 13; Anstl., Order of the Garter, vol. II. p. 121.

P. 210.

"My father and grandfather *slaine*."

Both the grandfathers of King James I. died violent deaths. James V. (of Scotland) fell at Flodden-field.

P. 229. The tune of "The Winning of Cales" is the same with that of "The Miller of Mansfield."

P. 233. The "Spanish Lady's Love" seems to be built upon a hint of Lewis Vertomanous; who, in his "Navigations," lib. II. cap. 5, says, that the sultan of Sana's wife offered to go with him, and leave all to be his page.

P. 254. "Sir Thomas More's History of Richard III.;" read "Edward V."

Ibid. It has been erroneously supposed that Shoreditch received its name from this unhappy mistress of King Edward IV.; but this cannot be the case, if it is alluded to in "The Visions of Piers Ploughman," pass. XIII. sign. T. iii. as they are printed in that most faulty edition of 1561:

"To the forty of Southwarke, or of
Shore ditch dame Eve."—f. Shore-ditch,

John de Shordiche and Elene his wife are mentioned in the Year-book, 1 Edward III. fol. 5. a; and this John is probably the same with Sir John de Sordich, an eminent lawyer, from whom Mr. Pennant (London, p. 261, ed. 8vo.) conceives this street was denominated: but it is more likely that he was called de Shore-ditch (i. e. *clorice fossa*) from this being the place of his residence.

P. 268.

“Instead of fairest colours,
Set forth with curious art,
Her image shall be painted
On my distressed heart.”

“This alludes to the painted effigies of a'basster, antiently erected upon tombs and monuments.” Euripides alludes to this custom in some beautiful lines, though he seems to have given the refinements of his own age to a ruder period. It is the unmanly Admetus who addresses his magnanimous wife:

Σοφὴ δὲ χερεὶ τεύλοναι, θέμας τὸ σοῦ
εὐκαρῶν, ἐν λειψροσίν ἐλάθησθαί,
ἢ προσπίσσωμαι καὶ περιπίσσω χερεῶν,
οὐκ ἄρα καλῶν σοῦ, τῆν φίλην ἐν ἀσκαλαῖς
δοῶν γυναικᾶ, καίτις ἐκ ἔχων, ἔχων.
Alceſtis, A. II. S. 1.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, Nov. 10.*

IN Piers's edition of two tragedies of Euripides, *Medea*, and the *Phœnician Women*, he has prefixed the life of Euripides; in which, after speaking of the untimely death of several great men, both antient and modern, he says, “Duriora hæc esse fatemur, præcipuè apud illos quibus fera seculorum affurget posteritas;” which is to this effect: these things, we confess, are hard, especially to those whom, probably, a long series of ages must follow after they have left this world. Now this appears to me to be an improper reflection for any one who has enjoyed the advantage of Revelation; especially as Tully, who had the light of Nature only to direct him, had described Cato, in his treatise of *Old Age*, so far from lamenting the approach of death, that he rather wishes for it.

I shall beg leave to subjoin the passage of Tully, as translated by Mr. Addison, *Spect. N^o 537.*

“What, besides this, is the cause that the wisest men die with the greatest equanimity, the ignorant with the greatest concern? Does it not seem that those minds which have the most extensive views respect they are removing to a happier condition, which the rest of a more feverish do not perceive? I, for my part, am transported with the hope of seeing your ancestors, whom I have honoured and loved; and am earnestly desirous of meeting, not only these excellent persons whom I have known, but those too of whom I have heard and read, and of whom I myself have written: nor would I be detained from it by pleasing a journey. O happy day, when I shall escape from this crowd, this heap of pollution, and be admitted to that divine assembly of exalted spirits! when I

shall go, not only to those great persons I have named, but to my Cato, my son, to an whom a better man was never born, and whose funeral rites I myself performed, whereas he ought rather to have attended mine. Yet has not his soul deserted me, but, seeming to cast back a look on me, is gone before to those habitations to which it was sensible I should follow him. And, though I might appear to have borne my loss with courage, I was not unaffected with it; but I comforted myself with the assurance that it would not be long before we should meet again, and be divorced no more.”

P. S. Perhaps some may think that Mr. Piers means, in that passage, which I have excepted against, that it is long before great and learned men have justice done to their merits; but he seems to me not to be speaking of fame, but of the miseries allotted to mankind.

Yours, &c,

J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

I SHOULD be thankful to be informed who were the authors of “*The Scourge*,” a periodical publication of 1717; and “*The Independent Whig*,” printed in 1722. They are each of them violent party pamphlets, and as opposite in their tendency as possible. The first delivers doctrines in religion and politics similar to those of Dr. Sacheverell, and the other has a great resemblance to the political writings of Daniel De Foe.

On perusing Calamy's *Lives of the Ministers ejected for Nonconformity in 1682*, I find that some of them were fathers to persons who were afterwards ministers of the Church of England, and very zealous for it; among the rest, Sacheverell, Milburn, and Burket, and I have been informed that Dr. Warner, a divine of our Church (who, about 26 years since, wrote the *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland*), was son of a Dissenting minister at Warfall. I also understand, that Dr. Tillotson and Dr. Secker, two eminent prelates of our Church, were educated among the Dissenters. These (to use a borrowed expression) turned from the left to the right; whereas L. L. Mr. Lindsey, Mr. Wakefield, and others of their stamp, have turned from the right to the left.

Dr. Walker's Book on “*The Sufferings of the Clergy*” is a proper companion in a library to Calamy's *Lives*; as Heylin's “*Avius Redivivus*” should be to Neal's “*History of the Puritans*.” From these last authors,

Christiana

Christians of different denominations should learn to shun the intolerance of their respective predecessors, and endeavour to practise the contrary virtues of mutual forbearance and Christian charity to those of their brethren who cannot, in religious matters, think like themselves.

E. E.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 27.

YOUR correspondent B. L, who transmitted the curious chirurgical operation performed in India, is, I believe, mistaken in supposing it unknown in Europe. First, I refer to those remarkable lines in Butler's Hudibras,

"So learned Taliacotus from
The brawny part of porter's bum
Cut supplemental noses," &c.

Taliacotus, in the notes, is said to have been surgeon to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and to have written a treatise *De Curtis Membris*. Secondly, I have a book now by me, intitled, *Chirurgorum Comes*, printed in the year 1687; part IV. of which is dedicated entirely to the subject, viz. "Of supplying the Nose Ears, and Lips, when deficient," and which the author calls the "*ωραθησις, adatrix*, or supplying part." It contains 60 pages divided into XX chapters, and exhibits a very minute and circumstantial detail of the whole operation. The author concludes the subject with chap. XXI "The History of a Nose artificially engrafted;" which, as it is short and curious, I beg leave to transcribe:

"Ann. 1590. When the Duke of Savoy made war upon Geneva, a virgin fell into the hands of the soldiers, whose chastity when they had attempted in vain, they being enraged cut her nose off. About two years after, she went to Laufanna, where Mr. John Griffonius, a most ingenious and successful chirurgeon, then lived. He undertook to cure her, and restored her nose so artificially, that, to the admiration of all, it appeared rather natural than artificial. I myself have seen her several times, and she continues unmarried at Laufanna this present year 1613. It is true, in the cold of winter the tip of her nose looks livid; but it is nourished as other parts of the body, and endued with sense. Griffonius had some hints of the method from an Italian, as he travelled through Laufanna, who had conversed with the famous Taliacotus, though he had never seen the operation performed, nor Taliacotus his Works, before he had cured the maid. But he cured the maid in the same manner as Taliacotus describes it." *Hud. Obs. Chir. 31 Cent.*

A, perhaps, whimsical conceit has this moment occurred, whether the Latin name Taliacotus is not taken from the Italian *tagliare* and *caute*, or *cautamente*, i. e. to cut with caution or judgement, and so applied as an *agnomen*, or what we call nickname, to this celebrated surgeon; a practice much in use all over Italy to this day.

I coincide entirely with Damascippus's remarks from a personal knowledge of the places and circumstances. How long are we to be pestered with pretenders to *Virum?* for, at present, to every writer of his Rambles,

Some Demon whippers, Visto, have a taste.

Sir Isaac Newton, if I mistake not, has somewhere insinuated, that we see with but one eye at one and the same instant; which is the reason, perhaps, that we do not see every object double; but I would ask one or both of the vertiginous philosophers, who have lately so much opposed each other in your Magazine on the subject of vision, how the intoxicated man sees double? and, when he has tumbled on the floor, and scrambles lest he should fall lower, what could have occasioned those *moving spectra* to a body always at rest? And yet we have seen at Sadler's Wells, and such places, a tumbler spin like a top for a quarter of an hour together, at the same time balancing naked swords and drinking-glasses over his head, and not be affected in the least.

T. J.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 17.

IN the course of last summer I was at Christchurch, in Hampshire. I wish I had been initiated into the graphic art, that I might have furnished you with a drawing of that noble structure, the church there. The antiquity of the building, its bold situation, and the venerable appearance it bears, must strike the eye of the most incurious. Strolling, as is my custom, along the churchyard, which is very spacious, the following curious inscription upon one of the tombstones engaged my attention:

"We were not slayne, but rays'd;
Rays'd not to live,
But to be buried twice
By men of strife.
What rest could th' living have
When dead had none
Agree amongst you.
Here we ten are one.

HEN. ROGERS, died April 17, 1641."

It is earnestly requested, if any of your

your numerous readers and correspondents can throw any light upon this subject, that they would favour the world with an explanation.

I could gain no information on the spot. To what can it allude? Not to the civil war, for it was not as yet burst forth. The months of April and May, 1641, were occupied by the disputes between King Charles and the House of Commons respecting the Earl of Strafford.

I cannot but imagine but that the whole alludes to religious differences, and to some denial of what is called Christian burial, or repose, to some family (for *ten* are spoken of although only one name appears at the bottom, Hen. Rogers), and that it had been the subject of much discussion, and various determination. But I wait for better information.

The stone on which the above is inscribed is erect, and of the usual size. The ground before it is perfectly flat, and bears no mark of any tumulus. I ascribe this to the length of time.

Yours, &c. A. O. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

MENTION having been made in a former Number concerning some Collections for the county of Northumberland, allow me to present the following to the author thereof through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, which I extracted from a curious memorandum book (lately fallen into my hands), in the hand-writing of the Rev. John Jemmat, a Dienting minister, who lived at the time. If the gentleman, who is the author of those Collections, should be desirous of seeing the original, you, Mr. Urban, can give him a direction. H. E.

“Generall observations touching the estate of Northumberland; the first whereof respects upon the Recusants being the most dangerous weeds that grow in that garden.

“Recusants are especially observable in their power, which is builded lie in these particulars:

“1. Their number by conviction 900, by estimation 2000.

“2. “Their wealth, which is generally remarkable in 1. their lands; 2. stock; 3. money, which increaseth by a new kind of leasit gentry in an extraordinary fashion.

“3. Their offices under his Ma^{tie}, stewardships, baylywick, collectorships, receivership.

“4. The com^{and}er of the estates of great

persons: 1. the Lady Shrewsburves; 2. the Lord William Howard’s; 3. the Lord of Waldou’s; 4. Sir Henry Withrington’s.

“5. The strong castles and towers which they hold; Withrington, Bathall castle, Hirfe, Morpeth castle, Wotton castle, Capheaton, Cartington, Swinburne castle, Harbottle castle, Chirlwall castle, Haggerstone.

“6. The justices of peace whose wives are Recusants; Sir John Clavering, Sir Thomas Riddill, Sir William Selbie, Mr. Cuthbert Herne, new prickd sheriff.

“7. The number of families of the best rank which are either wholly or much smattered with recusancy; Withringtons, Fenwicks, Radcliff, Grays, Swinbornes, Collingwoods, Thorntons, Carnabies, Lawsons, Selbies, Thulwalls, Eringtons, Hylanders.

“8. Church Papists, which they use as stalking-horses, and trust with their estates and offices, to the delusion of his Ma^{tie}, and his laws.

“9. The connivancy hitherto used there, and not execution of the lawes made against recusancy.

“10. The awe they hold the country in, gained from, 1. their money, by which they engage many unto them; 2. the command some of them have over the Hylanders; and thieves, which are conceived to steale many times at their appointment, for as none are free from their incursions which have not their countenance; 3. their great assemblies at all publique meetings, where still they make the greatest parties, and are able to sway and carry publique elections; 4. their admision to serve upon juries, whereby they often are thought to carry (by their power and cunning) verdicts as they please.

“11. Their united diligence, going it by one way, and doing what seemes most to tend to their advantage.

“12. The continual agency of jesuiticall priests, plotting, dressing, and keeping their passus in a perpetual motion.

“13. Their boldness and presumption in daring, 1. to contemne and breake all lawes made against them; 2. to affront both justice and justice in open court; 3. to dispute against and to disgrace the true religion professed in this kingdom; 4. their words, expressing their affections to the enemies of his Ma^{tie}, and malice towards his Ma^{tie}, and malice towards his Ma^{tie}, and malice towards his Ma^{tie} and his good subjects. These passages not punished ad much to the opinion of their power (amongst the common people especially), as we finde there by daily experience.

“14. From two wants: of, 1. good schooles; 2. a painfull and able minister.”

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

THE comforts of a good road you have often felt in these little sur-
mer

mer excursions which a mind, occupied as yours is, occasionally requires, and, as I once experienced, highly enjoys. But may not a good thing be carried too far; and on this, as on many other occasions of life, *summum jus may prove summa injuria*? In short, is it quite fair in remote sequestered parishes, and in tracts far distant from public and post roads, where a coach or a postchaise is a rare object; is it quite fair to expect and insist on roads equal in breadth and smoothness to those which branch in every direction from the crowded and wealthy metropolis of Great Britain?

I am led to these reflexions by having been present at a trial on the subject of an indicted road, the repairing of which, though almost impassable, had been resisted by a neighbouring parish, under the guidance of certain well meaning but wrong-headed members of the vestry; a class of men, who generally make up in *steady firmness* for what they want in clearness and dexterity. There did not appear in the case I recite the *shadow of a fact*, or one legal argument, in favour of the parish, who must of course submit to the decision of the court, a *very* considerable pecuniary loss, and a long lawyer's bill.

In this state of things I think it no more than my duty, as a neighbour to both parties, to act as a mediator, and to appeal to the victorious party, who will surely find it their interest to be content with a tolerable road, rather than *rigorously insist* on such a road as the law will give them, at the price of hatred, animosity, and ill-blood; which, in little minds, operate strongly, and have been known, on such occasions, to produce mischief which cannot be estimated at pounds, shillings, and pence.

I will not touch on certain obvious subjects for recrimination, which too readily occur to irritated men, and often sow the seeds of discord for future generations. I recommend liberality and coolness to both parties; and, as the gentlemen who gained their cause commenced with gentleness, I rely on their concluding the business with firmness tempered with moderation.

Yours, &c. LEIS ET ACER.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 6.

LET me say to Mr. Doubtful, p. 1032, pray doubt no longer; if your sister may have been "imprudent" she is your sister, and undoubtedly has a

claim to your assistance; no imprudence on her side can excuse you from acting by her the part of a brother. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8.

YOUR first correspondent who attacks me in p. 878 for what I ventured to say in p. 802 of Mr. Polwhele's History of Devon, like that gentleman's dwaish volume of Historical Views preceding his gigantic chronological folio, gives me only a few lines, whilst his successor Orfames takes up more than a column. The former lets me off lightly, only bestowing on me the title of *carping*; whilst the latter, in great wrath indeed, lays me on with *malice—envy—cavilling—puerile—infantile—literary insect*—and what not. Mercy on me, Mr. Urban, who would have thought that, if such a puny insect should even be able to bite so, as to be felt, he could have raised such a storm!

But you, Sir, get a rip of the knuckles for allowing me a corner in your valuable Miscellany. This, I am truly sorry for; because, if you were to witness the avidity with which I open your Magazine, wet from the press, after having had a scribbling fit on me; the length of my face if Q. X. does not appear, or my exultation if I see the signature; you will judge what my feelings must be, if, in consequence of this caltigation, you should exclude me. I hastily turned to p. 802, to see if I had used any expressions unbecoming a gentleman, which would justify the rebuke given to you; and whether the *style of language* used by Orfames was formed from mine. I could not find any resemblance; but I agree with Orfames, that there are certain *styles of language* which disgrace a scholar, and which, for the honour of literature, should not be made use of.

But, with your leave, now for the dwarf and the giant. A very few words will do for the first. He refers me to a *Proseletus* of the work, which has not been delivered to me as a subscriber, and which I have never seen; and he refers me to Mr. P's Preface, of which I had already complained that I could not understand it (and of which same Preface I could say much more—if I dared).

As to Orfames, he is right in thinking me no friend to Mr. P; it is my misfortune that I cannot claim that title, having never seen him. From his character, I have no doubt of his acquaintance

ance being a truly valuable acquisition ; but it by no means follows that, if I am not his friend, I am his enemy. One who publishes a book challenges the opinion of the world. I thought your Magazine, in which so many literary topics (and particularly Antiquarian ones) are discussed, was not an improper place to express my opinion, if you should see proper to admit it. See what springs from the gratification of one's wishes!

If Orfames really thinks I did not comprehend the meaning of *new commandments being substituted in the room of rotten old ones*, I may, perhaps, without great offence, rank him with myself as *no conjurer*; and, as he has only treated my observation on performing two-thirds of the service in one church, and the other third in another, in his own style of language, without explaining how it is to be done, I must again confess myself no conjurer, and own that I do not comprehend how it is managed. Indeed, Mr. Urban, this does not seem to be expressed with the accuracy to be expected in a scholar, and that scholar a clergyman, especially as it relates to his own profession. Nor does it appear less odd to me, that one of that profession should speak of *converting a chapel into a very elegant drawing-room*, as at *Portchester*, p. 170, or into a library, as at *Nutwell*, p. 210, as an improvement. But, softly; I must stop here, or I shall make bad worse.

I have never seen Dr. D's Loves of the Plants; but, if they were very luxuriant, possibly one of the shoots, which he did not originally mean should take the lead when he began to train them, might outstrip another which he designed to bring forward. One should hardly expect such a vigorous start in a tree whose root is many centuries old.

To be serious, Mr. Urban. Though I must regret that a gentleman of Mr. P's abilities should meet with contempt such precedents of a County History as have been given by a Dugdale, a Chauncy, or a Hutchins; though I see many things omitted, and many things inserted which should have been left out; and though he has expressed himself to cavalierly, as he has done in his Preface, in the opinion of his Subscribers; yet I will allow that the lovers of Topography are indebted to him for what he has done. I must, however, repeat my hope, that he means to give an Index of persons and places. Q. X.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 29.

AS your Magazine is now become the established vehicle of every liberal art and science as well as of curious information, permit me to make a remark or two on the longevity of the antients. With this view I have lately examined the years of the reigns of the several kings of Assyria, from the illustrious Ninus down to the last king Sardanapalus. The Assyrian or Babylonian empire (the most ancient on record) lasted about 1200 years; and, during this long period, I am astonished to find that the shortest reign was 19 years; and that, upon an average, the monarchs reigned 40 years. For instance; Ninus, who made Nineveh his royal residence, reigned 52 years; and in all probability, from concomitant circumstances, he must have been above 40, or near 50 years old, when he took the crown. On his decease the crown descended to his queen, the famous Semiramis*, who built the walls of Babylon, and she reigned 42 years after her husband's death: history is silent respecting the time of her marriage, or her age at the time; but, if she was of a suitable age with her husband, she must have lived more than a century. She was succeeded by her son Nineas; and on the death of his father he is said to have been a youth, not arrived at manhood, possibly about 18 years old; and, as his mother reigned 42 years, he must have been at least three-score when he ascended the throne, and he possessed it 38 years. The same method of reasoning might hold good with regard to the succeeding kings; for, if the fathers lived long, the sons must have been advanced in life when they were advanced to the diadem. But no light is thrown upon this dark subject by the historians until the last king Sardanapalus, known to a proverb for his effeminacy; and he was deposed, and died a violent death in the 20th year of his reign. The above account is authenticated by Justin, who compiled his history out of the voluminous pages of Trogius Pompeius, a very ancient Roman writer. The same account is likewise confirmed by Eusebius and others. Now, if the com-

* This celebrated Amazon, the first female that ever reigned, is by historians ranked among the kings; for, in the beginning of her domination, she belied her sex, and assumed the dress and deportment of a man.

mon people of Assyria, Chaldæa, and Babylonia, were as long-lived as their rulers, men in general must have lived a whole century; a period nearly as long as the life, in sacred Scriptures, attributed to the patriarchs. But, as the Assyrian monarchs resided occasionally at Nineveh or at Babylon, let us examine a little the situation of these two great and ancient cities, and how far the climate contributed to the health and longevity of the inhabitants. But, that I may not take up too much room, to the detriment of other more ingenious correspondents, I beg leave to defer this consideration to my next letter.

Yours, &c. T—R.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

IF the following Preface to an Italian edition of the English Liturgy had fallen in the way before, it would almost have answered every part of the question why the same Liturgy has appeared in Spanish, Greek, &c. The editor of this Italian edition in 1733 was Alexander Gordon, M. A. who dedicated the work to Dr. Chandler, then Bishop of Durham. The anecdote contained in Mr. Gordon's Italian Preface will probably atone for my troubling you with an English translation; and, with respect to the utility of a Common Prayer for facilitating the learning of a language, it is plain to me that nothing can be more useful, especially for getting acquainted with the expletives and particles of the same: by the latter I mean the pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. W. H. R.

“Mr. Edward Brown, the editor of the English Liturgy (in the Italian language) in 1685, from which this new impression is taken, writes, that being then chaplain to his Excellency Sir R. Finch, the ambassador of Charles II. at Constantinople, he found himself obliged to learn the Italian; not only to enable him to converse with the Christians residing there, but also to instruct a poor congregation of French Protestants, enjoying the liberty of exercising their religion in the English ambassador's house. In order to bring the discipline and doctrine of the Church of England the more into esteem, he thought it convenient to translate so much of the said Liturgy into Italian as would serve for the celebration of the three most solemn festivals in the year, and which he accordingly made use of for the common benefit of the strangers, as well as his friends the merchants, as long as he resided at Constantinople. About five years

after his return thence to London, he thought of translating the whole of the Liturgy, finding his patron was pleased with the work; and for this end he communicated his design to a gentleman of the name of John Baptiste Capello, at that time a skilful master of the Italian language, who soon put his hand to the translation of the body of the Liturgy, leaving it to him, Mr. Edward Brown, to supply the Calendar, the table of the proper Lessons, the Epistles, the Gospels, and the Psalms, which he had to take from Diodati, some few passages excepted, which did not exactly correspond with the English or the original. The work being thus completed, the editor's superiors imposed the charge upon him to see that nothing should go out in public that was not convenient to, and did not faithfully accord with, the solemnity of so important a subject. The minute revision and adjustment of the work in the correction of the printed sheets, and of every thing that appeared to him to be contrary to the sense of the Church, was therefore his office. He also supplied many defects that arose at first from the inadvertency of his coadjutor.

“Mr. Brown farther informs us that, at the instance of Father Paul Sarpi, the English Liturgy had been translated into Italian many years before by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, then chaplain to the very learned Sir Henry Wootton; but, as this work had never appeared in public, Mr. Brown had the greater desire to publish his own translation.

“Things being thus described, and in the exact words of the editor, for the farther satisfaction of my readers, I must inform them of the more immediate occasions of printing the present work. In the first place, the abovementioned edition of 1685 (which, if I am not deceived, is the only one extant) was become so scarce, that people wishing to have a copy of it in their libraries could not procure it but with much difficulty. Secondly, many people desired to have a more correct edition than the former; because, in that there were divers errors in the sense of the words as well as in its orthography. There are also many prayers in it which, through the alteration of circumstances, are not in use at present; and, besides the Calendar, many other particulars belonging to the festivals and ceremonies are now adopted which were not then extant. And, lastly, the Italian being highly esteemed by the English nobility, and other persons of great merit and intelligence, many, it was presumed, might desire to be possessed of the Liturgy in that sweet language, because that, in consequence of a frequent perusal of it, they might considerably improve in their acquaintance with the same. And besides, if ever the public prayers in that language should be used in London, the Italians there resident would be able to enjoy its spiritual benefits.

GENT. MAG. December, 1794.

"For my part (says the Rev. Mr. Gordon), as editor of this new edition, I have exerted my best abilities to purify it from the errors that occurred in the former in its orthography as well as in other respects more important. I have adjusted the Prayers and the Kalender to the present use; and I hope that my undertaking may give universal satisfaction."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

IN reply to the question of your correspondent D. H. p. 979, concerning "John Dean;" perhaps it may bring to his recollection some farther circumstances upon the subject, when I inform him that, many years ago, I was taken by my father, when a boy, into some office in the India house, I know not what, and there I saw hanging a large portrait of a sailor, whose name I understood to be John Dean; and I was told—perhaps there was a long inscription at the bottom of the picture reciting—that it was painted, by order of the Company, in honour of the sailor, who had distinguished himself either by saving to the Company a ship, or part of its cargo, which the captain and crew had endeavoured to destroy, or cheat the Company of, somewhere on the coast of Madagascar; or, rather, by singling out of a room-full of the Company's sailors, into which he was turned, one or two of his former shipmates, who had been concerned in some such transaction, and by his evidence bringing them to justice. Your correspondent will permit me to observe, that it does not at all appear by the article he cites in vol. XIII. what the annuity was given to the man for: and I have so imperfect a remembrance of the story at this distance of time, that I must refer him to the India house for better information.

P. 965. a. If the narrative in A. chdall's Continuation of Lodge's Peerage may be depended on, the late Lord Primate's English baronetage and Irish peerage descend to Matthew Robinson Morris, of West Layton, in Yorkshire, and Mount Morris, in Kent, esq.; and, in default of his issue male, to his nephew, Morris Robinson, esq. M. P. for Boroughbridge, elder brother of Matthew Montagu, esq. M. P. for Tregony.

P. 973. Permit "another of Mr. Mainwaring's Constituents" to bear his testimony to the very great propriety and justice of the observations of his præ-

cursor, and to call them back from Esfield races to Edmonton fair: (and will not the sober and respectable inhabitants of the various neighbourhoods of Smithfield, Peckham, and Bow, join willingly in the same observations?) Let any man of common decency and morality, any friend of peace and public order, not to say of Religion and Christianity, contemplate

The beastly rabble that come down
From all the garrets in the town,

the profaneness, debauchery, drunkenness, quarrels, noise, riot, picking of pockets, breaking of fences, biking of turnpikes, with all the train of *et-ceteras*, that those who live in the respective vicinities of these scenes of licensed plunder, and the roads leading to them, can favour him with a sight of upon every annual return of them; and then say, whether such practices ought to be encouraged by the legislature in a Christian country, for the sake of the increase of revenue they may be the means of bringing in to the Exchequer from the public-houses, of the profits of the fairs that accrue to the lords or ladies of a few manors near the metropolis, or of the amusement that arises from them to all the idle boys and girls of every description, as well as so many "children of larger growth," who have no better way of employing themselves in this world, than by contemplating such scenes? But, alas! *Quid faciunt leges* (or any thing else), *ubi sola pecunia regnat*? Let any thinking man, who wishes well to his country, reflect what influence Proclamations for the suppression of vice, immorality, and profaneness, are likely to have, when he considers that public lotteries, with all the evils resulting from them, are established by the Legislature every year.

P. 988. As a friend to all useful information, and ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, I hope I am not unthankful for the bestowment of it from what quarter soever it may come; but, whenever it is imparted, I always wish to see it accompanied with truth and candour. I am led to these observations from a reflexion of your candid and liberal correspondent *Caldoniensis*, who informs the publick, through the medium of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that "the Established Church of Scotland" possesses "levelling principles." This is a charge to me quite new. My ancestors were members of that Church, I was

was educated in the strictest principles of that Church, and I can truly vouch that I know of no "levelling principles" that were a part of my education. I was always taught not only "to fear God, but to honour the king; not only to be ready to every good work, but to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates." I always considered the Church as a regular and orderly Church, that had its General Assemblies, its Prolocutor, Clerks, and Ruling Elders. I freely own, that I have often thought that the addresses from that Church to the Throne breathed more of the spirit of Christian piety than any others that I saw in the London Gazettes. It is an article in their Confession of Faith, that "it is the duty of people to pray for magistrates, to honour their persons, to pay them tribute and other dues, to obey their lawful commands, and to be subject to their authority, for conscience sake." And, in the exposition of the fifth Commandment given in their Catechism, "the honour which inferiors owe to their superiors is" asserted to be "all due reverence in heart, word, and behaviour, prayer and thanksgiving for them, imitation of their virtues and graces, willing obedience to their lawful commands and counsels, due submission to their corrections, fidelity to, defence and maintenance of, their persons and authority, according to their several ranks, and the nature of their places, bearing with their infirmities, and covering them in love, that so they may be an honour to them and to their government." If Caledonienſis, or any of your readers, can discover in these things any traces of "levelling principles," or of that liberty and equality, which seems to be imported in no small quantities from an unhappy neighbouring kingdom that Providence has given up to ruin, I must bow with humble submission before their new light and great penetration, and acknowledge my total want not only of the *second sight* of my country, but of sufficient discernment to discover the smallest vestiges of them. As to the comparison that Caledonienſis draws between the States of the Clergy of the two kingdoms, he will permit me to say, that no comparison will hold between the Scots Clergy and the English Curates; the former are resident ministers, who are not allowed pluralities, and do the duty of their parishes; the latter are a set of men, many

of whom are indeed much to be pitied; but, as all their interest in the respective parishes depends neither upon the State, nor the parish, nor any public or private patron, but merely upon the parish priests, to them, and them only, not to "Government," nor any other quarter, have they to look for "an augmentation of their salaries."

P. 1000, b. In answer to the enquiry of your correspondent *Migdalenensis* (ought it not to be written?) respecting the silver coinage, permit me to inform him, that what he calls *flours-de-lis* are designed to represent plumes of feathers, the common and well known cognizance of the Prince of Wales; and, if he will turn to the tables of the coins, published originally by Mr. Folkes, and since by the Society of Antiquaries, he will find that the roses, as he observes, intimate that the silver is English; the roses and plumes of feathers alternately speak it English and Welsh together; and the feathers alone declare it Welsh.

P. 1026, a. In the critique on Mr. Wyndham's Picture of the Isle of Wight, for Marquis read Marchioness of Clanricarde, his fellow-traveller and patroness.

P. 1061. For farther particulars of the family of D'Anvers, which will add one more respectable trait to the character of the lady here mentioned, consult your vol. LXII. p. 793.

P. 1061, b. The late Countess Dowager of Bute lost her *grandson* in January last; her *son* (the Earl) is still living; but she lived to see two great grandsons, the children of her said grandson; one born since his death.

P. 1062, a. Mr. Elborough Woodcock was, as his father had been before him, one of the first solicitors in London: he is said to have lost his life in consequence of the effects of a blow he received from some street-robbers in Lincoln's-inn-fields a few years ago. He married *Anne*, second daughter, and at length coheiress, of *Henry Palmer*, of Wanlip, co. Leicester, esq. His father died Aug. 21, 1790, and his elder brother June 6, 1792. E.

Mr. URBAN. *Edinburgh. Dec 8.*
HAVING been conversant with persons of very different persuasions, having been educated in seminaries where very different principles were entertained, and having found amongst all the various sects and parties with which I have been acquainted persons of great learning,

learning, integrity, and liberality, I very early in life contracted a sovereign contempt for that narrowness of principle, and want of forbearance, which unhappily characterizes too many among the contending parties in the world. The illiberality to which I allude is equally disgraceful in an Episcopalian and in a Presbyterian, in a Tory and in a Whig; though, unfortunately, it is too often met with among them all. For the Episcopalian in England, where that system is established, and for the Presbyterian in Scotland, who is equally sanctioned by law, I can see some shadow of excuse, if any thing can possibly excuse what Christianity forbids; but, for the illiberality of Dissenters in either country I cannot even see the *shadow of an excuse*. Yet I am convinced (for I have conversed with both) that an attentive and impartial observer will find more illiberality, less candour, and less forbearance, among the generality of Dissenters in both countries than among the members of the Establishment. For, at the very time that they are crying out for liberty of conscience to themselves, they deny it to their opponents; and, whilst they blame the Establishments for their persecuting spirit, they themselves shew their disposition to persecute, if they had the power to do it.

Strongly impressed with the importance of liberality and candour in the conduct of controversy (after giving a piece of information about *Ophir* and *Tarshish*, which, I thought, might not be disagreeable to your readers), I ventured to make a few general remarks on your correspondent L. L., which appeared in your Magazine for June; and, struck with Mr. Wakefield's letter in the Number for October, I was induced to say something more on the same subject; which you have been good enough to admit in your last. The illiberality of L. L., when speaking of the establishment of his country both in Church and State, appears, if language has any meaning, very plainly from what he has often written in your valuable Repository; and, since the penning of my first letter, he has been going on, as occasion offered, in the same strain of unworthy invective; see pp. 320, 417, 688, and p. 974. In this last letter, with a degree of sagacity quite his own, he takes me for an *Episcopalian Heretick* envying the possessions of the Church of England; and, upon this supposition, he gives us a specimen of his wit, as

far-fetched, and as awkwardly introduced, as many of his attacks on the religion of his country. He forgets, however, that my remarks are of a general nature; -and that, far from defending any one party, they are calculated (or, at least, I meant them to be so) to recommend impartiality to all; and, following what he calls the *clue*, he repeats his attacks on the poor Episcopals, convinced in his own mind that I am one of the number. Does he then think that none but Episcopals will stand up in defence of common honesty? Or, judging of other people's hearts by his own, does he conceive all men to be so wedded to their own opinions as to be unwilling to do common justice to those who differ from them? In this part of the country, men of liberal minds at least think very differently; and, in the parish-churches of this city, we frequently hear the Church of England prayed for as the *grand bulwark of the Protestant faith*.

L. L.'s attacks are not always very open or direct; but, instead of thinking that circumstance any alleviation, I cannot help thinking it an instance of greater malignity. For, Mr. Urban (to use the words of a very intelligent correspondent of yours), "an oblique hint is worse than a direct charge, as it shews a degree of *cowardice* which we should not have expected in a reformer;" see p. 782. L. L. after, as he supposes, answering my letter, proceeds to attack Mr. Gleig, whom he considers as the author of it; but upon what ground, except from the *single* circumstance of your having reviewed a sermon of his in the same Number, I cannot easily conceive. In considering him as the author of my letter, however, without meaning it, as I suppose, he does me great honour; for, during the little time that I have been here, and that time is very short, I have heard from the most respectable quarters, and from men of the most unexceptionable character and learning, that Mr. Gleig's abilities, learning, and manners, are such as would do honour to any church or society in Europe; I need scarcely add, that L. L.'s unprovoked attack on him disgraces only himself.

I shall now leave your *candid* correspondent to rave at Episcopals and the Hierarchy, at Kings and Emperors, as much as he pleases, without any farther molestation from me; and if, Mr. Urban, I shall ever trouble you again,

I trust

* Christ is to us as life on earth and death to me as gaine



This Robert Purslove some time Bishoppe of Hull deceased the 2 day of May in the year of our Lord 1570

Because I trust through him alone saluation to obtain So little is the state of man to soon it half year

Under this stone as here doth ly, a corps some time of time.
 In Child stall bred and born truly ROBERT PURSLOVE by name,
 And there brought up by parents care at schoole and learning read
 Till afterwards by Little dear to LONDON he was led
 Who WILLIAM BRAD SHAW hight by name in pauls w^h did him place
 And ^{at} schoole did him maintain full threite ³ whole years space
 And then into the Abbeye was placed as I writ
 In SOUTHWARKE called where it doth by Saint MARY overis.
 At OXFORD then who did him send into that Colledge right
 And there 4 years did him find w^h Corpus Christi hight
 From thence at length away he went, a Clerke of learning great
 To GILBURN ABBEY freight was sent and placed in PRIORS seat
 BISHOP of HULL he was of the ARCHDEACON of NOTTINGHAM
 PROVOST of ROTHERHAM COLLEDGE too of YORK and SUPERVIZOR
 of GRAMER SCHOLES he did ordain with land for to endure
 ONE HOSPITAL for to maintain twelve impotent and poore
 O GILBURN thou with UNDES WALL to w^h lament and mourn you may
 for this said CLERK of great renown lyeth here compact in clay
 Though euen DEATH hath now by hym brought his body which here hath lay
 Detrump of FAME thy can he nought is found his perill on high.

Qui legis hunc Verbum crebro reliquam tu moreris
 Vile cadaver sum tuque cadaver eris.

So all the glory of this world may pass and away



I trust it shall be on subjects apart from controversy. Before I conclude, however, allow me to observe to Caledoniensis, p. 988, of whose letter on the whole I highly approve; that the *Established Church of Scotland*, considering the small number of her Clergy, is one of the most respectable in Europe; and that, taking her Clergy in a body, instead of being *lawellers*, they are as loyal subjects as any set of men in his Majesty's dominions.

ΦΙΛΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΦΙΑΣ.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 11.

DISDAINING the thought of making your Magazine the vehicle of anonymous abuse, you will perhaps allow me, through the medium of your valuable Publication, to refer your correspondent L. L. (whom I suspect to be a very profound scholar in one of our universities) to that sublime composition of St. Paul, the 13th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians; where "all gifts," whether supernatural or acquired, are declared to be "nothing worth without charity."

When L. L. has duly considered the qualities of this heavenly virtue, as they are beautifully expressed by the inspired Apostle; I would ask him, what portion of it he could possibly possess at the time he wrote that letter in your last Number, p. 974? K.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 6.

A FORMER correspondent having cleared up the doubt about the line before supposed to belong to Phædrus,

Perdere quos vult Jupiter prius dementat,
I trouble you for information where one may find the line,
Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.

Ainsworth, v. *Charybdis*, explains it, a dangerous whirlpool, &c. whence the proverb *Incidit, &c.* Hence I conclude the line is a proverbial expression of later date than Virgil or Ovid, and per-

The following words are engraved on the border in double lines:

Under this Stone Ineth Sampson Deverill which was borne in Stone in the feast of Saint Michael the archangel and there was christened by the pryoꝝ of the same hous and Sampson Elitton esq. and Maryzett the daughter of Philip Stapley in the year of our Lord MCCC^{xx}IIII and so lived and endured under the feyvice of Michall Lord Audley and Dame Elizabeth his wife the space of ^{xx}IIII years;

haps to be found in "Erasmii Adagia," or made about that time. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Manchester, June 28.

A FEW days since, the church of Tidestwell, near Buxton, in Derbyshire, attracted my particular attention; and I was induced to examine the inside as far as my time would permit, and to make the inclosed sketch of a large tomb of black limestone in the chancel (*see plate II.*). It is to be observed, that the verse upon the tomb has *huc verbum* instead of *hoc verbum*.

Near the abovementioned tomb is another large slab of toadstone, resting upon a railing of wood, inclosing a stone sculpture, much decayed, representing a corpse whose head is supported by cherubs, one on each side; but of this my time would not allow me to make a drawing. The slab has a border of brass, from which the former, being like it, and of a much later date, was perhaps copied. From each corner of the border a label extends inwards. On that near the right-hand is engraved,

Ego sum Alpha et Omega, primus et novissimus;

which inscription is likewise on a large oval brass plate in the middle. On the left-hand is,

Quos Deus junxit nemo separat.

On that near the right foot is,

Qui baptizatus fuerit salvus erit.

And, at the opposite corner,

Qui perseverabit usque in finem salvus erit.

Near each corner is inlaid a shield of brass; and, in a fifth, they are quartered thus: 1 and 4, a griffin rampant; 2, a bend between 6 escallop shells; 3, a field without a charge. On a square plate, at the top, is this inscription:

Sacrilege olim sculpturas reatas furati sunt hujus monumenti memorie Sampsonis Deverill militis que postea reparate sunt impensis Johannis Stratham ac ejusdem familie.

yeares and moze and after by the assent of John Meverill his fader he was wedded in Belfor the Kings man'or to Isabell the daughter of the wo:ysfull Knight Sr. Roger Lech the XXVth day of Pasch and aftez that he came to the service of the noble Lord John Montague Earl of Salisbur: the which ordered the said Sempton to be a capitaine of divers worshipfull places in France and after the death of the said Earle he came to the service of John Duc of Bedford and soe being in his service he was at X great battayles in France within the space of two yeazes and at St. Luce the said Duc gave him the orde: of K'thood aftez that the said Duc made him Lt Constable and by his commandment he kept the Constable Court of this Land till the death of the said Duc and aftez that he abode under the service of John Stalfozd Archbishop of Canterburn and soe enduizing in great wor'pp. departed from all worldly service unto the mercy of our Lord Jesu Christ the which d'ed his soul from his body in the feast of St. Marut in the yeare of our Lord MCCCXXV and soe his word may be proved that grace passed cunning Amen. Devoutly of your charitie sayth a Pater Noster with an Ave for all pious souls and especially for the soul whose bones resteth under this stone.

Yours, &c.

H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

IN your list of Oxonians, who were translators of the Bible, Dr. Reynolds is stated to have been *president* of Christ-church. The mistake rectifies itself by a reference to your second column, p. 987, where he is rightly described as president of Corpus Christi College. The abridgement commonly made use of to denote the latter seminary of learning [C. C. C.] probably misled your correspondent in the first instance. Few of your readers need be informed, that Christ-church is not under the direction of a "president."

In the same Catalogue, *John Perin*, Greek reader, fellow of St. John's college, is described as translating the Bible in 1604, and canon of Christ-church in 1704. Here must be some strange chronological error, which ought to be set right.

Thomas Holland is described as Rector of Exeter, and Reginus professor of divinity. Qu. At what period this last office became regularly associated with a canonry of Christ-church, and the valuable rectory of Ewelme, co. Oxford?

I was much struck with the ingenious remark of Mr. Dallaway, in his entertaining Essay on Heraldry, respecting the prevalence of certain armorial distinctions through particular districts un-

der the same seigniory; the said distinctions being formed from the coat armour of the lord, with proper differences. Mr. Dallaway mentions the wheatheaf (or, in the Heraldic language, the garb), as borne by many ancient Cheshire families*, with reference to the great Earl of Chester, who exhibited this device on his shield.

Is it not possible that the original grant of this singular bearing arose from the circumstance of the Earl of Chester's being pantler or seneschal to the Crown, or in some method or other charged with the office of furnishing the Court with bread for the royal table? That certain districts, where the corn was supposed to be of more than ordinary purity, were distinctly appropriated to the use of the sovereign's household, we learn on the authority of Norden, who, in his *Speculum Britannia*, mentions the parish of Heston, co. Middlesex, as honoured with the distinction of furnishing manchet-bread to Queen Elizabeth,

* Ch. Imondeley, Grosvenor, Wright, &c. &c. Eden has the same bearing, with an allusion, probably, to the fertility of the Heaven-planted garden. It is found likewise in the paternal coat of the family of Erskine; for which your illustrious correspondent Albanicus may, perhaps, assign a better reason than myself.

for

for whole sole use the luxuriant corn-fields in its vicinity were reserved.

The fertility of the vale of Evesham is well known; and the armorial bearings of the borough-town have a reference to it exactly in point, viz a garb, or wheat-sheaf, with a royal crown, and plumes.

Probably Gerberoy, in the Isle of France, distant about ten leagues North from Paris, had its name from some similar cause. The name is, doubtless, one of the *six thousand* which have received new denominations from the Convention. None called more loudly for a change, now there is *little corn*, and *no king!*

The title *Vindicia Britannica* (see p. 930) is not a new one; it is to be found among the catalogue of heraldic and other works published by the eminent Antiquary Edmund Bolton. (Dallaway, p. 241. note).

Has it ever been clearly ascertained who was the author of the popular work, of which, in all probability, more copies are dispersed than of any other human composition, "The Whole Duty of Man?" That its popularity was coeval with its appearance, we have every reason to believe. The "Decay of Piety," and that excellent and balmy cordial "The Art of Contentment," offer themselves to public notice in their respective title-pages as written by *the author of The Whole Duty of Man*; and I have in my possession a little scarce tract, without date, on a very small scale, intitled, "The pious Man's Directions, shewing how to walk with God all his Days," it need be written by "a well-wisher of The Whole Duty of Man;" sufficient indications of its favourable reception.

Of the pleasant and heart reviving work, "The Art of Contentment," it were much to be wished that a modernized edition might be given to the world. It will have its use as long as there is a sufferer upon earth.

Possibly some of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, may be able to extend my catalogue of the works of this ingenious author, and perhaps to immortalize his name by giving it a place in your Miscellany. Yours, &c. G.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 3.*
DOES not L. L. go too far when he says, the Established Clergy are *nothing* when stripped of their trappings, p. 974; and that bishops should ordain

persons who have not been educated at either university, p. 975?

I wish your correspondent W. W. would favour you with a drawing of the cross and bas-relief demi-figure at Caestre, p. 980.

Mr. Lowndes's seal, p. 981, is that of John Rabbe.

The inscription in Earl Rivers's oratory at Macclesfield, p. 982, was engraved with the figures, at Dr. Rawlinson's expense.

P. 985 Mr. R. H. Wyndham's only *first* was first wife to Sir Richard Cope, bart. and died without issue before her brother. Mr. Arundel married Anne, daughter and heir of John W. esq. of Ashcombe, Wilts.

Lydia Catto's poems, p. 987, do not appear in Baretto's Italian Library.

I am much mistaken if I have not read of the descendants of the Cimabri, p. 1000, in some part of your Magazine, though the passage does not readily occur. The idea is not new, for they are mentioned by some travellers. X. Y.

MR. URBAN, *Carlisle, Nov. 14.*

I BEG the favour of you to insert in the Gentleman's Magazine the following letter from me to Sir Joseph Banks, that the publick may be acquainted with the experiments which it contains, as they must decide the very important controversy which at present divides, and which has for some time divided, the Chemical World. These, being added to my other experiments upon the calx of mercury, cannot fail to have weight with every chemist who thinks for himself. Is it necessary for me to add, that I have long since shewn, in a former publication, that the calx of mercury yielded no air, but water only, upon being reduced to its metallic form; an important experiment, which has been lately incontestably confirmed upon the Continent beyond the shadow of a doubt; and after which, I think, no philosopher can hesitate a moment to acknowledge whose doctrines are the true ones. ROB. HARRINGTON.

TO SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

SIR, *Carlisle, Oct. 15.*

I am much obliged to you for your politeness in saying, "I shall readily receive any paper you are pleased to send me; and, if the doctrines it contains are not, in my opinion, contradicted by the results of experiments already made, or which may be tried after receiving it,

it, for the purpose of bringing them to the test of reason and truth, I will most readily present it to the Royal Society." I, therefore, send you the experiments, in order that you may have them tried, and see whether they are just or not.

After the numerous experiments which I have made (and published in my different Works), by exposing water impregnated with fixed air to the influence of the sun, and thereby producing pure air; and likewise after the experiments of Dr. Priestley, in which water produced air by distillation; a very important question occurs, *viz.* to what cause are these productions of pure air to be attributed?

To elucidate these phenomena, I made the following experiments. I took snow-water, which had been previously distilled several times, taking care to prevent its contact with the atmosphere, so that it would yield no air either by the process of exposure to the sun, or by distillation. I then impregnated it with a small quantity of fixed air; after that, I added a little earth which had been precipitated from spring-water by the process of boiling; then corking them carefully in a bottle, and shaking them occasionally till the earth was soluted by the fixed air and water. After that, I put the solution into a still, and let it undergo the same process of distillation which Dr. Priestley speaks of in his last publication on this subject; and I got from it a quantity of air, partly pure and partly azote. And, as the airs were generated, the water deposited the earth which it had held in solution. And by repeated distillations it would yield no more air till fixed air was added to it again, and which soluted again the precipitated earth. And I found that, if the solution be exposed to the light of the sun for some time previous to the distillation, the experiment will be assisted.

I have likewise found that water, which had undergone the action of the sun, and had produced air, as in the experiments of Sir Benjamin Thompson, will do equally as well for the above experiment as snow-water; for, after it has boiled, it will be found to possess no air, its power having been exhausted by the air which it had already generated by the action of the sun. But, if fixed air be added to this water, it will again solute the earth which had been precipitated from the water by the process. And, if this so-

lution be either distilled, or exposed to the sun, pure air and azote will be again generated, the earth precipitated, and the fixed air disappear*.

Now I think, Sir Joseph Banks, these experiments require no comment; it is unnecessary to say from what cause these phenomena proceed. But I shall say nothing upon that head; I only send you the experiments that they may be repeated, and their validity ascertained.

The Dutch chemists have repeated an experiment of mine, in which, from exposing sulphur and iron to heat, I found that inflammable and vitriolic acid airs were generated: their results are similar to mine. But I have carried the experiment farther than they have done. By exposing the sulphur and iron to a greater, more rapid, and more continued heat, I have produced a greater combustion, and formed them into a vitriolated iron. But this process requires attrition as well as great heat; which I contrived to give it by a heated iron or glass pestle, moving it rapidly at the time. Now, as the sulphur and iron were pure, and perfectly dried, there being no water, acid, nor pure air, in the process; and as great heat and flame were generated, therefore I think philosophers will agree with me, that the sulphur and iron were decomposed of their fixed fire, of that fixed fire which formed the one into sulphur and the other into a metal, as the residuum was a vitriolated iron.

I should hope that what I have said in my Chemical Essays must sufficiently prove, that in Dr. Fordyce's late experiments, published in the Philosophical Transactions, the vitriolic acid was the principal calcining body, aided by the water; and that, when he added the alkaline salt to the solution, it attracted the acid from the calx. But, to prove it more clearly—

If a calcareous earth be soluted in the vitriolic acid and water, and precipitated by the same alkaline salt, or *kali purum*, it will be precipitated as lime; and, in both these solutions the acid is required to be mixed with water. But,

* Will it be believed, Mr. Urban, that this experiment, from which a knowledge of the origin and formation of the atmosphere may be deduced, could not obtain a reading before the most learned and respectable Society in the world, which, for a series of years, has made the study of air one of its most peculiar and most interesting objects?

if the calcareous earth be precipitated with the mild alkali, it will be thrown down as calcareous earth. And, that the calcareous earth was soluted or acted upon by the acid, is clear from its fixed air being expelled; and it is equally clear that this case is similar when metals are soluted or calcined by acids and water; for, their phlogiston is expelled; the water in one process going to the formation of fixed air, and in the other to that of inflammable. But, if any doubt still remains that the acid and not the water is the calcining body, let the solution be exposed to a strong heat (which is one of Dr. Priestley's experiments), the calx will be precipitated; and, if carefully examined, being previously well washed in water, in order to wash away any acid that does not make a part of the calx, it will be found to be formed of an acid and the earth of the calx, together with a saturation of water. But, what must we think of that theory which considers water as the calcining body when the vitriolic and marine acids are used, and the nitrous acid when that is used in the process? But I have found that, if the dephlogisticated marine acid be employed in the process of calcining metals, even though it be mixed with water, marine acid air is produced, and not inflammable air; which is owing to the marine acid having a part of its phlogiston taken from it; therefore, it attacks the phlogiston of the metal with more force or violence, and consequently greater heat is produced, and they form the marine acid air. The nitrous acid does the same, having likewise a strong attraction; for, phlogiston (a well-known fact) will attack the phlogiston of the metal with violence and force, producing so great a degree of heat as to form the nitrous air, which is an acid one, the same as the marine acid air; for, they both turn the vegetable juices red, being airs containing more of the acid and less of the phlogiston, which forms the inflammable air principally; though all these airs have water for their bases.

And farther, to render this doctrine still more clear. If the nitrous acid be not strong, and if the solution be made in a vessel surrounded by a freezing mixture, the acid being gently added to the metal, they will only produce a phlogisticated air. This is the case when tin is added to a neutral solution of tin in the nitrous acid; it is calcined,

a calx is thrown down, and an imperfect nitrous air produced, which is so much phlogisticated as to have its acid neutralized so as not to affect the vegetable juices.

Or in the solution of zinc in the nitrous acid, if the acid be gently added in a freezing situation, they will generate an inflammable air that will explode. By producing as little effervescence as possible, and consequently little heat, the acid gets fully saturated with phlogiston.

The action of the acids upon metals is exactly the same as that of fixed air or aerial acid on lime, which is an earth saturated with fire; but fire more loosely concentrated than in metals. And it is worthy of remark, that the aerial acid will not expel the fire of the lime without the aid of water, but by their joint influence or attraction for the earth of the lime they will precipitate the fire; exactly as the vitriolic acid and water will expel the fire in acting upon the metals; but the metallic fire is expelled in a fixed state as inflammable air. For a more full elucidation of this doctrine I must refer to my former publications.

If the action of acids upon phlogiston is managed in a gentle way, without producing great heat and effervescence, they will unite without forming airs. As, for instance,

If the volatile vitriolic acid be added to iron nails (which is one of Dr. Higgins's experiments, see p. 49 of his last publication), they will generate no air, but the acid and the phlogiston of the iron will form a sulphur; which arises from this, the acid being phlogisticated, its activity for additional phlogiston is partly blunted, and it unites to it in a very gentle manner. But I have found, if this mixture be made in a vessel exposed to great heat, that both inflammable and vitriolic acid airs will be generated. And it is from the same cause that the tin produces so high a phlogisticated air when fresh tin is added to a solution of tin in the nitrous acid; for, the acid leaves the calx to attack the phlogiston of the fresh tin; but it leaves the one to attack the other in so gentle a manner that little heat or effervescence is produced, and the acid gets its full saturation before it is sufficiently aerialized to produce an air that will admit of a candle burning in it with an enlarged flame. But, if this experiment be made in a vessel surrounded by a freezing

freezing mixture, it will get so full a saturation of phlogiston as to form inflammable air which explodes. Surely this is a connected chain of facts which cannot be misunderstood. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

ROBERT HARRINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 6.
PERMIT me, through the channel of your valuable Miscellany, to communicate to the publick a view of the handsome old church at Chingford, in Essex, and which you may possibly not think an unsuitable companion to the many representations of ancient ecclesiastical edifices which you have of late, and with so much propriety, handed down to posterity. (Pl. III. fig. 1).

The town of Chingford is situated near the river Lee, and takes its name from the ford over that river, which Mr. Morant supposes our Saxon ancestors pronounced Kingsford. At some distance stands the church on the summit of a hill, commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect, and not far from the turnpike-road which crosses the hill. There seem to have been anciently two manors in this parish; the first, Chingford Et Pauli, was given to the cathedral church of St. Paul by Edward the Confessor, and remained at its possession till the Dissolution; the second, Earls Chingford, was, at the general survey, in the possession of Robert Gurnon, the ancestor of the family of Mountchet. The church is built in this last manor, and owes its origin to some of its possessors, in whom the patronage still continues. It is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and consists of a body and South aisle, with a chancel. The whole is tiled; and in the tower are three bells. The present building seems not very ancient, not more so than about the time of Henry VII, as may be conjectured from the flatness of the arches and style of the mouldings; and the whole appears to have been put some time back into a state of very sound repair, so as to appear almost unalterable even to Time itself. INDAGATOR LONDINENSIS.

*** We were favoured with an accurate Description of STOKÉ ROCHFORD CHURCH, intended to have accompanied the neat View of it in plate III. fig. 2; but it has been, unfortunately and unaccountably, mislaid whilst the Drawing was in the hands of the Engraver. It shall be printed, however, immediately on its being recovered.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 8.
THE Rev. Mr. Polwhele, in the second volume of his Survey of Devon, lately published, has given some account of Coston chapel, in the parish of Dawlish; and, presuming that a perspective view of its present ruins would be acceptable to some of your readers, I have taken the liberty of sending you one (plate III. fig. 3), and also the inscription now visible on Dr. Kendall's monument in a pannel against the North wall in the chancel of the said chapel.

"In memoriam
viri eximie eruditi GEORGII KENDALL,
Sctæ theologiæ doctoris, filii Georgii
Kendall, de Coston, armigeri, qui a
vita discessit XIX. Avg. MDCLXIII.
et juxta hic sepultus jacet.

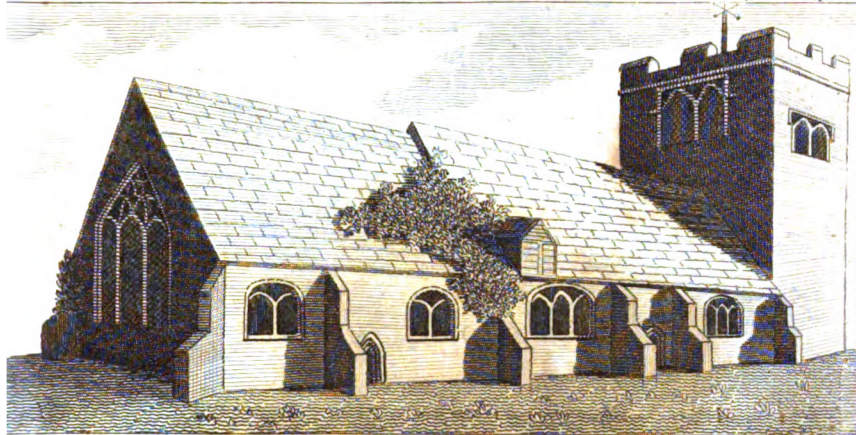
Nec non in memoriam
lectissimæ ejus conjugis MARIE, filiæ
Periam Pole, de Talliton, armigeri,
quæ obiit xmo die Aprilis, MDCLXXVI."
In the year 1785, when I first viewed the ruins, the arms of Kendall and Pole under the monument were visible; but at this time they are effaced. Those of Kendall, Arg. a chevron Sa. between three dolphins naiant; and those of Pole, Az. a lion rampant Arg. between six lozenges Or. F. J.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 2.
WITH how much more severity than justice the sentence passed by your Reviewers on Mr. Collinson's History of Somersetshire has been impugned, will sufficiently appear from the corrections and supplements suggested, from time to time, in your Miscellany, by persons resident in, or well acquainted with, the places he so superficially describes. The poor Historian is no longer in his place to put in his answer. Another County Historian; who follows him *band passibus æquis*, has made a very pitiful one indeed to the criticisms thrown out on his singular plan and execution. As if he feared your impartiality, he recurs to Mr. Baldwin's *tribune*, and thence dispeutes the most ineffectacious retorts that could possibly be thought of by the master of talents that have produced such efforts of theology, oratory, and poetry. Alas! Mr. Urban, you and I know these are not talents for a County Historian. D. H.

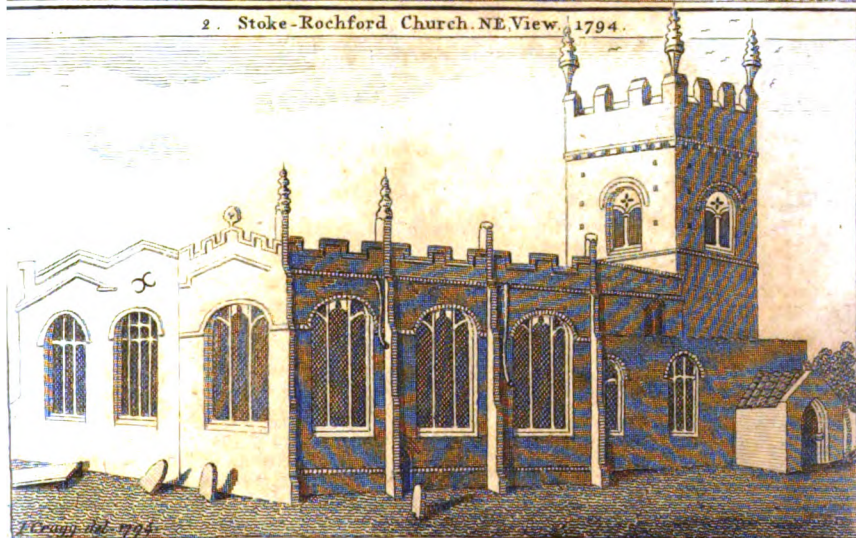
Mr. URBAN, OB. 20.
YOUR cool and candid professional correspondent, who states himself

1. CHINGFORD, N.E.

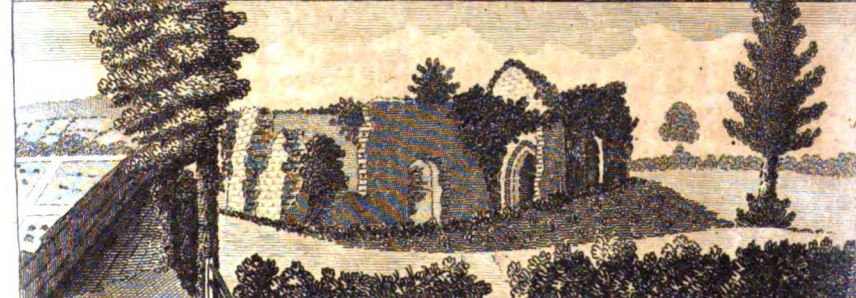
Genl. Mag. Decr. 1704 T. III p. 106.



2. Stoke-Rochford Church. N.E. View. 1794.



J. Crayck del. 1794.



3. A SOUTH WEST View of COTTON CHAPEL.

to "have been many years in extensive practice in a populous city, and a principal attendant in a large county hospital," would not, I apprehend, have transgressed the limits of your Publication if he had been a little more diffuse on the subject, and had told us to what other cause the death of a person bitten, or reputed to have been bitten, by a mad dog, is to be ascribed than to the canine bite, but which he has not thought proper even to suggest. Unless my recollection fails me, Boerhaave considers it as a point not admitting of any doubt, and asserts, that there is no certain preservative against this dreadful distemper, and few (if any) instances to be depended upon of the recovery of a person after his being afflicted with the hydrophobia, or dread of water. If your correspondent can throw any farther light on this subject, I doubt not but every one will attend to it with pleasure; but at present, I must confess, it appears to me nothing more than a vague assertion unsupported by the least shadow of reason, and much too serious and important to be relied upon without good confirmation. Should he wish, therefore (as he seems to anticipate), "to afford ease and comfort to many individuals," let him transmit you another letter, and set forth reasons and examples to ground what he affirms in such general terms.

Having, within this short time, repeatedly heard many people cry out owing to the pain occasionally caused by their being afflicted with corns, and having as often heard them attribute it to the rain, which has descended so copiously of late, I take the liberty of asking some of your curious Literati, whether the aquatic meteor has such an effect upon these callosities of the skin as to add to the pain, though the person afflicted does not even cross his or her threshold? And farther, whether a person much troubled with these tubercles (as almost universally contended, *præsertim ac senibus, ac anibus*) is aware of the approach of a storm from the additional torture which it is said to occasion? It being so generally allowed, I presume there is something more in it than mere prejudice. P. H.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8.
YOU mention, p. 964, the decease of the Rev. Owen Davies, and observe, that he was many years curate of St. Mary's, under the Dean of Win-

chester; and, you might have added, many years rector of Exton, co South-ampton; for, he came to that living in the year 1760.

I send you a curious inscription from a mural monument in the above parish-church of Exton, which possibly you may think worth preserving from oblivion. Yours, &c. V.

"S. Trinitati sacrum.

JOH. YOUNG, S. theol. doct. dec. Winton.
Petri equitis aurati fil. serenissimorum regum Jacobi pacifici Cellani, intimi Caroli; hic corpus depositum in firmâ spe gloriôsæ resurrectionis.

Morientis de se:

Adami exuvias veteris terræ hic ego mando
A Christo expectans quas dabit induvias.
Old Adam's rags to earth I here commend,
And Christ's rich robes from Heav'n I still attend.

Ad Viatorem:

Venturum memores Dominum moritur' viator
Perpetuoque valens vivere discite mori.
Thou, passing pilgrim, know the Lord draws near;

Now learn to die, then shall thy life appear.

Ad Viatorem aliud:

Mors tua—mors Christi—fraus mundi—
gloria cœli—
Et dolor inferni—sunt memoranda tibi.
Thy death—Christ's death—world's fraud
and vanity— [memory.
Heav'n's joys—hell's paines—keepe still in
An'o ztatis climacterici chronograma.
Venl. Venl. MI. IesV. IVD:X. Venl. Clto.
Come, come, my Jesu, judge of all;
Come, O, come quickly! still I call.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.

YOUR last Obituary, p. 1063, merely records the death of Tho. Strong, esq. F.A.S.; but, as I wish to do justice to his memory, I hope you will insert the following short, but, I believe, correct account of him; which I am enabled to give from having been honoured by his friendship for many years.

He was born Jan. 13, 1735-6, in the parish where he died (Cripplegate), and was bred to the profession of the law, which he carried on with the highest reputation as an attorney to the time of his death. In 1776, he was elected F.A.S.; and, though he never published any thing, was a skilful Antiquary, and extremely attached to the study of various branches, particularly Roman Antiquities. He communicated to the Society a drawing of the monument of Raherus, in St. Bartholomew's church, engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*; but his greatest merit was that of a truly honest

honest and benevolent man; which was not only known by the circle of his friends, but witnessed by the whole neighbourhood where he resided. Such unaffected manners and goodness of heart are but rarely to be met with as were united in him. He married first, 1770, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Bird, of Friday-Street, wholesale woollen-draper; and, secondly, in 1787, Miss Irish, of Greenwich; but left no issue by either of these ladies, the latter of whom survives to lament his loss. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Southampton, Dec. 10.*

A Constant Reader would be much obliged for any information concerning Mr. Plunkett, who was a practising surgeon in London some years ago, and whose name was rendered famous by his curing cancers without the use of the knife. I have heard, on his death, he bequeathed his remedy to a female relation of his own name; who not only sold his plaster, but attended the patients, and was as successful in her practice as her relation had been. If there are any persons living who have been so fortunate as to have received their cure by this remedy, it would be kind to the publick in general, and to suffering individuals in particular, if they would publish their cases, and give

information where the remedy may be obtained.

Yours, &c. BENEVOLEUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 16.*

ON the accuracy of the following statement, if the authority of Cambon, in his report to the Convention, is at all sterling, you may depend. If the splendour of external victory is to be purchased so dearly, may the French remain victorious during the short paroxysm (for short it will be) of their democratical phrensy. Your readers will bear in their minds, that the estimated value (and that estimate doubtless an exaggerated one) of the fee-simple of the lands in France, pledged as a security for assignats, is a little more than 83 millions sterling.

Republican OEconomy!

Service of the year	£.	s.	d.
1792	75,000,000	0	0
1793	95,833,333	6	8
1794	150,000,000	0	0

Total, Sterling 320,833,333 6 8

Be THIS the best answer to those who call crowns and mires expensive baubles. I am far removed from intercourse with the possessors of either: but I hope I am no fool, and I am sure I am
NO ALARMIST.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF LORDS.

May 17.

LORD Grenville delivered a Message from his Majesty, similar to that delivered in the House of Commons.

The Message having been read;

Lord Grenville moved, that it be taken into consideration on Monday.

The Duke of Grafton contended, that the House ought to have grounds laid before them, upon which to found their judgement, before they took the Message into consideration.

Earl of Coventry gave his hearty concurrence to Lord Grenville's motion.

Earl of Lauderdale thought the House of Lords treated disrespectfully, in not having the same proofs laid before them that were laid before the House of Commons.

Lord Grenville's motion was then carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, the Message having waited for some time for

the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he at length entered; not, however, till after the question of adjournment had been moved by Mr. Sheridan, and seconded by Mr. Francis; which was, however, negatived. Ayes 37, Noes 16.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act,

Mr. Grey compared the precedent of 1782 with the present case; a precedent which he proved neither so dangerous nor alarming as the measure now urged for acceptance. A doubt had been insinuated on the last night, that, if he had lived at that period, he would not have been so ready to oppose that measure as he now was to oppose the present. This, if it meant any thing, was intended to convey the idea, that he was not ready to assist in strengthening the hands of the Government when needed. To all such insinuations he should only answer now, as on all similar occasions, that, as they merited their contempt,

contempt, they should meet with his silence. The next precedent in point of time was that of 1745; but, as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act then took place in time of actual rebellion, he should not say one word upon it, as being totally inapplicable to the present circumstances. Another precedent occurred in 1777; the proceedings on this occasion he proposed having read by the clerk from their minutes, in order to prevent all doubt upon the subject. The House would here find, that the bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus act was brought in on the 6th of February, and, with the interval of some days between each stage of the bill, it was not finally passed until the 17th of the same month. Here was a proceeding unlike the present; decent in its appearance, and conformable to propriety. It was urged by the advocates of the measure, if done at all, let it be done quickly. He called upon such to state what would be the danger in a delay of two days, which would be time sufficient to allow men to make up their minds upon the subject; and he concluded by giving his negative to the measure.

Mr. Canning observed, that the precedents adduced by the Hon. Gentleman on the opposite side of the House referred to what bore no analogy to the present question in debate. It was curious, he said, to remark how gentlemen shifted their ground, and passed over those precedents which were in point against their arguments. In the precedent alluded to of 1722, he argued, that his Majesty's Ministers had an ample support in favour of their measure; for, then there was only a Message from the Crown; but at present the Message was followed up by a Secret Committee, whose report evinced the necessity there was for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. Good God! he exclaimed, how then could gentlemen oppose a measure that, at the present crisis, was so obviously necessary! What, he asked, was the House to be told that these Societies had no correspondence with foreign enemies, whose object was to subvert and overturn the Constitution! It had been stated that, during the administration of Walpole, time was given from Christmas to May for members to study the subject; and it had been objected to, that, though Ministers were in custody of their present information at the beginning of the session, they did not think proper to bring

forward any proposition on the subject till the present session. This, he said, was a flimsy argument; for, it strictly accorded with the measures adopted at that period; and Administration had acted agreeably to the caution used by our ancestors on a similar occasion. What had been said of the precedent of 1777 was not, he contended, a case in point, but was diametrically opposite to the present subject; therefore, what gentlemen had offered on that was, in his mind, in a great measure irrelevant. He then adverted to the conduct of Mr. Pitt on a Parliamentary Reform; what he thought on that subject now signified but little to the question in debate. He, however, entertained the same opinions with his right hon. friend; he supported him in those opinions; and he agreed with him, that, though such Reform may not be improper for decision in the time of peace, yet it was not a proposition that ought to be agitated in times of tumult and storm.

Mr. Grey spoke in explanation, and reverted to the secession of Mr. Baker from the Friends of the People.

Mr. Baker said, that he had certainly belonged to that Society as long as he conceived it acted with propriety; but seceded when he thought that he could not continue in it longer with safety.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at large on this important subject, and with much earnestness; as did Messrs. Courtenay, Dunlop, Sheridan, Wyndham, Fox, and Lord George Cavendish.

Mr. Thompson, on mentioning that a resolution of the Constitutional Society, to which he had the honour to belong, had been entered into for the express purpose of not sending delegates to a Convention, by reason of an exception which they had made to the term *Convention*, desired to know whether such entry was on the journals of the Society? If not, either the book was a false substitute for the real one, or the secretary was bribed.

Mr. Pitt said, he did not recollect.

Mr. Grey insisted on an answer.

Mr. Pitt refused any satisfaction to such a peremptory tone.

Mr. Mailland spoke against the motion.

Mr. Jekyll said the whole had a mysterious appearance, and suspected that either the Committee had passed it intentionally over, or the secretary was bribed. He moved to adjourn.

Mr. Courtenay seconded the motion; when

when the House divided, for the adjournment 33, against it 183.

Strangers were excluded, and the door continued shut until the House divided on passing the bill; when there appeared, for it 146, against it 28.

Mr. *Harrison* moved the following clause, to be added as a ryder to the bill: "And be it further enacted, That if any person shall be committed to prison under the powers of this Act, and shall not be proceeded against, or indicted, in the term next after such commitment, such person shall be delivered or admitted to bail, in like manner as if this Act had not been made;" which was negatived.

Mr. *Pitt* moved, that a copy of the Report of the Secret Committee be sent to the Lords. Agreed to.—Adjourned at three o'clock on Sunday morning.

H. OF LORDS.

May 20.

Their Lordships balloted for a Secret Committee to inspect the treasonable books and papers lately seized in the possession of several revolutionary Societies, and transmitted by the Commons to the Lords. The lists being drawn from the glasses, the following persons had the majority, and were nominated to inspect the papers, and make a report thereupon:

The Lord Chancellor,	Earl of Carlisle,
Lord Privy Seal,	Earl of Carnarvon,
Duke of Leeds,	Earl of Chatham,
Duke of Portland,	Earl Mansfield,
	Earl Hardwicke.

The House then proceeded to the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Dundas* moved, "that the thanks of the House be given to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis for their services in the West Indies;" which was carried *nem. con.* He moved also for similar thanks to Prince Edward, Gen. Piescot, and Col. Dundas; and farther, to all the officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, employed in the service; both which motions were likewise agreed to *nem. con.*

H. OF LORDS.

May 21.

Their Lordships having met at twelve o'clock, in order to receive the report of the Secret Committee chosen for examining the papers seized from the Corresponding Societies, the Committee

presented the same; which was read. A debate of much warmth occurred.

Lords *Stanbop* and *Lauderdale* opposed it on the ground that the *data* did not warrant the deductions made by the Committee. The report was supported by several Noble Lords who had framed it. The result was, that the report should be taken into consideration tomorrow, and that the House be summoned.

In the Commons, the same day, there being an insufficient number of members to proceed to business, the *Speaker* adjourned the House.

H. OF LORDS.

May 22.

The report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the papers laid before them by the King, and the report of the Committee of the House of Lords, concurring in sentiment and opinion with the former report, being read;

Earl of *Lauderdale* conceived that the Committee had not done what they had been appointed by the House to do, and was going to shew what they ought to have done, when he was called to order by

The Bishop of *Rechefer*, who thought any observations on the formality of the report were perfectly out of order.

Lord *Grenville* pressed the attention of the House to the subject immediately before them, namely, the passing of the bill brought up from the Commons to enable his Majesty to imprison all persons whom he had reason to suspect of treasonable intentions against his person and government. This he would move upon one ground only, deduced from the reports of the Committees of the Lords and of the Commons, that there had long existed, and there did now exist, a treasonable conspiracy for opposing the constituted authorities of the country; for annihilating the legislative bodies, and introducing in their room those scenes of anarchy and confusion which have so long existed in France. At no period had there been more occasion for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act than at present, or was it adopted with greater precaution, for it had been the subject of investigation by both the branches of the Legislature; and the clearest proofs appeared of the immediate necessity of adopting this measure, to prevent the total annihilation

tion of the authority of Parliament, and of every legislative capacity invested in the Government of this country. His Lordship then entered at length on the proceedings of the Society, founded upon the principles of the French Jacobins, whose sentiments, language, mode of reasoning, and formalities, they had constantly adopted, even to the appellation of their members; all distinction of the different ranks of society having been melted down into the word *citizen*. In their resolutions they openly avow their contempt of the authority of Parliament, their determination to resist the laws of their country, and to pay obedience to no laws but their own, which it is their inherent right to establish. Their addresses to the National Convention, their resolutions on the late trials in Scotland, their violent abuse of all the constituted authorities of the country, are expressed in too gross language for us to copy, and shocked every person who heard them read. From the whole of their transactions, there could not be the smallest doubt of their treasonable intentions. Their last act was the calling of a General Convention of the people, to meet, by their Delegates, in a certain part of the kingdom, already fixed upon for that purpose, and the management of which was vested in Secret Committees, the necessity of which was strongly intimated in their resolution on that subject. Although there could be no doubt but that, had they proceeded to force of arms, the issue of the contest would have been against them, yet we were not, because they were small in number, despicable in character, and bankrupts in fortune, to trust our laws and liberties to such an issue. The history of all ages tells us, that conspiracies the most terrible were begun by the most worthless individual. Thus it was in France; for, we had the authority of a man (Dumouriez) who had great cause to know the means which produced the Revolution; and who said, that no more than 200 men were concerned in it, and those the most despicable among them. From all these observations, his Lordship concluded with saying, that there was no time to be lost. He trusted that the wisdom and prudence of the House would see the *little cloud* that threatened a *great storm*, and avert, by timely and strong measures, the calamities justly to be apprehended from it. He then mo-

ved the first reading of the bill, "to enable his Majesty to imprison persons whom he has reason to suspect of conspiring against his person and government."

Earl Stanhope said, he should oppose the introduction of such an act, as tending to reduce this country to the same state of subjection in which France was previous to the Revolution. The facts on which the Noble Lord had founded his opinion he likewise protested against; and said, it would be easy for him to subvert them. The address to the Jacobins and Convention; which the report of the other House curiously states to have been made on the *eve* of the commencement of a war, was legal, in his opinion, as long as the war was not begun. The answer which the Convention returned to that address is as curiously stated as a crime, without its being known whether the answer was approved, or even read. This was a course of strange and violent presumption at which the human mind revolted, and which could scarcely be repeated with gravity. The report too was as defective in fact as it was in candour. Barrere and Roland are said to be leading members of the National Convention, when, in fact, it is well known that Roland was a minister of state, which, in that country, is an office incompatible with a seat in the Legislature. From this view of the facts, on which it was ostensibly to be founded, he strongly condemned the present bill, and should, in consequence, give it his most determined opposition.

Earl Spencer admitted the present was a very strong measure; but, being convinced of danger, he thought the circumstances of the country warranted it.

Lord Kinnoul spoke in favour of the motion.

Lord Burlington regarded the measure as justified and called for by the peculiar emergency of the times. He agreed, that no force could stop opinion; but thought, nevertheless, that a prudent foresight might avoid many evils which negligences would encourage beyond all power of repressing. He meant not to deny the *Rights of Man*; but thought the most valuable right he had was that of protection from the laws under which he lived.

Lord Thurlow said, the present subject came before their Lordships by a Message from his Majesty, accompanied by documents, which this House, like the other, had thought proper to refer to a Committee, with a power of reporting

ing as they might see cause; and the Committee to which their Lordships had referred it had taken, in his opinion, a much more judicious course, as they had reported an opinion of danger, without assigning reasons which would not warrant it. He thought it unfair to the accused, however, so to prejudice their case as for both Houses of Parliament to treat the offence as treason. He for one, though he conceived it to be the very highest species of sedition, did not think it treason, unless it could be made out in evidence that they had attempted to carry their doctrines into execution. He professed himself totally at a loss to explain why this had been called a suspension of the Habeas Corpus, whereas, in fact, the subject would have just as much right to the benefit of that act after this bill had passed as before; and any defect in the warrant, or wrong motive of commitment, would be as fatal to the arrest. A judge is just as much obliged now as ever to grant that writ, and any magistrate as much liable to an action or prosecution for any erroneous or corrupt exercise of authority; and, in fact, this bill would have been just as necessary if the Habeas Corpus had never existed. He was the more inclined to give his assent to the measure, as he conceived that it did not convey any arbitrary power of imprisonment to Ministers, but only a power to detain till such time as they may think proper to prosecute; being, however, bound in honour and duty to have reasonable cause of suspicion against every person arrested.

Earl of *Lauderdale*, after using a variety of arguments against the bill, made a motion to adjourn. He stated an order of the House, in the year 1715, to prevent bills being read a second time on the day of their introduction.

Lord *Granville* shewed by the Journals that, in circumstances where the Habeas Corpus act was suspended, this order of the House had been dispensed with.

Earl of *Abingdon* shortly expressed his approbation of the bill.

Earl *Mansfield* reminded the House of the many periods at which it had been thought right to surrender, for a time, the benefit of one law for the preservation of all laws.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* wished to argue the question in the same manner which had ever been adopted by wise men in that House, namely, by

the rule of reason. Upon this ground he attempted to shew that the measure was equally impolitic and unnecessary; and that the Convention, so much alluded to, had no improper or illegal object in view; that the line of conduct was chalked out for them by former meetings in the year 1773; that the present plan was, the old *Jacobins* persecuting the new, and was conformable to the old adage of "Set a rogue to catch," &c.

The Duke of *Leeds* supported the bill; and concluded an emphatic speech by declaring that, if their Lordships should refuse to dispense, for a time, with the operation of the Habeas Corpus bill, there might shortly be no such law to dispense with.

The Lord Chancellor very sufficiently proved, that the conduct of the conspirators was far from harmful. This being once established, it would naturally follow that, previous to any bloodshed, the Legislature should think it necessary to take precautionary measures according to the old Roman rule—*Caution consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat*.

The question being now called for, the House divided upon the motion for adjournment.

Contents 9, Non-contents 107.

The bill having been read the first and second time, and committed, the Earl of *Lauderdale* opposed the third reading; upon which the House divided, for the third reading 95, against it 7. Adjourned at three o'clock on Friday morning.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered for Huntingdonshire in the room of Mr. Brown, appointed steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

H. OF LORDS.

May 23.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to 80 public and private bills; among which was the bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Burke* vindicated the report published by the Managers for the Commons, against which he conceived some reflexions had been thrown out in another place: he professed himself ready at all times to stand forward in defence of that report. (To be concluded in our SUPPLEMENT.)

193. *Poems, Lyric and Pastoral. In Two Volumes.* By Edward Williams, Bardd wrth *Fraint a Defod Bridd Tyns Prydain.* 12mo.

THERE cannot possibly be a more heterogeneous and unnatural mixture than poetry and politics. Seldom, indeed, do the Muses flourish amid those turbulent scenes which generate the discontent of Faction or the wild enthusiasm of Reform. They better love quiet and humble scenes, and breathe sweeter odours in retirement than in a crowd.

Mr. Williams has much poetic imagination, and, certainly, no small portion of genius; but why would he deface and deform his volumes by unavailing as well as unprovoked exclamations against things and individuals, not *as they really are*, but as the jaundiced eye of Piety represents them to a dissatisfied mind? We would be understood to speak, in particular, of the preface, and of some of the notes; for, to the poetry we have very little, indeed no exception to make. On the whole, we are inclined to prefer the translations to the original poems, though many of both are eminently beautiful. We select the following for the amusement of our readers:

“THE FAIR PILGRIM;

“From Dafydd ap Gwilym, a Welsh Bard, who flourished about the Year 1350.

“The Charmer of sweet Mona* Isle,
With Death attendant on her smile,
Intent on pilgrimage divine,
Speeds to Saint David’s † holy shrine;
Too conscious of a sinful mind,
And hopes she may for giveness find.

“What hast thou done, thrice lovely maid?
What crimes can to thy charge be laid?
Didst thou condemn the suppliant Poor,
Drive helpless Orphan from thy door,
Undutious to thy parents prove,
Or yield thy charms to lawless Love?

“No, Morvid, no: thy gentle breast
Was form’d to pity the Distress’d;
Has ne’er one thought, one feeling known,
That Virtue could not call her own;
Nor hast thou caus’d a parent’s pain
Till quitting now thy native plain.

“Yet, lovely nymph, thy way pursue,
And keep repentance full in view;
Yield not thy tongue to cold restraint,
But lay thy soul before the Saint;
Oh! tell him that thy lover dies;
On Death’s cold bed unpitied lies;
Murder’d by thee, relentless maid,
And to th’ untimely grave convey’d.

* “Mona,] the Isle of Anglesea.”

† “St. David] was, in those times, reckon’d the tutelary Saint of Wales.”

“Yet ere he’s number’d with the dead,
Ere his latest breath is fled;
Confess, repent, thou cruel Fair,
And hear, for once, a Lover’s pray’r.
So may the Saint, with ear benign,
Sweet Penitent, attend to thine.

“Thou soon must over Menai* go;
May ev’ry current softly flow,
Thy little bark securely glide
Swift o’er the calm pellucid tide;
Unruffled be thy gentle breast,
Without one fear to break thy rest,
Till thou art safely wafed o’er,
To bold Arvonias † tow ring shore.

“O! could I guard thy lovely form
Safe through yon desert of the storm ‡,
Where fiercer rage encount’ring gales,
And whirlwinds rend th’ affrighted vales;
Sons of the tempest, cease to blow,
Sleep in your cavern’d glens below;
Ye streams that, with terrific sound,
Pour from your thousand hills around;
Cease with rude clamours to dismay
A gentle Pilgrim on her way.

“Peace! rude Traeth Mawr §; no longer
urge

O’er thy wild strand the sweeping surge;
’Tis Morvid on thy beach appears,
She dreads thy wrath—she owns her fears;
O! let the meek repentant maid
Securely through thy windings wade.

“Traeth Bychan ||, check thy dreadful ire,
And bid thy foamy waves retire;
Fill, from thy threatning dangers freed,
My charmer trips the flow’ry mead;
Then bid again, with sullen roar,
Thy billows lash the sounding shore.

“Abermo **, from thy rocky bay,
Drive each terrific surge away:
Though sunk beneath thy billows lie
Proud fanes, that once assail’d the sky ††.

D. Sh’d

* “Menai,] the strith or channel dividing Anglesea from Carnarvonshire.”

† “Arvonias,] Carnarvonshire.”

‡ “Desert of the storm,] the Snowdon mountains in Carnarvonshire, supposed to be the highest in Britain.”

§ “Traeth Mawr] (*Anglicè*, Great Strand), in Carnarvonshire, noted for its quicksands, and the sudden flowing of its tides; the passage over it is very dangerous, and not to be attempted without a guide, which, however, the Pilgrims to St. David’s did in those days.”

|| “Traeth Bychan] (Little Strand), in Merionethshire, a place equally dangerous.”

** “Abermo,] a dangerous rocky bay in Merionethshire.”

†† “Proud fanes, that once assail’d the sky,] A very large tract of fenny country on this coast, called Cantref Gwaelod (i. e. the Lowland Canton), was, about the year 500, overflown by the sea, occasion’d by the carelessness of those who kept the flood-gates; as we are informed by Salselin, the famous

Dash'd by thy foam, yon vestal braves
 The dangers of thy bustling waves.
 O! Cyric*, see my lovely fair
 Consign'd to thy paternal care;
 Rebuke the raging seas, and land
 My Mermaid on yon friendly strand.
 "Dyffynni †, tame thy furious tide,
 Fix'd at thy source in peace abide;
 She comes—O! greet her with a smile!—
 The charmer of sweet Mona's isle.
 So may thy limpid rills around
 Purl down their dells with soothing sound,
 Spurt on thy bosom, and display
 Their crystal to the glit'ring day;
 Nor shrink from Summer's parching sun,
 Nor, chain'd in ice, forget to run.
 So may thy verdant marge along
 Mervinia's ‡ Bards in rapin'd song
 Dwell on thy bold majestic scene,
 Huge hills, vast woods, and valleys green,
 Where revels thy enchanting streams,
 The Lover's haunt, and Poet's theme.
 "Theu, Dyvi §, dangerous and deep,
 On beds of ooze unruffled sleep;
 O'er thy green wave my Morvid || sails;
 Conduct her safe, ye gentle gales;
 Charm'd with her beauties, wait her o'er
 To fan's Cerelet's** wond'ring shore.
 "Foamy Rhedrol ††, rage no more
 Down thy rocks with echo'd roar;
 Be silent, Yllwyth ††, in thy meads,
 Glide softly through thy peaceful reeds;
 Nor bid thy dells, rude Aeron ††, ring,
 But halt at thy maternal spring;

Bard, in a poem of his still extant. There were, it is said, many large towns, a great number of villages, and palaces of noblemen, in this canton; and, amongst them, the palace of Gwyddno Garanrh, a petty prince of the country. There were lately (and I believe are still) to be seen, in the sands of this bay, large stones with inscriptions on them, the characters Roman, but the language unknown.—This disastrous circumstance is recorded by many other ancient Welsh writers."

* "Cyric.] The patron Saint of the Welsh mariners."

† "Dyffynni.] A river in Merionethshire, running through a beautiful country."

‡ "Mervinia.] Merionethshire."

§ "Dyvi.] A large river, dividing Merionethshire from Cardiganhire."

|| "My Morvid sails.] It was usual for these (even females) who went from North Wales on pilgrimages to St David's, to pass the dangerous straits, and sail over the rough bays, in slight coracles, without any one to guide or assist them; so firmly were they persuaded that their adored Saint, as well as Cyric, the ruler of the wave, would protect them in all dangers."

** "An ancient prince, from whom Cereletton (*Straplicet*, Cardigan) derives its name."

†† "Rhedrol, Yllwyth, and Aeron, rivers in Cardiganhire."

Hide from the nymph, ye torrents wild,
 Or wear, like her, a aspect mild;
 For her light steps clear all your ways;
 O, listen! 'tis a Lover prays!

"Now, safe beneath serene skies,
 Where softer beauties charm her eyes,
 She Teivi's* verdant region roves,
 Views flow'ry meads and pensile groves;
 Ye lovely scenes, to Morvid's heart
 Warm thoughts of tenderness impart,
 Such as in busy tumults roll,
 When Love's confusion fills the soul.

"Her wearied step, with awe profound,
 Now treads Menevia's † honour'd ground.
 At David's shrine now, lovely maid,
 Thy pious orisons are paid:
 He sees the secrets of thy breast;
 One sin, one only, stands confess'd,
 One heinous guilt, that, ruthless, gave
 Thy hopeless Lover to the grave.
 Thy soften'd bosom now relents,
 Of all its cruelty repents.
 Gives to Remorse the fervent sigh,
 Sweet Pity's tear bedews thine eye;
 Now Love lights up its hallow'd fire,
 Melts all thy heart with chaste desire:
 Whilst in thy soul new feelings burn,
 O! Morvid, to thy Bard return;
 One tender look will cure his pain,
 Will bid him rise to life again,
 A life like that of Sains above,
 Extatic joy, and endless love!"

19c. *An Inquiry into the Commission and Doctrine of the new Apostles, Emanuel Swedenborg; containing a Short History of Impostors*

* "Teivi.] A large river dividing the counties of Cardigan and Pembroke."

† "Menevia.] In Welsh *Mygyau*, the ancient city of St. David's, in Pembrokeshire. The pilgrimages to this place were, in those times, esteemed so very meritorious as to occasion the following proverbial rhyme in Welsh:

*Dôs i Rufain unwaitb, ag i Fynw ddwy-
 "waitb,*

A'r un elw cyno a gai di yma ac yno.

And in Latin:

*Roma fmel quantum, bis dat Menevia
 tantum.*

Would haughty Popes your senses bubble,

And once to Rome your steps entice;

'Tis quite as well, and saves some trouble,

To visit old Saint Taffy twice.

"The Welsh Bard's most respectful compliments to their infallible Holinesses the Popes of all sects and denominations (for such there certainly are), and hopes they will pardon him for not giving a closer version of the good old Monk's jingling line; assures them, that he has not taken greater liberties with it than what they daily take with the Bible (and indeed with all truth in general), well knowing that it will not fully answer their laudable purposes without a little decent paraphrase."

and

and *Entusiasms; an Examination of Mr. Swedenborg's Vision; his Cabalistic Interpretation of Scripture; his denying the Resurrection; as also Thirty one Books of the Old and New Testaments; the affected Obscurity of his Writings; and some Remarks on his most palpable Contradictions; concluding with a few Strictures on his calling his Followers the New Jerusalem Church.* By a Member of the Old Church.

AS, in the reign of Charles II. so at the present period, Infidelity and Scepticism keep pace with Enthusiasm and Fanaticism. It is not difficult to account for the quick transition from the two extremes. That a heated imagination should fall into such extravagances as Baron Swedenborg is not to be wondered at, or that he should find some men of a similar turn, in every age and nation, to adopt them. But that, in this enlightened age, when mankind pretend to grow wiser every day, or it is the interest of certain *soi-disant philosophes* to persuade them so, it is truly extraordinary that his followers should increase to such a degree as to become an object of public attention. The writer before us has exposed his innumerable errors, many of which are as innocent as the spiritualization of John Bunyan. He notices with proper warmth Swedenborg's denial of the resurrection; and the application which the baron makes to himself of the language of Scripture concerning Christ's second appearance to judge the world. Of the affected obscurity of Swedenborg's writings many curious examples are quoted; and the absurdity of his theological and metaphysical language is very fairly exposed. Further to disprove his pretensions to inspiration, among which many gross contradictions and inconsistencies are detected in his writings, take the following:

"*Wives in hell.* The wicked spirits, when they are brought into hell, are brought into a cavern, where there are harlots, and the novice spirit is permitted to take one to himself, and call her his wife. Universal Theology, N^o 281."

"*No wives in hell.* A single satan and a woman once came from hell to see the baron at his lodgings. The woman could assume all habits and figures of beauty, like a Venus, or princely virgin. The baron asked the satan, if she was his wife? Satan replied, what is a wife? we do not know the meaning of the word; she is my harlot. Universal Theology, N^o 80."

The work is written in plain and po-

pular language, very well suited to guard those who may be most in danger from the spreading infection of this new species of fanaticism; and concludes with some sensible remarks to expose the impropriety of Swedenborg's calling his followers the New Jerusalem Church.—The author gives this general opinion concerning the Baron's writings:

"The whole that can be said of Mr. Swedenborg's writings may be drawn within this narrow compass—either his works are an express revelation from God—or they are written under the influence of a disordered mind—or they are written, like the impostor Mahomet's, with an intention to impose upon and deceive the world. That they are not a revelation from God, I think I have already proved to a demonstration, so far as ever we have been taught in what manner to judge of the credibility of a divine mission. As to the second, I allow it is possible, but indeed very improbable, that a man for twenty-seven years should be under the influence of such a delusion. With regard to the last, I am not obliged to answer it; let it suffice, that I have shown he had no command from God to publish these works as a revelation from heaven. The heart of man is deceitful above all things, who can know it? The transition from enthusiasm to imposture is very easy. 'The energy of a mind still bent on the same object may convert a general obligation into a particular call; and the warm suggestions of the understanding, or the fancy, may be considered as the inspiration of heaven; the labour of thought may expire in rapture and vision; and the inward sensations and invisible monitor may be described with the form and attitudes of an angel of God. From raptures of imagination to intentional imposture, the step is perilous and slippery; the demon of Socrates affords a memorable instance how a wise man may deceive himself, how a good man may deceive others, how the conscience may slumber in a mixed and middle state between self-illusion and voluntary fraud.' (Gibbon.) Whether the writings of Mr. Swedenborg be the effects of enthusiasm or imposture, or of both, I will not take upon me to determine; but that either a heated imagination, or a fraudulent intention, has produced them, I as firmly believe as I believe in my own existence; nor do I hesitate in declaring them, after a very careful perusal, to be a most shameful corruption of Christianity, and a gross perversion of that revelation which God has made of his mind to the world."

270. *Advocates for Devils Refuted, and their Hope of the Damned demolished; or, an everlasting Task for Winchester and all his Confederates.* By William Huntington, S.S. Minister of the Gospel at Providence Chapel, Lund

Little Tichfield-street, and at Monkwell-street Meeting.

"IF any of our readers should have the curiosity to see how few ideas it is possible to spread through a hundred pages, and how *coolly*—we should rather have said *impudently*—one minister of the gospel can give another the lie in the name of the Lord, let him read this refutation of 'Winchester and all his confederates.' N. B. Winchester, that is, Mr. Winchester, says, the souls in hell will all be saved at last; which Mr. Huntington, S. S. says is a — lie. See p. 100." (*Analytical Review*.)

201. *The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford*. By A. Wood. Published by J. Gutch.

THIS is the SECOND volume of the work noticed by us in vol LXII. p. 430. resuming the history 1510, 2 Henry VIII. and continuing it to 1661, 12 Charles II. "THE THIRD and last volume, being much larger than was expected, the remainder of the Annals, as far as Mr. Wood has completed them, is now ready to be delivered in boards. The conclusion of the work is now in the press, and will be published as soon as possible, with title-page, indexes, &c.; which will enable the editor to fulfil his engagements to his subscribers." We heartily wish him health to continue his useful and interesting publications, for the credit of his Alma Mater; and that he may still find the patronage, for himself and increasing family (see p. 764), he on all accounts so well deserves.

202. *A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Chapel of Holme, in Lancashire, July 19, 1794*. By T. D. Whitaker, LL. B.

FRONTISPIECE. XXVIII. 17. Mr. W, with equal judgement and learning, comprehensively demonstrates the notion of local sanctity by the Scriptures, and the practice of the Christian Church and the people of God in all ages.

203. *The Duties of a Soldier, illustrated and enforced in a Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Colours of the Somerset Light Dragoon, on Wednesday the 6th of August, 1794 in the Church of St Mary Magdalen, Taunton*. By the Rev. John Gardiner, Curate of the above Church, and Rector of Brimsford, &c in the County of Derby. Published at the Request of the Corps.

FROM Psalm xx. 5. the preacher ably vindicates the propriety of "setting up our banners in the name of our God" from the absurdity of those sectaries who affirm that war is forbidden by the Gos-

pel. He shews the justice of the cause for which it is now undertaken, and the confidence in divine assistance, with which we may feel ourselves inspired to carry it on. The sermon was handsomely received; and Earl Poulet, lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Somerset, and colonel of the East regiment of the Devonshire militia, and of the Somersetshire regiment of light cavalry, and the rest of the officers, subscribed for 100 copies.

204. *A Sermon against Jacobinical and Puritanical Reform, recommending Unity and Loyalty to the Ecclesiastical and Civil Governors of this Kingdom; preached on Friday, April 19, 1792, by Fletcher Dixon, M. A. Vicar of Duffield, and Chaplain of the 34th Regiment*.

A PLAIN and forcible discourse, from Mark iii. 24.

205. *A Letter to Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. on his "Spirit of Christianity compared with the Spirit of the Times in Great Britain."* By David Andrews.

WE have already seen the tendency of Mr. Wakefield's pamphlet, p. 348; and it will not appear surprizing that it should have produced this rude attack on Revelation, to which the *publisher* is assumed to set his name.

Mr. W, however, does not think him unworthy his regard; and has answered him, in a second edition of his *Examination of the Age of Reason*, in the most decorous and gentleman-like manner.

"The modern David cannot be deemed a formidable adversary against this ancient and stable fortress of Faith and Hope, unless our intellectual artificers should haply, by dunnets or distortion, acquire such a perverse facility of exaggeration as to be a forty-pounder in a pop-gun, and a mortar in a p-p-l" (p. 65).

The objects of Mr. W's abuse may retort on him, that "he seems to be of the man's mind in Horace:

"Præteritur scriptæ delirus inersque
videri, [saliant,
Dura mea desistent mala mea, vel denique
Quam sapere, & ringi ———."

206. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Crowthorn, in the County of Surrey, on the 28th of February, 1794, being the Day appointed for a general Fast*. By William Rolle, M. A. F. R. S. Rector of Wartham, and of Beckenham in Kent. Published by Desire of the Parishioners.

A temperate, well-written discourse; in which the writer deprecates the miseries of war in general, and laments the peculiar infelicity of the present, which can neither be prosecuted nor abandoned without

without equal danger;—recommends submission to established authority, unanimity in defence of that liberty, both civil and religious, which is our birth-right, and universal reformation of manners. He deplores the impiety of the French nation, who, in abolishing a rational religious establishment, have abolished all religion, the one being the natural consequence of the other.

207. *Notes and Annotations on Locke on the Human Understanding, written by order of the Queen; corresponding, in Section and Page, with the Edition of 1792.* By Thomas Morell, D. D. Rector of Buckland, and F. S. R. and A.

THERE is no end of publishing every fragment that is found in the study of a literary man after his death. If he be a writer of reputation, no addition is made to his fame by such an undertaking; and, if he be not of that character, it rarely supplies that defect. We doubt if these notes will be admitted into a *variorum* edition of Locke's works; and, with no better reference than to section and page of the latest edition, we do not see of what utility they can be.

208. *The Captive Monarch; a Tragedy, in Five Acts.* By Richard Hey, of the Middle Temple, Esq. LL. D. and Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

DR. HEY has attempted to exhibit a general view of the principles and proceedings, which have of late desolated a neighbouring nation, rather than such as traces the actual events; and there is some indulgence in Poesis. This piece was written so long ago as May, 1793, and kept back while the unfortunate Queen of France was living. In this tragedy the queen is made to stab herself, and the king survives.

209. *First Report from the Committee of Secrecy, ordered to be printed 17 May, 1794.*

210. *Second Report on the Papers seized by order of Government, and presented to the House by Mr. Secretary Dundas, May 12, 13, 1794; with the Appendix; printed by order of the House.*

AS it did not become us to anticipate the public opinion on the subject of these Reports, which came sanctioned by the most respectable authority; we waited in silence the gradual development of the plot against our happy Constitution; and we now bow with reverence to the decisions of an English Jury. (See p. 1050; and our Historical Chronicle of the present month.)

211. *Moral Annals of the Poor and Middle Ranks of Society, in various Situations of good and bad Conduct.*

A Collection of real instances of honesty, falsehood, gratitude, parental, filial, and conjugal affection, fidelity in servants, forgiveness of injuries, good citizenship, principally drawn from our own country, and of which the compiler solicits communications to Mr. Pennington, bookseller at Durham, for the benefit of the Sunday-schools in which city it is intended. The following story is particularly applicable to the present time: "M. de Tounville, a French admiral, meditated a descent on England in the beginning of King William's reign. As he intended to land in Sussex, he sent for a fisherman belonging to that coast, who had been taken by one of his fleet. He imagined he might get from him some information how the people stood affected to the government. "Do your countrymen," said he, "love King James? are they well affected to the Prince of Orange, or to King William, as you call him? Are they satisfied with the present government?" The fisherman stood amazed at these questions. At last, says he, "I have never heard of the gentlemen that you talk of. They may be very good gentlemen for aught I know. I wish none of them any harm; they never did me any. I know nothing at all about them. God bless them! As for the government, how can you imagine that a man, who has never learnt to read and write, should know any thing about it? I have enough to do to take care of my boat and my nets, and to sell my fish when I have caught them." The admiral understood, from the manner in which the fisherman expressed himself, that his ignorance was unfeigned. "At least," replied he, "by your looks I am sure you will make a good sailor: and, as all parties are so indifferent to you, you can have no objection to serve on-board my ship." "What I," cried the fisherman immediately, "I serve against my country! I would not do it for a king's ransom."

212. *Letter addressed to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. respecting the important Discovery, lately made in Sweden, of a Method to extinguish Fire, with an Account of the Process adopted for that Purpose; and Hints for preserving Timber used either in Houses or in Ship-building from that destructive Element.* By Mr. William Knox, Merchant, in Gothenburg. IN October, 1792, M. VON AKEN, of Orebro, exhibited at Stockholm the ef-

f&t

fact of certain fire-extinguishing solutions, of which a drawing and description are here given. In the following December, M Nils Nyström, apothecary in Norkœping, sent to the Royal Society of Stockholm a paper on the principles of various simple and compound solutions for the same purpose; a translation of which constitutes the chief part of the present publication. The general idea is, to impregnate the water used in quenching fire with certain combustible ingredients, whether salts capable of solution, or earthy matters held in diffusion. The choice of these is represented as a matter of no great consequence. The articles mentioned for simple solution or mixture are wood-ashes, pot-ashes, common salt, green vitriol, herring-pickle, alum, and clay; the compounds are clay, vitriol, and common salt; wood-ashes and clay; red ochre and common salt; herring-pickle and red ochre. These are chosen principally, on account of the local opportunities of easily procuring them. They are to be mixed, in large proportions, with water, and the thicker the mixtures are, the more efficacious they are found.

In a note by the translator, it is suggested that the cheapest material, in many parts of Great Britain, would be the bittern of sea salt; which might be mixed to the consistency of honey with prepared clay, and kept in casks ready for dilution when wanted.

An appendix gives some additional directions for preparing the solutions, and the result of two experiments made in Norkœping in 1793, by which their extinguishing power appears to be very remarkable. It is suggested, also, that solutions or mixtures of the same kind might be advantageously used to impregnate the wood employed in houses or in ship-building, so as to make it little susceptible of taking fire.

The facts contained in this small publication seem to deserve attention.

213. *A Meteorological Journal of the Year 1793, kept in London.* By William Bent. To which are added, *Observations on the Distances of each Month in the City and Suburbs.*

THIS journal was kept on the South side of Pater-noster-row, London, and contains the height of the barometer, temperature of the air, in the open air, and also within doors; the degrees of De Luc's hydrometer; estimated degrees of cloudiness; the direction and force of the wind; and general medical remarks annexed to each month. It is impossible

to give any useful account of such a register. An instrument to measure the quantities of rain is essential to the completion of a journal of the weather.

214. *Rapport sur les Mouvements qui ont eu lieu sur l'Escaut de la République, &c.—Report delivered to the Representatives of the People along with the Fleet relative to the Commotion which took Place on-board the Squadron of the Republic commanded by Vice-admiral Morard de Galles; and the Cause of its Return to Brest.* By Jean Bon St. André. Brest.

THIS interesting pamphlet discloses the secret causes of the defeat which the French fleet sustained on the glorious first of June last; and shews how much the British navy had neglected the marine department: and that such a spirit of dissatisfaction and disunion reigned on-board the French fleet as, joined to an acknowledged want of seamanship, and inexperience in naval tactics, concurred with the gallantry and heroism of our countrymen to effect a victory, on which it would be curious to see a second report from Brest.

215. *Outline of a Commentary on Rev. xi. 1—14.*

THIS is not one of the least extraordinary distortions of holy scripture which have issued in such numbers from the same mill. While all former expositors of the Revelations with humble diffidence refer the two witnesses to the advocates for the truth and purity of Religion, and the beast from the bottomless pit to the Pope and the corruptions of the Church of Rome, the present commentator perverts it to the Combination of the Powers of Europe against LIBERTY as asserting her rights in France. Unprejudiced minds will sooner conceive that the *system of government* which has tyrannised over that wretched country is more like to the *Angels* that rose out of the bottomless pit than the defenders of good order in religion and policy.

216. *Dedicated to the Candid and Pious of every Denomination. Quotations from Dr. Newton's Dissertation on the Prophecies, which have remarkably been fulfilled, and at this Time are fulfilling, in the World; with some humble Remarks respecting the latter Days, or the Approach of the expected Millennium, supposed to commence at the Expiration of Six Thousand Years from the Creation of the World: and Observations on the Benefit of the Prejs, &c.* By Mrs. Alice Williams, late Miss Witts.

WHAT induced this lady to lay both her names before the publick, we know not;

not; but we conceive she is sister to the dowager Lady Lyttelton, who was the wife of the late Lord, son of the celebrated Historian. The extract from Bishop Newton, II. 205. respecting the overthrow of the Ottoman power by the Russians, is introduced by a letter from Marshal Saxe to the Empress of Russia, pointing out, as a prediction, the certainty of success, politically, if the pursued such and such methods till she gained possession of Oczakow; which is supposed to have encouraged the attempt, and has hitherto succeeded. This is the only thing new or worth noticing.

217. *Observations on Tithes, shewing the Inconvenience of all the Schemes that have been proposed for altering their antient Manner of providing for the Clergy of the Epiabliated Church of Ireland.* By William Hales, D. D. Rector of Killisandra, in the Province of Ulster, late a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. To which is annexed, A second Edition of "The Moderate Reformer, or, a Proposal for abolishing some of the most obvious and gross Abuses that have crept into the Church of England, and are the Occasion of frequent Complaints against it. By a Friend to the Church of England."

IT seems extraordinary that the rector of Killisandra should recommend to the Irish acquiescence in tithes from the example of the English, who are devising every method for a substitute or compensation for them, hitherto, indeed, without success; while "the Moderate Reformer" had made an addition of five pages to his former edition (reviewed vol. LXII. p. 647), to obviate the principal objections to tithes among us, which he has done with his well known judgement, having before expressed an unwillingness to alter the law concerning them.

218. *A short Exposition of the important Advantages to be derived to Great Britain from the War, whatever be its Issue and Success.* By the Author of "The Glimpse through the Gloom."

THIS writer is of opinion, that we should have no farther concern with the war on the Continent; but direct all our exertions to the destruction of the French navy and commerce, and secure to ourselves the commerce of the world.

219. *The Good Samaritan; or, Charity to Strangers recommended. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of High Wycombe, Bucks, for the French Refugee Clergy, on Sunday, June 7, 1793. Published by Request, and for the Benefit, of the said Clergy.*

220. *Mary Magdalen: A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars Road, on Sunday Evening, March 23, 1794.*

THESE two sermons, by the Rev. William Williams, B. A. of Worcester College, Oxford, curate of High Wycombe, Bucks, have nothing to recommend them but the goodness of the intention. We are sorry to see such a piece of criticism as in p. 11 of the first: "KATA SUGKUREIN (ΚΑΤΑ ΣΥΓΚΥΡΕΙΝ). Dr Gill says, the word may as well be derived from SUN and KURIOS, The Lord, as from SUGKUREIN, to happen. Essay, p. 337."

221. *Dangers which threaten Europe. Translated from the French.*

222. *Europe in Danger; or, An Enquiry into the Causes of the Misfortunes of the last Campaign, with the Means of avoiding them in future, by the Commencement of decisive Hostilities. Addressed to Marshals, Ministers, Leaders of their Forces, and the People.*

BOTH these pamphlets, though the latter does not acknowledge it, are translations from a French work of M. Mallet du Pan; who, though he writes against the French Revolution, and dooms its conductors to an exterminating war, was born and bred a republican at Geneva. He appears convinced that the republican system of France was not founded on the free will of the people, but on their fears, formed by the violation of every principle of justice and sound policy, and supported only by force and all the horrors of proscriptions and bloody executions. It is certainly incumbent on the favourers of Jacobinism to controvert the terrible reasoning of this very able judge of his subject, and tell us what single benefit France derives from the change of its government.

The second of these pamphlets, if a translation, is a very free one, and interlarded with quotations from Shakspeare.

223. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. For the Year 1794. Vol. LXXXIV. Parts I. and II. 420.*

ARTICLE I. Account of the discovery of a comet, Oct. 8, 1793, near 1st Ophiuci; in a letter from Miss Caroline Herschel to Joseph Planta, Esq. sec.

II. Account of a new penitulum; by George Fordyce, M. D.: being the Bakerian lecture.

III. Some facts relating to the late Mr. John Hunter's preparation for the Croonian lecture; by Edward Home, Esq.

Esq. Containing his idea that the crystalline humour was enabled, by its own internal actions, to adjust itself, so as to adapt the eye to different distances; and his dissection of the eye of a curle-fish.

IV. Observations on a quintuple belt on the planet Saturn, by Dr. Herschel; their immediate connexion with its rotation, as well as of that of Jupiter; and the analogy of one case to the other.

V. Observations on the fundamental property of the lever; with a proof of the principle assumed by Archimedes in his demonstration; by the Rev. S. Vince.

VI. Dr. Herschel's account of some particulars observed during the eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 5, 1793, being a measurement of the height of the lowest mountains in the moon.

VII. The latitudes and longitudes of several places in Denmark, calculated from the trigonometrical operations; by The. Bugge, F. R. S. Regius professor of astronomy at Copenhagen.

VIII. Dr. Herschel on the rotation of the planet Saturn upon its axis.

IX. Account of a method of measuring the comparative intensities of the light emitted by luminous bodies; by Lieutenant-general Sir Benjamin Thompson, count of Rumford, F. R. S. from Munich.

X. Experiments on coloured shadows; by the same.

XI. Investigations, founded on the theory of motion, for determining the times of vibrations of watch-balances; by George Atwood, Esq.

PART II.

XII. On the conversion of animal muscle into a substance much resembling spermaceti; by George Smith Gibbs, B. A. of Magdalen college, Oxford. This is a curious confirmation of the extraordinary discovery in the *comptoire des inocens* at Paris, by M. Thourot, recorded at length in our vol. LXII. p. 67. The substance in question is now known to be formed by combinations with the animal flesh and water. By several experiments on meat, Mr. G. found that running water produces the effect more fully; and it is not necessary that putrefactive fermentation should take place.

XIII. Abstract of a register of the barometer, thermometer, and rain, at London, in the county of Rutland, 1793; by Thomas Barker, Esq.

XIV. Observations of some Egyptian mummies opened in London; by John-Fredrick Blumenbach, M. D. F. R. S.

Dr. B. opened four small mummies, from 9 to 14 inches long, and two large ones. What he more particularly noticed was, the state of the *incisors*, as what may hereafter prove a criterion for determining the period at which any given mummy has been prepared; the mask of sycamore wood, shaped, by means of a thick coat of plaster, in bas relief, into the form of a face, stained with natural colours: which last, with the *iron nails*, and the different wood of the *sarcophagus*, are deemed suspicious circumstances, affecting the genuineness of the animal. The description of the mummies by Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus does not in the least agree with the state of those brought into Europe, which are generally of two sorts, the hard compact ones, wholly indued with rosin, which hence can be *knocked into pieces*, and the soft ones, which yield to the pressure of the hand, and are prepared with very little rosin, and often with none at all, *whose loose bandages may be wound off*, and which contain in their cavities scarcely any thing but a vegetable mould, and particularly no idol whatever, as far as the Doctor had been able to learn. The front part of the latter is usually covered with a painted, and at times gilt, mask of cotton cloth; and, as they appear more variegated than the former, and have no rosin in them yielding drugs for traffick, they are brought in much greater numbers, and may be seen in many collections in Europe, in a more perfect state than the former, though often *rendered so by restoration*. The former, on the contrary, have, for this very reason, remained, most of them, in the hands of druggists. "Neither of the ancient authors before referred to mention the rosin or the painted masks; though Herodotus expressly describes such painted integuments on the Ethiopian mummies; and Diodorus advances some very strange assertions, such as, that the skill of the embalmers extended so far as perfectly to preserve the lineaments of the face, although the faces of mummies of both sorts be generally covered with cotton cloth to the thickness of nearly a man's hand." Hence the Doctor concludes, that we have few mummies made in the time of those writers; though what we now possess, which differ so much in their preparation and characteristic structure, are at least of a period including a thousand years.

The two criteria for determining, with

with some accuracy, the age of any particular mummy, are, 1. a more accurate determination of the *various*, so strikingly *different*, and yet as strikingly *characteristic*, national configurations in the monuments of the Egyptian arts, with a determination of the periods in which those monuments were produced, and the causes of their remarkable differences; 2. a very careful technical examination of the characteristic forms of the several *skulls* of mummies, and an accurate comparison of those skulls with the monuments above-mentioned. We must adopt, at least, *three* principal *varieties* in the national physiognomy of the ancient Egyptians: 1. the Ethiopian cast; 2. the one approaching to the Hindoo; and, 3. the *mixed*, partaking, in a manner, of both the former. The first is like the present Copts and the ancient Sphinx; the second appears in the female figure painted on Capt. Lethuillier's mummy; the third partakes of both configurations. These are severally illustrated by prints. Adopting, as the Doctor thinks it conformable to nature, five races of the human species, 1. the Caucasian, 2. the Mongolian, 3. the Malay, 4. the Ethiopian, 5. the American; he thinks the Egyptians will find their place between the Caucasian and the Ethiopian; but that they differed from none more than from the Mongolian, to which the Chinese belong.

The diminutive mummies are not of small children and embryos; but some are the real mummies of Infants, and, in some instances, may be conjectured to be dressed up with a single bone or two of that sacred bird to pass for the reality, and for the profit of the mummy manufacturers for sale, or as the *memento mori* introduced at the Egyptian festivals.

This paper contains, at least, ingenious conjectures, not totally unsupported by facts: but, while the Doctor detects the errors of others, he is not, perhaps, himself totally free from error. Could the period when mummies ceased to be made in Egypt be ascertained, a great obscurity would be cleared up.

XV. Observations on vision; by David Hofach, M. D. An attempt to account for many phenomena of vision by the action and effects of the external muscles, illustrated by a plate.

XVI. Dr. Halley's quadrature of the circle improved; being a transformation of his series, for that purpose, to others

which converge by the powers of 80; by John Hellins, vicar of Potters Pury, in Northamptonshire.

XVII. On the method of determining, from the real probabilities of life, the values of contingent reversions, in which three lives are involved in the survivorship; by William Morgan, Esq.

XVIII. Observations on the great eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 5, 1793; by John Jerome Schroeter, Esq. at Lilienthal. Contains several interesting discoveries on the Moon's surface, and whitish nebulosities, more or less faint, covering the Sun's, on which appeared only one small distinct blackish spot.

XIX. Experiments and Observations made with the doubler of electricity, with a view to determine its real utility in the investigation of the electric and atmospheric air in different degrees of purity; by Mr. John Read.

XX. Tables for reducing the quantities by weight, in any mixture of pure spirit and water, to those by measure; and for determining the proportion, by measure, of each of the two substances in such mixture; by Mr. George Gippin, clerk to the Royal Society. This article occupies above 100 pages of 450.

XXI. Observations and experiments on a wax-like substance resembling the Pe-la of the Chinese, collected at Madras by Dr. Anderson, and by him called White Lac; by George Pearson, M. D. This wax was collected from a certain coccus, which also produces a kind of honey. White lac is found by these experiments to be homogeneous with beeswax, and probably might be made to serve the same purposes under certain modifications.

XXII. Account of some remarkable caves in the principality of Bayreuth, and of the fossil bones found therein; extracted from a paper sent, with specimens of the bones, as a present to the Royal Society, by the Margrave of Anspach. A ridge of primeval mountains runs almost through Germany, nearly from West to East; the Hartz, the mountains of Thuringia, the Fichtelberg in Franconia, are parts of it; which, in their farther extent, constitute the Riesenberg, and join the Carpathian mountains. Over them runs the main road from Bayreuth to Erlang, or Norimberg: half way to this town lies Strutburg; and, four or five English miles thence, near the small villages of Garleureuth and Klausfen, the tract of hills

hills is broken off by many small narrow valleys, confined, mostly, by steep high rocks, here and there overhanging, and threatening, as it were, to fall and crush all beneath; and every where thereabouts are to be met with objects which suggest the idea of their having been evident vestiges of some general and mighty catastrophe, which happened in the primeval times of the globe. An arch, near seven feet high, leads, by an antichamber, into three other caves, the first two covered with stalactites. In the passage to the third, some teeth and fragments of bones are to be found; but the greater part of it is paved with a stalactical crust, near a foot thick, and overspread with large and small fragments of all sorts of bones, which are also to be drawn out of the mouldering rubbish; and in narrow caverns at its sides have been found bones of smaller animals in large heaps. In the fourth cave are immense numbers of bony fragments of all kinds and sizes, sticking every where in the sides, or lying on the bottom intermixed with the true animal mould which covers it. The same occurs in the sixth cave, sticking in the stalactical crust. And here ends this connected series of most remarkable osteolithical caverns. Mr. Esper has written a history of them in German, and given descriptions and plates of a great number of the fossil-bones, to which we are referred.

XXIII. contains the late Mr. John Hunter's observations on these incrustated bones, which he supposes had been previously exposed to open air, like those in the rocks of Gibraltar, Dalmatia, and Congo. Those in Germany are found in caves; those in Dalmatia and Gibraltar form the coast. Those in question belong to carnivorous animals, chiefly the white bear; and the supposed animal mould is composed partly of the dung. Those in Gibraltar rock are mostly of the ruminating tribe, of the hare kind, and the bones of birds, some of a small dog or fox, and likewise shells: those in Dalmatia mostly of the ruminating kind, but some of horses intermixed.

XXIV. Account of a mineral substance called *Strontianite*, in which are exhibited its external, physical, and chemical characters; by Mr. John Godfrey Schmeisser. This substance comes from the granite rocks at *Strontion* in Scotland. The Strontion earth, which accompanies it, is a phosphate of iron and manganese.

XXVI. XXVII. An account of an appearance of light like a star, seen, for five minutes at least, in the dark part of the moon, Friday, May 7, 1794. by William Wilkins, Esq. architect at Norwich, and by Thomas Stretton, servant to Sir Geo. Booth, in St. John's square; and supposed by the former to be a volcanic eruption of the moon.

224. *Roman Portraits, a Poem in Heroic Verse: Containing a Delineation of the most interesting Events in the Roman Story; with Characters of many of the most distinguished Persons who flourished during the Time of the Republic, and of the most celebrated Classic Authors of the Augustan Age. With Historical Remarks and Illustrations.* By Robert Jephson, Esq. Embellished with Nineteen Engravings after the Antique, by Bartolozzi; Clamp, Harding, &c. and the Author's Portrait, by Singleton.

THE poem intitled **ROMAN PORTRAITS**, which is printed with uncommon elegance, is divided into sections, with a preface and notes, and a supplement of additional comments.

There are two topics which ought particularly to be investigated in the consideration of a new work;—the object and the plan. By the former we are enabled to judge whether the tendency of the composition be such as to merit our attention; by the latter, whether the intentions of the author are successfully executed.

The object of this poem is, to blend information with amusement. The poet has modestly asserted, in his preface, that "what is to be found here is not intended for the master but the student." In this he undoubtedly under-rates his performance. While the student, who begins to acquaint himself with the wondrous efforts of antient literature, will be animated and delighted, the master will surely find new food for reflection on those subjects with which he is well acquainted, when placed in lights so different from those in which he has been accustomed to view them. This is, in fact, a work *φωσφωρα σπουδαιων*, formed equally *pueris, senibusque*; and, amongst many excellences, it has this peculiarly,—that there is, perhaps, no single poetical volume, in our language, which contains so much instruction for all ages.

The plan comes next to be considered. The preface, in which the author has acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Malone

Malone for his care and assiduity in superintending the edition, contains many very judicious observations, and is precisely what such an essay ought to be. It speaks the feelings of the author on several leading points, which could not be commodiously inserted in the notes; and it refrains from anticipating any of the energy of the succeeding poem.

In selecting the CHARACTERS which form the principal part of his work the poet has chosen the most conspicuous for their talents, or for the parts they severally bore in the story of Rome, from the building of the city to the Augustan age. These are intermixed with relations of great and striking events, and with didactic sections on the general character, policy, and manners, of the Romans. An invocation introduces, and an address to the Deity concludes, the poem.

Perhaps, to a classic reader, the notes and illustrations may not be the least pleasing part of this volume: they are numerous, but concise, the author having restrained himself from multiplying quotations. The purport of them is both to elucidate the work by explanation, and to corroborate it by authenticity. For this purpose, the most striking and apposite passages have been chosen; and the notes themselves, exclusive of the poem, may be considered as a very valuable body of erudition.

The additional remarks, though introduced in the form of an appendix to the particular topics treated of in those annexed to the poem, may, however, be considered as distinct and substantive dissertations. Comments on the lives and characters of Cicero and Cæsar; on the Romans' belief in prodigies; on their cruelty; on democracy, exemplified from the Athenian and Roman states; on the nature of the Roman republic, shewing how it deviated from freedom and approached to tyranny, are the chief subjects of these treatises, which are alike remarkable for learning and discernment.

It frequently happens that men of genius are not permitted to enjoy the encomiums due to their abilities, but that the envious or parsimonious world reserve those laurels which should have decorated their brows, when they could be gratified by well-deserved fame, to embellish the urns of their unconscious ashes.

The Republic of Genoa, when they determined to confer the greatest possible

honour on Andrea Doris, the protector of their country, thought they could not demonstrate that intention more decisively than by inscribing on his statue "Senatus Genuensis VIVENTI posuit." A similar fortune attends on Robert Jephson; his talents have already possessed that applause which, however, could not fail, at some period, to accompany the efforts of Literature and Taste; nor have they waited for the tardy plaudits of posthumous Panegyrick.

By the ROMAN PORTRAITS another branch is added to his wreath;

"————— non deficit alter Aureus, et simili frondecscit virga metallo."

But the nature of this composition admits of a more ample display of genius than any of his former works; and, whether we consider the difficulty of the undertaking, the fanciful flights of imagination, the strength and ease of the verse, or the tendency and effects of the observations and precepts which are conspicuous through the whole; this alone, exclusive of any other exertion of his mind, must establish him as a man of letters, a poet, and a philosopher.

Though the beauties of this uncommon, and, we may say, singular production, are so striking that they cannot escape observation, yet it may not be thought a work of supererogation to dwell upon some peculiar graces which the reader of sensibility and judgement has, no doubt, on the first perusal, discovered; to participate with him in the pleasure he has already felt, and to gratify him by engaging him to delay on those chosen spots of the Parnassian mount, which he had before, with equal approbation, but not with such critical curiosity, admired.

The difficulty of a work of this nature has been remarked. To revive and to decorate with novelty subjects which have already attracted the attention, and exhausted the talents, of mankind, since the restoration of literature, must, at the first view, appear no easy task; but harder still, and requiring the efforts of a mind not only fraught with poetic fancy, but illumined with every power of perspicacity and discernment must it be, to paint the nice gradations of motives and actions, to discriminate the almost imperceptible tints which intermingle in the human mind, and to mark explicitly the characteristic qualities of different men, actuated by the same principles and engaged in the same pursuits. Amongst multiplicity of events and the crowd of agents,

agents, it also required no ordinary degree of judgement to select those most interesting and most calculated

“To raise the genius, and to mend the heart.”

That this choice has been critically made, we can only refer to every section of the book itself to corroborate. The legislator, the general, the citizen, the conspirator, the poet, the orator, and many others, are here delineated; the resemblances not drawn with abstracted and generic attributes, as many a figurative writer would have exhibited them, but so emblazoned with all the traits of Nature, that he who studies this, page would not exclaim “this was an ambitious, and that a cruel man;” but “this was Cæsar, and that was Sulla.” It is in this wonderful faculty of infusing the quality or passion into the mind and habits of a specific man, and not of modifying the person to the character, that Shakspeare has infinitely surpassed all dramatic writers; and we doubt not that the same distinguishing marks of the knowledge of human nature will be found in the work before us.

The flights of poetic fancy are so numerous in this work, that it is really difficult to distinguish the most striking; and probably, with different tastes, different passages may assume the pre-eminence. A sterner disposition, for instance, may find a superiority in the boldness and strength with which Cætiline is described; the silver strains that sound the loves of Anthony may bear away the palm, in the opinion of a more florid reader; and the pathos of the lovely Octavia may charm the sentimental breast; yet it may be doubted whether even these, depicted as they are with all the magick of genuine poetry, convey warmer sensations than the lines that open, and those that close, the poem.

Exclusive, however, of these grand and prominent features, the whole is interspersed with examples of the sublime; of which the preparation for the description of the battle of Pharsalia may be produced as a splendid instance:

“Since the firm earth’s foundations, ne’er was fought

A combat with such mighty import fraught:
How poor must towns and provinces appear,
The common objects of men’s hope or fear,
When, with comparing view, is scan’d the extent

Of all depending on this huge event!
The mistress of mankind, high-seated Rome,
From this great day expects her final doom;

To see her rights, her liberty, her all,
Confirm’d for ever, or for ever fall.
And next the matchless agents fill our eyes,
The world’s best leaders, and the world the prize.”

Fancy could not devise, nor Expression display, a chain of ideas more powerful to incite and to arrest attention.

Another passage of equal effect, though of an import entirely different, is that in which the author crowns the character of Augustus with this exclamation:

“But not his power, nor gorgeous Titan’s beams,
Orient and sinking o’er Rome’s subject
Nor all the trophies of the Julian sword,
His endless tribuneship, and name ador’d;
Not that his spacious theatre could stow
A nation as spectators at a show,
Where tawny lions from hot Libya’s sand
With bloody fragments strew’d th’impurpled
strand;
Not that his domes in statelier order rise,
Proud arches besid, and columns pierce the
skies;
Not all, such lustre o’er his reign diffuse,
As the bright record of the immortal Muse.”

We may add the apostrophe to Virgil, which appears peculiarly replete with elegance as well as sublimity:

“Majestic Bard! as golden skies bestow
A mellow tinge on humble vales below,
Warm’d by thy lyre, where’er its rays descend,
Richness and radiance on the themes attend:
From Tyrrus, beneath the beech reclin’d,
To Turnus shrinking from the death design’d,
Some kindred Muse breathes in each tuneful
line,
And the verse glows with all the assisting
Now, near two thousand years since Virgil’s
birth,

The Sun, grown older, has illum’d earth,
And brightly his inspiring beams has shed
O’er genius living, and th’ illustrious dead,
Yet still supreme, unequal’d and alone,
Sits the great Mantuan on the Epic throne.”

The last six of these lines have, to our feelings, matchless beauty and force.

But, whilst we pay due homage to the sublimity of the author’s fanc., let us also admire his art. With what care does he diversify his subjects, and how happily is the mind relieved with varied and alternate imagery! The character of Scipio, commencing thus,

“Of every virtue, every art possess’d,” &c.
how finely is it opposed to that of Marius!
“See, nurs’d by furies and for havoc bred,”
&c.

With what ingenuity does he again soften into the description of Lucretius!
“Yet,

"Yet, midst the horrors of these frantic times,
Chaos of ruin, massacre, and crimes,
With these the faithful Muse still hears along
The tuneful errors of Lucretius' song," &c.

We find also a striking contrast in the conduct of Pompey, after the battle of Pharsalia, with that of Cato, when he found his country veiging to inevitable ruin. But of all the variety of style, and antithesis of sentiments and manners, the most striking, perhaps, is displayed in the two female opponents, CLEOPATRA and OCTAVIA; in the descriptive lines of Cleopatra's blandishments:—

"Not she, for whom Dardanian Troy was lost," &c.

and the designation of the virtuous and amiable sister of Augustus:

"Come, decent Venus! come, each modest grace," &c.

In these rivals, if such they may be supposed, where so transcendent a superiority exists, though we cannot help condemning, we still admire the mistress, whilst we pay unbounded adoration to the wife.

Not, however, to confine our criticism to one topick of poetic skill, we may observe here, that the style and the numbers still vary with the subject. The judicious reader will easily perceive with what simplicity and neatness the story of FABIA is related; and how again the poet rises in expression and energy, when he emerges into the pathetic or the sublime. Witness the deploration of Virginia, which is so excellent as to deserve being quoted entirely:

"Oh piteous spectacle! the sweetest maid
Of all the virgin train in death thus laid!
No matron eye that saw her, but approv'd;
No youthful, manly heart but sigh'd and lov'd.
Pale her soft cheek, and clos'd her beamy eyes,
On the cold ground a well'ring corse she lies.
A soul more form'd all joys to share and give,
Earth could not lose, nor opening Heaven receive."

Witness, also, the portents, after the death of Cæsar, and the description of the serpents in the eulogium on Italy.

Wishing now to advert to other consistent beauties of this composition, what need is there, after the quotations already exhibited, to speak of the versification? Of all the English poets, the numbers most resemble those of Dryden; and it has been observed, by a gentleman of great classical taste, that his style is not imitated, but transfused into

this work. Many passages might be pointed out in proof of this observation; but we shall produce only one, in which the resemblance is so strong that the poetical reader will at once acknowledge it, and be convinced that our author has inherited the mantle of this delightful bard. The lines alluded to are the last four of a fine eulogium on the elder Scipio Africanus, which we have distinguished by Italicks:

"If some smooth lawn its verdant mantle
spreads [heads,
Nigh to where mountains lift their craggy
There the pleas'd eye directs its willing ray.
Fatigued too long by Nature's rude display:
So his soft manners our regards engage,
Midst the stern heroes of that warlike age.
Nor think the Great from their high place
descend,
Who chuse the Muse's favourite for a friend,
When mighty Scipio Rome well pleas'd could
With Ennius join'd in kindest amity; [see
Could hear him with their friendship might
survive, [live
When Fate's last mandate had them cease to
That not ev'n Death their union might o'er-
come,
But blend their ashes in one common tomb.
*A hundred conquerors the world have torn;
Where were two Homers or two Murrs born?
Genius is form'd from Nature's choicest clay,
While warriors are the ware of every day."*

Amongst many examples of harmonious versification that may suit various feelings, the following lines, previous to the death of Pompey, are peculiarly entitled to notice while we are on the subject of metre:

"Dull as the banks where Lethe's poppies
sleep, [keep,
Where torpid weeds their slimy chambers
Lies the flat shore. No choral nautic found
To charm the heaving anchor from the ground;
No shepherd's pipe, nor feather'd songsters,
there
Pierce the thick ether, and revive the air;
But o'er rank swamps, on tainted vapours
borne,
The buzzing insect winds his peevish horn."

Before we relinquish the discussion of our author's style, it may be observed, that he has himself very justly lamented that there is no adequate translation of Virgil; but, were we to judge both by the fluency and expression of his own numbers, or by the accuracy of his version, in a few instances which may be traced in this poem, he could best fill up that space in the classic library. The precision and elegance of the ingenious Mr. Bourne, who turned into Latin verse some beautiful ballads in the Eng-
lish

lish language, have been much admired, as far as modern Latinity may deserve commendation. The version of one line may furnish an example how identically a thought may be expressed in two verses of different languages :

"The sails their swelling bosoms spread."

"Vela tumescentes explicuere sinus."

In the following passages from the poem before us, how emphatically is the sense of the original transferred into the copy !

"— quem neque laudare neque vituperare
quisquam satis digna potest."

"— his deeds were such
Fame could not praise him, or degrade too
much."

"Quales mugitus, fugit cum saucius arani,
Taurus, et incertam excussit cervicis securim."

"As the struck bull, who strives in vain to
shake

The ill-aim'd hatchet from his ^{[neck,} bleeding
Not knowing where to hide his forfeit head,
Bellowing with rage and shame, proscrib'd
he fled."

"Alieni appetens, sui profusus."

"Alike for avarice and profusion known,
To covet others' wealth, and waste his own."

"— me vestigia terrent
Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsim."

"To her, as to the lion's murderous den,
The foot may go, but ne'er return again."

Some of these ideas, if more exuberant than the original, have acquired strength by the amplification. A most beautiful line in Virgil's description of the horse,

"Collectumque premens volvit sub naribus ignem"

how happily has this poet transferred to the tamed tiger, tasting vital blood, to which he compares the suppressed ferocity of Augustus !

"In smother'd volumes rolls his fiery breath."

But, to convince us more decisively how capable this author is of the "richness and raiance" of Virgil, we have only to read with attention the description of Italy, which he has evidently imitated from the great Roman master. We have dwelt, perhaps, too long on this part of the subject; but the reader will excuse us if these remarks should, by any chance, engage this writer to give to the world a work which he so truly laments as a *disideratum* in English poetry.

Let us now advert to another source of elucidation, as well as embellishment, the similes interspersed in this

work, which rise so on each other that it is difficult to say which is the most apposite or most ingenious. It would swell these remarks to too great an extent were we to enumerate the whole of these; let some examples suffice.

The image of Marius is thus happily illustrated, whilst he meditates the destruction of his countrymen :

"As o'er Parthenope Vesuvius stands,
The hoast and terror of surrounding lands,—
Ere first to surge his waves of fire begin,
The mineral deluge boiling burns within;
Thick smoke, in many a dark and awful
wreath,

Rolling above, dismays the realm beneath;
Black with the brooding storm of vengeful
pride,

So tower'd, so frown'd the obdurate homi-

Of the qualities of Augustus our poet gives us the following vivid portraiture :

"Thus Zara's tiger, tam'd by human care,
May for a while his inborn rage forbear,
Sequacious seek the haunts where men resort,
And with mild gambols make his keepers
sport;

But if warm vital blood distain his jaws,
No longer he contracts his dreadful claws;
His nostrils swell, each fang is sharp with
death,

In smother'd volumes rolls his fiery breath;
No blandishments his fury can restrain,
And all the native savage glares again."

With equal happiness the silent progress of tyranny is delineated :

"As the smooth stream, which, glist'ning
through the grove

Glides on, and gliding mines its banks above,
So every rampart freedom could provide,
Silent sunk in, to swell the imperial tide."

But amongst this series of beautiful imagery, that which describes the feeling of a free people, when first subjected to slavery, is perhaps the most interesting :

"The plummy rover caught, with idle rage
First pines, or flutters round the wiry cage;
The ruffled feathers, the desponding wings
Proclaim his soul too sorrowful to sing;
Sullen and sad the astonished mourner sits,
Or shrills a captive's fretful note by fits;
His faithful mate, the well-known downy nest
Impress their fond remembrance on his breast:
But soon the thralldom he forgets to feel,
Contented sips, and pecks his little meal;
Musick and joy inspire his gurgling throat,
Till the dome echoes with his rapturous note;
Familiar'd at length the abode he loves,
Nor, freed again, would seek his native
groves."

We come now to that great and principal object of this beautiful poem, where religion, morality, and patriotic ardour, are inculcated and exemplified. In times

like

like the present, the exertion of talents, in every predicament, is best employed in inculcating true principles to regulate the actions of mankind; and this service to the publick is as honourable to the poet as it is to the orator, the politician, or the divine. The general precepts so perspicuously and so energetically interspersed in this poem are obvious: the warning against the fatal effects of Rome's luxury; the condemnation of cruelty in the character of the first Brutus, in their savage and sanguinary sports, and in the inhuman practice of parents exposing their children to perish with cold and hunger; the causes of the Romans change of manners; the reflections on the effects of noble lineage; with many other instances. But let us particularly applaud what may be considered as the *το κειμενον* of this composition, the exhortations it contains to the adoration of the Deity. At no period was it more necessary to raise men's thoughts to that all-ruling Power; and of this the poet has been entirely sensible. A fervour of true religion animates the whole poem, and exalts the mind, in proportion to the energy and splendour of its numbers. But the invocation at the conclusion is a most sublime emanation of poetic devotion.

Thus far we have adverted to those lessons of sacred and moral truth which adorn and edify the human mind in every clime. But when we consider our author's application of the great and various incidents, comprehended in this volume, to the state of the particular countries in which we are more deeply interested, we read with avidity those deductions which the transactions of every day corroborate. Various passages, interwoven in the thread of the poem, exhibit striking images of the sad effects of innovation and anarchy; and the observations annexed tend to amplify and elucidate the principles which his verse so forcibly inculcates; principles founded on reverence for our happy Constitution, on respect for royalty, and submission to law.

But, in reflecting on the annotations, it would be injustice to our author, as a scholar, not to anticipate the pleasure that the learned must feel in admiring those flowers which he has chosen from the classic garden; and, though his quotations announce so elegant a display of literature; yet, by the selection, they evince that a greater treasure still remains behind.

The study of history consists not alone in the memory of facts, or the accumulated knowledge of minute accidents or occurrences. These are, in truth, but the grammar to history: the genuine benefit arising from the contemplation of the acts of our progenitors is comprised in deductions judiciously drawn from them; in reflecting on the various characters of mankind, and the motives that biassed them; in investigating the causes of the rise and fall of states, and in extracting from these materials rules for our conduct, by a comparison with former times and similar situations.

Machiavel, who, in his dissertations on Livy, illustrates, by his own example, the efficacy of his precept, delivers this judgement decisively:

"Il che mi persuado che nasce, non tanto dalla debolezza nella quale la presente educazione ha condotto il mondo, o da quel male che uno ambizioso ozio ha fatto nelle provincie e città Cristiane, quanto dal non avere vera cognizione delle istorie, per non trarnt, leggendole, quel jnfiso, né gustare di loro quel sapore che le hanno in se. Donde nasce che infiniti che leggono, pigliano piacere di udire quella varietà delli accidenti che in esse si contengono, senza pensava altrimenti d'imitarle."

The reverse of what Machiavel so justly decries is the characteristic of the Roman Portrait. The author has extracted the honey from those plants of which many others had only admired the colours, or respired the perfume. This is a perennial work; and the prognostication would not, perhaps, be bold, were we to divine that it will be adopted as a part of the course of study in those great seminaries where youth is first taught to tread on classic ground.

225. *A complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England, from the Establishment of the Saxons in Britain to the present Time.* By Joseph Strutt.

OF this amusing publication four monthly numbers have appeared, and a fifth is announced; of which it will be sufficient, for the present, to say, that each number contains four curious plates, illustrative of the subject; and that, in those already published, the reader will find some entertaining remarks, expressed with a becoming diffidence, on the Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Habits of the Anglo-Saxons to the Conclusion of the Eighth Century; on the State of the Clothing Trade particularly;—on the habits of the Men; the shirt; the tunic; the surcoat; the cloak, or mantle; the head-dress;

dress; the shoes, stockings, &c.;—of the Women; the under-garment; the gown; the mantle; the coverchief, or head-dress; the shoes, stockings, &c.;—of the Military; the tunic; the mantle; the helmet; the shield; the sword and spear; the horse-soldier, the foot soldier, and the military officer attendant on the king.

226. *The Scholar's Question-Book; or, An Introduction to Practical Arithmetick. Part the Second. For the Use of Macclesfield School.* By Thomas Molineux.

THE former part of this work, published in 1781, was favourably received by the publick; and the second, we have no doubt, will be equally acceptable.

"The principal superiority of the "Question-Book," above other treatises of the same kind, consisted in the numerous examples for the learner's exercise in the fundamental rules. The same plan has been continued through the second part, which contains vulgar and decimal fractions, with a great variety of questions in all the higher rules; and many improvements, the result of actual experience, not to be met with in any other treatise. The occasional directions were not merely composed for the use of this work, but written, as occasion required, for the assistance of different boys. These are peculiarly calculated to lessen the labour of the master, and to accelerate the progress of the learner."

In the title-page is a neat engraving of the seal given in our last, fig. 9, p. 982.

227. *The Siege of Gibraltar, a Poem.* By Capt. Jos. Budworth, late Lieutenant of the 7th, of Royal Manchester Volunteers in the Bengal Artillery, and the North Hunts Militia; Author of "A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes." [See vol. LXII. p. 1114.]

THIS poem, as we learn by an advertisement in the public papers, is "printed for the emolument of the widow* and children of a naval officer of rank, who has recently fallen by the yellow fever, and who resolutely brought his ship into Gibraltar, and several times into Minorca, during the sieges."

This circumstance alone would disarm criticism, if the man's sentiments of the author, and the glorious subject on which he so warmly writes, were not sufficient to secure our commendation.

"Blest be that heart, in every comfort blest,
That soothes the sorrows of the widow's
breast."

"The original of these verses was destroyed, with many others, when *Half-pay* founded its *knell* to the ambitious; and I

* The lady accompanied her husband round the world; and her voyage will be published by subscription early in the Spring.

really did not expect there had been *one* remembrance of them; but an inestimable brother officer told me, a short time ago, he had preserved the copy I gave to him, expressing a wish to see them. I read them with that pleasure so natural when we unexpectedly meet an *old friend*, and particularly if it relates to an interesting period of life. I became warm as I went on. I was again besieged—I found my pen in my hand—I revised—corrected—added—and who could do otherwise, when I had to speak of great characters now no more—who had been the soul of the defence, and the cause of the enemies' failure? Vanity, I trust, neither unbecoming nor presumptuous, whispers, though more than twelve most chequered years have rolled along since they were written—the subject, stale as it is, will always meet a hearty welcome from my countrymen.—If there is merit, it is due to that friend of the author's who had so much value for him or his verses to say he would never part with them. I may therefore be only said to have *borrowed* my old thoughts, and transplanted them with some new ones: the soil that produced them is not altered; the same zeal always continues with those who love the profession, whether capable of the most laborious service, or, from wounds or necessity, obliged to quit it; and the old soldier, who has it not in his power to give assistance when his country wants it, may certainly be allowed to [were won."

"Shoulder his crutch—and shew how fields

We do not call this a faultless piece; but we boldly pronounce, that in many parts it bursts forth with the *vis poetica* in a superior degree; and the dedication, the preface, and the notes, convey so many original observations, and those so congenial to the feelings of a Briton, that we are sorry our scanty limits prevent our making some extracts, both from the poem and the notes; which, however, we shall not fail doing in our Supplement. In the mean time we refer the reader to p. 1129 of our poetical department, for a plaintive production of the same author, written at Gibraltar.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

It is believed our CONSTANT FEMALE READER, who asks what any literary friend could inform her as well as Mr. Urban, will find some account of English manners in the reign of Henry VII. in Harrison's Description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's History of England, vol. II.; the volume of Dr. Henry's History of England, if published, which takes in that period; Strutt's Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of England. The Druids are treated of in the Universal History, vol. XVIII. p. 54, 8vo; Joubert's Knowledge of Medals, 1697; and Addison on Medals.

HALF-PAY.

WRITTEN AT GIBRALTAR, ON A VERY STORMY EVENING, WITH THE MELANCHOLY PROSPECT OF GOING UPON HALF-PAY. (See p. 1128.)

I.

WHAT is't to toil amidst the din of war,
To talk of honour, or a dreadful scar,
To live on hope, the shadow'd best we have,
With ling'ring wounds that torture to the grave!

Yet even hope, delusive hope, is fled,
Half-pay must cover a once-bleeding head!
A fate too oft the worn-out soldier meets,
Such too the friendless of our British fleets;
Not like those idle baskers in the sun,
Who reap the profits that the brave had won,
Who never knew, nor ever wish'd to know,
What 'tis to struggle 'gainst a hardy foe;
But men, whose actions with the war forgot,
Slip from the Minister's Protean thought.
Alas! 'tis painful such a change to tell,
To bid our friends in arms a longing, last,
farewell!

II.

Soldiers, and Brother Soldiers, doubly dear,
The time will come we meet no longer here;
No more is heard the thund'ring cannon's
Calpé is silent; Echo says no more; [roar;
No more terrific to Iberia now,
Yet scornful frowns with dark unalter'd
brow;

Her harden'd front at rest from fruitless rage,
Whilst Hist'ry plants her in the choicest page.
But halt!—Carnage is o'er, and we must go
To other climes; ah! where we cannot know.
Chance must direct, parent of hidden wiles,
To guess—as useless as past Fortune's smiles;
But, wherefoe'er it is, we part with pain,
For separation breaks the soldier's chain.
Alas! 'tis rueful such a change to tell,
To bid our friends in arms a longing, last,
farewell!

III.

Oh! has been heard, when fight imbrues the plain
(Where many a gallant Englishman is slain),
The loudest plaudits through the country rise,
And empty approbation is the prize;
Such as a nation on her Rock bestow'd,
When no rich manna * from the fount o'er-
flow'd;
Promotion lost †; and hard the foldier's fare,
For thanks alone are nothing more than air.

* At that time subalterns had only received about six pounds bat and forage money.
† It is notorious that no officers ever had less promotion than those of the old garrison of Gibraltar, the regiments having more brevet field officers than any in the service, and promotion being refused out of the garrison.

And now fair Peace her genial influence sends
To stop the glut of war, when foes are
friends,
The time so wish'd-for by each hostile side,
The downy time that life should be enjoy'd;
Ah! then it is the soldier droops alone,
Retires with penury, and lives unknown.
Alas! 'tis painful such a change to tell,
To bid our friends in arms a longing, last,
farewell!

IV.

Should all the little stock be starv'd Half-pay,
Hope gleans no comfort from the coming
day;
(Hope always was a shadow in my breast,
Nor e'er dropp'd anchor near some place of
rest;)
Onward Time drags; relations now no more,
Who would have added to the scanty store;
Some (not a few) whom fortune so much
chang'd, [estrang'd;
Their wealth as useless as their hearts
Whilst the old soldier sickens at his fate,
In the lone dulness of forlorn retreat.
Yet, should he hear again of War's alarms,
And Britain's voice call forth her sons "to
arms!" [fire,
His breast would glow with retrospective
For the true brave ne'er willingly retire.—
Alas! 'tis painful such a change to tell,
To bid our friends in arms a longing, last,
farewell!

V.

Ah! should old Time the embers quench,
and say, [gray;
"Thou canst no more, thine ev'ry hair is
"Thy veins start high above the palsied hand,
"That once with vig'rous nerve obey'd com-
mand; [breast,
"Thy head hangs drooping o'er thy furrow'd
"Where once the tender passion was—a
guest; [find thy way;
"Trem'lous thy speech; scarce canst thou
"And faithful tell'st thy story thrice a day;
"Thy legs, the crutches to thy tott'ring frame,
"The body's feeble partnership proclaim;
"Therefore, my vet'ran, thou must now no
more;
"Thy zeal is only left, thy pow'rs are o'er;
"Let the bold youth, whose bosoms pant for
fame,
"Come forth exulting in the British name;
"Such should advance, with prudence for a
guide, [pride;
"Proud of their country, such their country's
"Give them the witness of thy worn-out
breast,
"But let thy head in calm oblivion rest.
"Go! to thyself re-think thy actions past,
"Weigh ev'ry hour, prepare to meet the
last; [own;
"By such great means make happiness thy
"In youth thou serv'd'st thy King; in age
"Serve God alone!" A RAMBLER.
P.B.

P E T R Æ I A.

AN ODE WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1788,
ON OCCASION OF A LARGE FALL OF
TIMBER AT THE ABOVE PLACE*.

I.

PETRÆIA rears aloft her naked head,
Shorn of its honours by one fatal stroke,
Ye native forests! whither are ye fled?
The graceful flowing ash, the sturdy knot-
ted oak!

Forc'd by the Genius of the place
Each sad dissever'd root I trace,
And drop the sympathetic tear;
Around me furious whirlwinds howl,
And o'er the blighted desert fowl—
Alas, no shelter here!

Savage I withhold thy murr'ring steel,
And feel thyself the pangs I feel,
Where'er a *Dryad* falls;

But ah! too late I bid thee spare,
Too late arrives my fost'ring care,
Too late, alas! compassion calls.

Yet still I see a venerable shade,
Where Mellten † darts along the glade,
With pious awe the axe withdrew,
And sav'd the consecrated few—
The hoary parents of the wood, [stood.
Who long the furious Western gales have

II.

Of on mossy beds reclin'd,
Shelter'd by thy spreading trees,
Bless'd with health and peace of mind,
Dozing to the hum of bees,
There I've view'd the flow'ry hill,
There I've heard the gurgling rill,
Breath'd the fragrance of the thorn,—
Pleasures never to return.

In these sweet shades kind Nature did impart
Her first choice lessons to my infant heart,
Guided my infant pencil not to stray
From Nature's laws, and Nature led the way,
Nor let it wander wild in Fancy's maze,
But shew'd the beauties the herself displays;
The rugged, mottled, grey, or silver, rind,
The tufted foliage close in masses join'd,
Or, thin and feath'ry, flowing in the wind;
The mossy stone, the thick-outwisted brake,
Th' inverted scene in yon pellucid lake,
The brushy brow, or common bare,
And distant mountains melting into air.

III.

Behold where Phœbus gilds the western skies,
And *Vaga's* streams reflect the varied dyes,
Clear *Vaga*, whose meand'ring floods,
Embrace fair *Leabria's* fields and woods;
Here, gently gliding through the plain,
There, foaming like the raging main,

* Though the names, for some particular reasons, are a little altered, the scenery is painted from nature.

† *Mellten* in the the British language signifies *Lightning*, but is here the name of a small brook, to called probably from the rapidity of its stream.

Rushing through rocks with horrid sweep,
Or whirling down the giddy deep,—
See, see the wide horizon's glorious blaze!
The setting sun, descending low
Beyond the fervid mountain's brow,
And high *Carnedd's* top reflect the ling'ring
rays.

But now you russet heath attracts our eyes,
Where sable *Lingodidda's* vapours rise,
Here oft, 'tis said,

The wand'ring spirits of the dead,
By magick's awful art confin'd,
Th' affrighted hind and rustic dame
See—glowing in the lambent flame—
Hear—howling in the wind.

H O R T E N S I U S.

MOON-LIGHT.

(THE FIRST FLIGHT OF AN ASPIRING
MUSE.)

HARK! the long curfew from yon
hoary tow'r [d'rous peals,
Heaves round the groaning delve his pon-
And the coy ev'ning to her wave-arch'd
bow'r,

Day's golden-fringed mantle, brushing, steals.
Calm sleeps the storm. Night broods her
agate wing,

And truant meteors mock the parting breeze,
While moon-bears fluster round some fairy
ring,

Or in faint glimm'rings languish on the trees.
Dead silence all;—save where th' imprison'd
figh,

Sealing through virgin veils and filken bars,
Winds with long-tail his deep-drawn melody,
And breaks the flumbers of the drowsy stars;

Or where the rill of Philomela's song
Through airy channels wings its weeping way,
E'en midnight smiles, and all her flame-
plum'd throng

Drink in sweet extract the dying lay.

With wanton nod, the em'erald-crested grove
In spiral wave frisks o'er the sleeping glade,
(Where thousand rills in sportive squadrons
rove), [shade.

And woos the moon-beam to his tender
Lo! the fair Naiad of some mantled stream,
In white array'd, forfakes her silver bed,
T' embrace the moonlight's last expiring
gleam, [strosal head.

And pearl with floating dews her own am-
LYRICUS.

TO THE REV. THOMAS BARNES, D. D.
MEMBER OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SO-
CIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND OF
THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL
SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.

ACCOMPLISH'D Preacher! to Reli-
gion's aid,
By thee a cause where all feel interest made,
Who through an honour'd length of years hast
brought

The Poet's fancy, and the Sage's thought:

Fancy

Fancy that kindling with thy theme still
 pours [stores;
 Each grand and beautiful image from its
 To which, when'er occasion may demand,
 Nature and art in prompt obedience stand.
 From pleasure's dream awake, deluded youth!
 And hear with reverence the voice of truth,
 Daughter of heav'n. O may their pious
 friend

Still find themselves when time itself shall end
 Superior to the world's unhallow'd strife,
 Thy precepts are the transcript of thy life.
 Virtue's own energy thy language warms
 That animates the good, the bad alarms.
 By watchful cares the gulf y' soul to save,
 E'er yet o'erlooks the darkness of the grave
 Life's little day, and thus the angelic strain
 That haills the younger of Religion's train.
 Awake, to pity Mis'ry's feeble cry
 To lend an ear, nor pass unfeeling by;
 As pity prompts to yield each office kind,
 Or drop her tear in wounds thou canst not
 bind;

Such acts as these oft bring thy spirit pure
 The joys that to eternity endure;
 That spirit, form'd upon the gospel plan,
 Ne'er mid distinction vain o'erlooks the man,
 His nature's common tie; revenge above
 Can make injustice tan the flames of love.
 Though meek, thy lips yet breathe religious
 zeal,

For God's insulted honour quick to feel.
 Let thy strong eloquence the Word proclaim,
 And ev'n the scoffer trembles at his name.
 So when the Highest, before whose righteous
 throne

Rose captive Solyma's incessant moan,
 Her haughty tyrant's pow'r prepar'd to bow,
 To rend the diadem from Chaldea's brow,
 The dread inscription, with the light'ning's
 force,

Arrests the bold blasphemer in his course;
 Lo! his proud thoughts are scatter'd by dis-
 may, [pray."

"And he who came to scoff remains to
 When, by some heavy stroke of ill imprest,
 Grief's ling'ring canker gnaws Affection's
 breast,

Thy voice divine suspends the sense of woe,
 And gives of Virtue's heav'n an earnest here
 below. T. R.

Harrington, OE. 21.

MONSIEUR URBAIN,

JE m'amuse quelquefois à lire votre excel-
 lent Magazin, et je vous avouerai franche-
 ment, que, quoique je ne suis pas bien versé
 dans la langue Anglaise, j'en retire toujours
 et du plaisir et du profit. Telle est la va-
 riété de vos communications, et la profondeur
 de plusieurs de vos recherches, que l'esprit le
 plus badin et solâtre ne pourra pas s'ennuyer
 à la lecture de votre ouvrage, et cependant
 le génie le plus éclairé y trouvera son compte.
 Pourvu que vous daigniez jeter un œil fa-
 vorable sur la petite bagatelle que voici,
 je me trouverai tenté de m'aroler parmi
 vos autres correspondans: Mais, hélas!

Monfieur, je sens que je serai obligé, du
 moins pour quelque tems, de vous écrire
 seulement en Français; et peut-être que
 cela ne vous conviendra pas! Permettez
 que je vous offre mes respects, en me soucri-
 vant, Monsieur, Vôtre très humble serviteur,
 J. A. Q. U. E S. D. E. M. O. S. N. I. E. R. *

PARALELE DE DEUX SŒURS.

I.

Vous avez toutes les deux
 Et de grands et de beaux yeux,
 Voilà la ressemblance;
 L'une sçait s'en prévaloir,
 L'autre ignore leur pouvoir,
 Voilà la différence.

II.

L'amour, dans vos doux regards,
 Semble avoir mis tous ses dards,
 Voilà la ressemblance;
 L'une vise, et veut frapper,
 L'autre les laisse échapper,
 Voilà la différence.

III.

Toutes deux à votre tour,
 Pourriez prendre de l'amour,
 Voilà la ressemblance
 L'une aimeroit vivement,
 Et l'autre plus tendrement,
 Voilà la différence.

IV.

Toutes deux avez un cœur
 Fait pour l'amoureuse ardeur,
 Voilà la ressemblance;
 L'une par ses monumens,
 L'autre par ses sentimens,
 Voilà la différence.

V.

Mille cœurs viennent s'offrir,
 Vous avez droit de choisir,
 Voilà la ressemblance;
 L'une n'en veut perdre aucun,
 L'autre n'en possède qu'un,
 Voilà la différence.

VI.

De l'une et de l'autre l'amant
 Gouteroit un sort charmant,
 Voilà la ressemblance;
 Mais l'un toujours agité,
 L'autre toujours enchanté,
 Voilà la différence.

VII.

Vous avez, sans contredit,
 Toutes deux beaucoup d'esprit,
 Voilà la ressemblance;
 L'une pense joliment,
 Et l'autre solidement,
 Voilà la différence.

VIII.

Pour m'expliquer autrement,
 Vous plaitez également,
 Voilà la ressemblance;
 L'une a l'esprit plus badin,
 L'autre un jugement plus sain,
 Voilà la différence.

* We have no doubt but that our friend
 DE MOSNIER is an honest Englishman.

IX.

Lorsque vous vous exprimez,
Toutes deux vous me charmez,
Voilà la ressemblance ;
L'une va comme le vent,
L'autre pense auparavant,
Voilà la différence.

X.

Vous avez de quoi piquer
Qui voudroit vous attaquer,
Voilà la ressemblance ;
L'une laisse aller ses traits,
L'autre ne s'en fert jamais,
Voilà la différence.

XI.

Du plaisir qui vient s'offrir
L'une et l'autre aime à jour,
Voilà la ressemblance ;
L'une veut le dévorer,
L'autre aime à savourer,
Voilà la différence.

XII.

Vous avez toutes les deus
De quoi rendre un homme heureux,
Voilà la ressemblance ;
L'une pour un favori,
Et l'autre pour un mari,
Voilà la différence.

XIII.

Je crois qu'il seroit bien doux
De pouvoir vivre avec vous,
Voilà la ressemblance ;
Avec l'une quelques jours,
Avec l'autre pour toujours,
Voilà la différence.

Je serois charmé de voir une traduction
de ces vers des mains de vos lecteurs. J. M.

SONNET

TO THE HONOURABLE T. ERSKINE.

WHEN British Freedom for a happier
land [affright,
Spread her broad wings, that flutter'd with
ERSKINE ! thy voice she heard, and paus'd
her flight— [stand,
Sublime of hope, where fearless thou didst
Thy center glowing with the hallow'd flame,
An hireless Priest, before her hallow'd
shrine, [divine
And at her altar pour'dst the stream
Of matchless eloquence ! Therefore thy
name
Her sons shall venerate, and cheer thy breast
With heav'n-breath'd blessings ; and, when
late the doom
Of Nature bids thee die, beyond the tomb
Thy light shall shine ; as, sunk beneath the
West,
Though the great Sun not meets our wishful
gaze, [blaze.
Still glows wide Heav'n with his distended
S. T. C.

EPITAPH ON DIOPHANTUS,

EXTRACTED FROM A WORK OF J. H.
BEATTIE *.

WITH diagrams no more to daunt us,
Here sleeps in dust old Diophantus ;
Who scorns to give you information
E'en of his age, but in equation.
A lad, unskill'd in learning's ways,
He pass'd the sixth part of his days ;
Within a twelfth part more, appear'd
The scatter'd blossoms of a beard.
A seventh part added to his life,
He married for his sins a wife ;
Who, to complete her husband's joy,
Produc'd in five years a fine boy.
The boy, by the good man's directions,
Read Euclid, Simson's Conic Sections,
Trail's Algebra, was learn'd, was happy,
And had got half as old as Pappy,
When, spite of surds and biquadratics,
Death cur'd him of the mathematics.
Poor Diophantus, you'll believe,
Did nothing for four years but grieve ;
Then died. Giv'n of a Grecian sage
The life and death,—requir'd his age.

A M O R.

TOIL, away ! the jocund fair
Hates the weary brow of care ;
Bids the noble, titled vain,
Count his honours reign to reign ;
Accumulating miser's cold
Hoard inanimated gold ;
Science lead the learned few
Plodding on for something new ;
Whilst but nature we may prove,
Living for ourselves and Love.

Beauty such as mine to tell,
Mark her bosom's rising swell,
Eyes, whose passion'd glance convey
Thousand things the soul would say,
Lips, that pouting ripe, express
" *Bristled breasts, come care's ;*"
Ringlets wild and careless flow
Round her high majestic brow,
Form complete, enough to move
Austerity of age to love.

Summer's gleby covert breaks,
And her blooming vestment takes,
Foliage op'ning to the day
Courts the leisur'd mortal's stray ;
Minstrels blythe, on burnish'd wing,
Energetic carols sing ;
Hills are spread with golden beams,
Vales with variegation teems,
Echo through the woodland grove
Sounds of universal love.

Hours like the Halcyon fly ;
Now from bold intrusive eye,
Where the bower closely spreads,
Hiding of the roseate beds,

* " *Essays and Fragments in Prose and Verse, Edinburgh, 1794.*" Our correspondent wishes an early solution of this riddle.

Scented

Scented turf of redolence,
Cheating life and cheating sense,
There to whisper all we feel,
Unison of hearts reveal;
Whilst around light zephyrs rove,
Fanning Nature's couch of love.

What if winter comes, sweet maid,
Strews the brown leaf in the shade,
Let her iron tempest reign,
Blast the beauties of the plain,
We will bid the blast recoil,
Banish'd by our mutual smile;
Toying loie her in ksome sway,
Life's no monarch of a day;
Secaling lessons from the dove,
Sympathetic sweets of love.

Love above this world can soar,
Scorning Time with mantle hoar;
His the precept—nature scan
Woman's made, and made for man.

He and beauty tend her birth,
Happy idol of the earth,
Softness and delirium join,
Modelling a form divine,
Hers alone to bid us prove
Earthly heaven, joys of love!

Bleated sons of Bacchus' school
Call me whining knee-bent fool;
What is thine but noisy strife,
Poor cajolery of life,

Ribaldrous and vacant laugh
Wait the steaming bowl to quaff,
Enervating fibres keen,
Apathy the closing scene;
Hence I turn, nor wish to rove
From the happiness of love.

Let me ever hang and gaze,
Loft within the wily maze,
Let me clasp, connubial chaste,
All the treasures of her waist,
Be it mine, the raptur'd bliss,
Wild extatic glowing kiss,
Swimming languor of her eye,
Murmur of a half-lost sigh,
Guiles which none can disapprove,
Interchanging souls in love!

Conduit-street.

J. H.

S O N N E T.

WRITTEN ON THE CLIFFS NEAR
MAROATE.

STILL let me loiter, loiter long! for here
Soothing my troubled mind the murmurs
rise (dies),
(As o'er the bifid sleep the spent breeze
Mild as the voice of consolation dear.—

But my strain'd sight, while eve close shrouds
the waves,

Scarce visible on the horizon, finds
Some darker sail, which much of him re-
minds

Who trusts th' uncertain element, who braves
The storm that rives the fragile bark.—Dread
scene! [night]

When seas and clouds convolve like endless

The thunders peal—winds howl—and
thwarting light
Blue flashes!—Unlike it now—ripples serene
And tempting.—Thus acts deceitful Friend-
ship's art [wound the heart!]
That lulls with passing ease more deep to
Conduit-street. J. H.

S O N N E T.

FEMBOSOM'D in yon woodland, side the
bourn, [faint,
Whose glassy breast the moon-beam tissues
The *Twilight's minstrel*, continent, doth
paint

To day's last hour, and melancholy mourn
With undulating note, her hapless tale;
Like to the pining of some heart beguil'd
By wily love; when beauty's changing,
smil'd

Capricious. But, ah! to soothe his wail,
Silv'ring with hope, comes Friendship's lore;
sweet balm [calm
To heal the the suff'ring bosom's wound, and
Its agonies. Whilst thou art doom'd to pain,
Lorn bird! for aye; nor can thy plaint
subdue

Accents harmonic, such as gently woo
The sequestered being to himself again.
Conduit-street. J. H.

T H E C O N T R A S T.

BY A LADY.

DREAD Indolence! thy torpid pow'r
Adds a dull weight to ev'ry hour,
And, deaf to Reason's blest controul,
Clogs ev'ry movement of the soul.
Trembling, by thee, lies pallid Fear,
No force t' avert a danger near;
While thy weak offspring, Ignorance,
With lolling tongue (un-nerv'd by sense),
Hears *Sloth* drawl out, in languid tone,
"The task of life will ne'er be done!"

This whisper rouses Industry,
Alert, gay, active as the bee;
Its field, fair science, it explores,
And tastes of all its sweetest stores;
Extracts soft pleasure from the rose,
Blest ethics from each flower that blows;
Learns from the gentle violet's birth,
To estimate that modest worth,
Which blooms conceal'd from vain regard,
Yet spreads its virtues far abroad.
The faithful myrtle's leaf and flower,
Recalls true love and friendship's power,
That fades not with the summer's sun,
Nor when life's wintry blast comes on;
Yet shrinks from passion's cold extreme,
Nor trusts the poet's airy dream.
Contrasted is the tulip's pride,
Which scorns its dazzling charms to hide,
And emulates the thoughtless fair
Who vegetates in fashion's sphere,
Regardless while some coxcomb views
And loud extols her varied hues,
Ne'er dreaming that with next day's sun,
Her life, pride, beauty! all is gone!

IMITATA

IMITATA A MILTONI L'ALLEGRO
CARMINA.

ITE graves iustus! et amara bile laborans
Anxietas! suevo vos quondam Cerberus
anro

Progeniit, superasque maligno emisit in auras
Lurida nox partu! procul, oh procul ite sub
umbras

Tartareas, iterumque inferas revisite regna
Fæta cohors; inter gemitus, et visa nefanda
Exultate, suis qua sparferit invida nubes
Mater, et obsecro semper crepet omne hubo.
Sed tu nectareo subridens leniter ore!

Unica spes cœli! Veneris lasciva pro pago,
Euphrosyne! Bacchique patris; ludique, le-
porumque,

Alma Parens, audi! seu malis læta vocari
Auroræ soboles, quam, dum pudibunda co-
rollas

Nectebat capiti, formosaque lilia vernis
Miscebat violis, incensus amore puellæ
Ambiit, et tenera est Zephyrus complexus
in herbâ; [castrera

Huc age, Nympha, veni, veniatque faceta
Huc tecum; lepidaeque sales, et solta iuventæ
Pectora pertentans risas, tacitique susurri,
Et jocus, et tetrici fugiens commercialuctus
Lætitia, et, Nymphæ qui conscia purpurat
ora,

Ludat amor circum, felici numine præfens
Libertas eat, et montanos deserat arces.
Et mihi (si facilem non dedignere clientem)
Fas, Dea, sit blandis tecum indulgere cho-
ris

Molliter, ac puro focis diffundere plausus
Pectore, dum cantat, ductoque per æra gyro
Se levat in nubes, et sidera mulcet alauda,
Pellit et ignavos hilari modulamine somnos.
Latratu audire eanum, consorsaque turbæ
Murmura jam videtur, latitans, ubi porrigit
umbras

Collis, et ingeminat sonitus reparabilis Echo,
Cornua dum lætas diffundunt ærea voces.
Inclivâ, qua tacite viridantia rura per erro,
Forma oculos captat, tenuis non murmurat
aura,

Non avis arguto vibrat de guttate cantum,
Plurima quin tacitos pertentent gaudia sensus;
Igneus Eoâ cum se pater exeret arce,
Fulgida vis solis per amœna rosaria flammæ
(Hortus ubi gratis perfundit odoribus auras)
læstat, et aurifeto sublimis in æthere lucet;
Redit humus, rident læqueata palatia cœli
Nubes quæque nitet varios induta colores.

Ante oculos floret naturæ dædalæ vestis
Munificæ, hinc moles superas se tollit in auras
Montis, et albentes clivoso tranfite ducit
Pæstor oves, hinc molis ager summittit opimæ
Luxuriam segetis, sinuosaque flumina volvens
Lymphâ sanat, camposque ferocibus alluit
undis.

Nec procul hinc punicis cannæque intexta pa-
Villula pacificos pandit securi recessus
Quæ piotas, quæ nuda fidei, quæ iusta voluptas,
Excubias agit, et cœlestem spurat amorem.

Ducitur interea roseis Aurora quadregis,
Turgetque arces, lætæque forsantia viagi

Murmura, et exuvias jactans per compita
curru,

Victor inaurato fulgens, atque otia pacis
Jam festiva jvant; croceniive indutus amictum
[ruicat

Quæ spatiatür Hymen, quæ lucida tæda co-
Flammiferos radios, aurataque tela Cupido
Exacuit, molles dum fundit tibia cantus,
Et pulsus pedibus laquearia pæsa resulant.

Æoliæ resonant sedes, lenique susurro
Imbelles citharæ placidi modulamina cantus
Reddite, dum scædæ super elti sidera cœli
Mens elata modis, quales pepulisse sopores
Threicii vatis, possent, aut pœtoia Ditis
Flectere, et Eurýdicea cupido bis reddere
sponso.

Ita procul lætus! si gaudia talia præstas
Euphrosyne mihi semper ades! dulci que ca-
teræ

Sponte mæâ capsum me vinci, nulla subi-
bunt

Tædiæ servitii, placidæ dum blanda voluptas,
Et redivivus amor fert oblectamina menti.

Lichfield, Nov. 1.

φ. X. v. 2.

CARMEN OL. GOLDSMITH, M. B.

LATINE REDDITUM.

(Concluded from p. 1038.)

" **A**T mihi flagitum est—mihifera pæ-
" cula—nec jam

" Vitarem pœnas, effugebamve amori;

" Ipsa petam, infelix petiit quos ille, recessus,
" Deserto imponam frigida membra sole:

" Illic mœsta jactans, cæcis occulta tenebris,
" Et genitur extremote, miserandæ vocans,

" Quod mihi jam dederis insausi pignus
" amoris

" Perfolvam cineri promissa teneque

" FATA VETENT MELIORA NEFAS!"—
" nec plura locutus,

" Implicat amplexu colla venusta tenax.

" Respicit increpitura. O res miranda! pa-
" ellam [oss.

" EURYALI, EURYALI, brachia cara te-

" Ergone mutæ vestes, profixaque barba
" Decipiunt oculos, dulcis et tæsa, tuos?

" Nec tibi, quem stebas, quem mortem
" obuisse putabas

" Inscia, amatorum cernis adesse: palam?

" Hinc procal, o lacrymæ! procul, o suspi-
" ria! mentem

" Vexatam toties leniat alma quies.

" Flevimus—at reliquam, mea spes, mea
" gaudia, vitam

" Tranquillæ pacis munera grata manent.

" Concordi pariter vitæ mortisque tenore,
" Unus erit nobis conubialis amor.

" Una eademque simul, longo post tempore,
" ELISAM,

" EBYALUMQUE summæ tollet ad æstra
H. G. B.

Erratum in our last;—Stanza 6, line 2, for
" perit" read "perit."

Mar. **T**HE Section of Bonne-Nouvelle came to demand, as a revolutionary measure, that merchants should be excluded from all public functions. This petition was received with marked displeasure; and it gave occasion to Robespierre (who appeared at the assembly this day, for the first time since his indisposition) to rise, and, after exhorting citizens not to foment new jealousies at this crisis, he thus proceeded:

“The execrable faction,” said he, “who would enslave us, and whose plots have been discovered, has assembled at Paris bands of emigrants, and of desperate men of all descriptions. With the aid of these monsters, crimes have been planned, the idea alone of which makes one shudder, and of which the annals of the world afford no example. All the tyrants of Europe were well acquainted with the exact time at which this incredible tragedy was to have commenced. To force the prisons, to cut the throats of a part of the prisoners, to arm the rest, and to sell on the National Representatives and murder them, to do the same by the Constituted Authorities, and all the firmest supporters of the Republic; to obtain by these means the possession of all the powers, and, upon the smoking ruins of the temple of liberty, to re-establish royalty; this was the horrible fate which awaited us, and which has been planned by men who had contrived to infuse themselves into the confidence of the people. With regard to the proofs of these crimes, we have them in abundance. These proofs shall be laid before you; but, before all things, I adjure the people to employ themselves to discover these enemies; I adjure them to defend the sacred cause of liberty with their accustomed energy; I adjure them to second and support their Representatives, who will always conduct themselves with a fidelity proportioned to the confidence reposed in them. I intreat the people to go through the Sections, to pull off the mask from the accomplices of the criminals whom we have already in our possession, and to confound the traitors who are favoured by the tyrants.”

The Convention desired to know the contents of the letters of which Robespierre spoke, as being in the hands of the Committee; upon which Couthon rose, and said:

“The sword of the law is ready to strike the traitors. [Here the hall rung with applause.] The conspiracy is developed every instant more and more; the proofs are coming in from all parts; but it is of importance that the people preserve an attitude firm and terrible. They must chase from their bosom every thing that tends to enervate and relax their manners. It is of importance that justice and virtue be the order

of the day. An agent of the Republic with the Swiss Cantons wrote that the Emigrants were triumphing in the intelligence they pretended to have, that a massacre would take place in Paris in eight or ten days, and the Convention would be dissolved. The Committee had intercepted two letters, which left no doubt of the existence of the conspiracy. The first is written to a personage who acts a great part with a foreign despot, by one of his agents at Paris. “It can no longer be dissembled,” said this letter, “that there exist at present two parties in Paris. In the one is the Committee of Public Safety, who are desirous that the Revolutionary Government should proceed, but with a steady and measured pace; and the Jacobins, conducted by Robespierre; these are in perfect accord. At the head of the other party are Hebert and Vincent, who direct the Cordeliers. At this moment the two parties are irritating each other, and the last is labouring to destroy the popularity of Robespierre. Hebert, in particular is violent, because the Committee of Public Safety disapproves the attempt of utterly annihilating public worship, and still more the method by which this end is pursued.” The second letter, which, as well as the first, is dated Feb. 21, is addressed to a Baron. In this it is said, “The two new parties will soon come to blows; but the party of Vincent and Hebert has most possession of the public opinion, especially that of the women, whose influence over their husbands is well known. A descent upon England is still talked of. La Vendée, in spite of the victories over the rebels, still subsists.”

Barrere here took up the discourse, to add, he said, some new facts in confirmation of what had been related; “Mallet du Pan, that despicable hireling of the Bourbons, announced, about four or five days since, that there would be a violent tumult at Paris, and that it would be occasioned by a scarcity of provisions. This conspiracy is not confined to Paris, its ramifications extend to other places. In the department of Taron the peasants of the districts of Goyan are in a tumult, and, as here, demand the opening of all the prisons. The conspirators were in perfect security, and only waited the concerted moment; but their criminal heads shall soon satisfy the vengeance of the people. Already 300 witnesses have been heard. Citizens, in times of conspiracy you must act with celerity. We must not let our enemies have time to put in execution new intrigues. It is necessary for the people to keep a continual watchful eye upon every person: it is necessary for them to discover, by the features of the countenance, their friends from those who are

eager to oppress them. Justice is soon going to be executed upon that crowd of foreign deserters who are all on a sudden come to this capital. All the traitors will soon be discovered."—"Yes," cried Couthon, "you will yourselves discover all the conspirators; but, fellow citizens, beware especially of those hang-dog figures you so often meet with; they can belong to none but counter-revolutionists." All these speeches were received with the loudest applauses.

March 18. Couthon announced that proofs of the late conspiracy arise from all parts. This infernal plot, said he, had connexions in the departments, the armies, the popular societies, and even in the Committees of Vigilance. "Let all these wretches," added Couthon, "covered with opprobrium, immorality, and crime, cease any longer to conceive criminal hopes. The Convention did not pronounce vainly when it said that virtue and ferocity were going to become the order of the day. The Committees of Public and General Safety have taken vigorous resolutions; and they hope that, with the power of the Convention, and the assistance of the people, these resolutions will be executed." (Loud applauses.) Couthon

concluded with announcing that to-morrow the United Committees would present the decree and act of accusation against Hebert and Simon.

March 20. Barrere rose to make a declaration, that no conspiracy was ever more atrociously contrived, more adroitly managed, or more wickedly combined, than that which was now the object of deliberation. Treasures, troops, arms, the means of terror and seduction, the suspension of military men, the malcontents, the relations of those imprisoned, and prisoners of every description—all these means had been assembled. The little *Cromwells* to a man ought, he observed, to be ordered to the scaffold; and the Republican State of France should not dishonour the annals of liberty by resemblances of the history of English tradesmen. At the close of his report, Barrere caused a decree of accusation to be enacted against Delaunai d'Angers, Julien de Thoulouse, Fabre d'Eglantine, Chabot, and Bazire, convicted of being complicated in the conspiracy against liberty and the French nation. They were accordingly ordered to be carried before the Revolutionary Tribunal. (*To be continued.*)

WEST INDIA NEWS.

Declaration inviting the inhabitants of the West India islands to submission.

George R.

Jan. 1. 1794.

The Assembly, styling themselves the National Convention of France, having in the said kingdom and its dependencies exercised the most boundless and ferocious despotism, destroyed religion, government, and laws, violated all sorts of property, and to so many crimes added a declaration to plunge other nations into the same calamities, to overthrow their respective constitutions, and the fundamental principles of all civilized states; and, in order to attain their end, not satisfied with dark manœuvres, incendiaries, and secret emissaries, have gone the length of committing overt hostilities, and declaring a nonprovoked war against his Britannic Majesty and his allies, and his said Majesty having thereby been forced to have recourse to arms, and to pursue a just and necessary war for the protection of his subjects, the safety of his throne, the preservation of the British Constitution, and the defence of his allies: The King considering also, that according to public notoriety, the said Convention and its adherents, amongst other atrocious projects, have conceived that of totally destroying the French colonies in the West India islands, a project which, in some places, they have executed under the most horrid circumstances, and by the most wicked and abominable means, and that, at the same time, they have manifested similar intentions against his Majesty's possessions in

this part of the world: In order, in the promptest and most efficacious manner, to check the execution of those designs, and to protect his own colonies from the misfortunes by which they are threatened, his Majesty, relying on the protection of Providence, the valour of his subjects, and the justice of his cause, has thought it convenient and necessary, by force of arms to subdue the adherents of the aforesaid pretended National Convention, and to rescue the island of Martinico from the misfortunes and oppression under which it groans. In consequence whereof, we, the undersigned commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's land and sea forces, in the West Indies, by virtue of the powers which from his Majesty we have received to that effect, invite all the friends of peace, government, religion, and order, in the island of Martinico, to shake off the yoke of tyrannical oppression, and to shelter themselves from the horrors of anarchy, under the protection and government of a just and benevolent sovereign: And, by the present, solemnly promise, grant and insure, to all those who availing themselves of this invitation, in a quiet and peaceable manner, shall submit to the authority of the King, and put themselves under his Majesty's protection, personal safety, as well as a full and immediate enjoyment of all their lawful property, according to their ancient laws and customs, and on the most advantageous terms, those persons alone excepted, whose removal should be found necessary for the safety of the

the

island; and even to persons of this description, whatever may have been their conduct, we promise a safe conveyance to France, or any other place they may choose, without injury to the King's service. We farther promise, that, at the restoration of peace, the said island of Martinico shall enjoy all the commercial rights and privileges which are enjoyed by the colonies of his Britannic Majesty in the West Indies: We promise also, to all persons (the above mentioned alone excepted) who, in the aforesaid manner, peaceably submitting, shall conduct themselves as good and lawful subjects of his Majesty, a full and unlimited amnesty for every act they have committed under a colour or pretence of any authority whatever, exercised previous to the publication of the present, securing them thereby against all prosecutions and molestations on account of acts proceeding from an authority unlawfully assumed. All such persons, in contempt of his Majesty's gracious and benevolent intention, should dare to oppose this Declaration, shall be treated as enemies, and remain exposed to all the evils which the operations of war cannot fail to bring over their persons and property. Given on-board his Majesty's ship the *Boyne*, Jan. 1, 1794.

(Signed) CHARLES GREY, General.

JOHN JERVIS, Vice-Admiral.

By order of their Excellencies,

(Signed) G. FISHER.

GEO. PURVIS, } Secretaries.

By order of the Right Hon. Thomas Dundas, Major-General in his Britannic Majesty's army, commanding the conquered part of the North of this island,

All merchants, captains of vessels, factors, and others, either French or foreigners, having in their possession, within the circumference of the town of St. Pierre, colonial productions and provisions, of whatever kind and quality, are hereby ordered, to-morrow morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, to deliver, without fail, an exact, true, and verified specification thereof to Mr. Baillie, at the head quarters, at the Intendant's hotel, under pain of imprisonment against the transgressors, and confiscation of the goods not declared; and the persons above-mentioned must take care, in the said specification, to set down the name of the proprietors of the above merchandise, the warehouses where they are laid up, and the street where the said warehouses are situated. At St. Pierre, Martinico, Feb. 19, 1794.

THOMAS DUNDAS, Major-General.

PROCLAMATION.

Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, Commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's land and sea forces in the Windward Islands, having resolved that all the provisions and other articles, heretofore declared

Gaz. & Mac. December, 1794.

to the agents of seizures in the town of St. Pierre, shall be publicly sold for the profit of those who have seized them; all persons having made such declarations are herewith ordered, as soon as the aforesaid agents shall desire it, to deliver up the provisions and other articles thus declared. All persons, that have hitherto neglected to make similar declarations, are also ordered, at their risk and peril, to make them without any farther delay. Given, signed with my own hand, and sealed with my arms, at head-quarters, April 10, 1794.

R. PRECOTT.

By order of the General, B CLIFTON, Sec.

A Proclamation was likewise issued, ordering, under pain of confiscation, a distinct declaration to be made of all sorts of goods; which stated, that "no attention had been paid to the proclamation of the 10th instant, issued by General Precott, desiring all the good people of that colony to assemble in their respective parishes and quarters, for the purpose of choosing persons of known intelligence and approved integrity, to represent them in an assembly, which, according to the said proclamation, was to be held at Fort Royal, Sunday, the 18th instant, to meet the commissioners appointed and duly authorized by the Commanders in chief, and to confer with them on the most equitable and most expeditious ways and means to raise a sum of money adequate to the value of the conquest, destined to reward the valour, to compensate the excessive fatigues, and their consequence, sickness and mortality, and to make good the heavy expence incurred by the British officers, soldiers, and sailors, who, with unshaken firmness and matchless perseverance, have achieved the conquest of this island, subjected it to the British government, rescued from a wretched exile the greatest number of its inhabitants, and restored them to the quiet possession of their property, the confiscation of which had been already decreed: And that the procrastination of this general arrangement had been the cause which prevented many well-disposed inhabitants from carrying their commodities to market, and procuring themselves what is necessary for their habitations to the obvious prejudice of the whole colony."

Another proclamation, concerning the seized goods, stated, that the agents of seizures had represented that, at the sale of commodities seized at the town of St. Pierre, a considerable deficiency had been found in the quantities delivered, which originated from the long space of time elapsed since the delivery of the specifications; and the inhabitants of St. Pierre are ordered to deliver an exact specification of the productions of the colony, at that time actually existing in their houses and warehouses, for which they were to remain answerable at their own peril and hazard; a general sale here-

hereafter to take place; and, if it should then appear that any goods have been concealed, the guilty to be severely punished.

Another Proclamation was issued concerning the appointment of a deputy from every parish, for the purpose of regulating the contribution.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Archangel. The navigation here never experienced greater activity; 207 vessels have been cleared outwards, 135 of which were English, which exported planks, &c. but no ship-timber, the lading of which the empress has strictly forbidden.

The Prince-Bishop of Passau, in *Bavaria*, has ordered the mode of teaching used by the ancient Jesuits to be re-introduced in the schools of the circle. Several Professors, adverse to this measure, have been dismissed from their offices, and banished the Principality.

The Papal Staff, and other insignia, have lately been burnt by the populace at *Antwerp*. All coaches, three excepted, have been sent to France, and the horses marked with the Republican signature; and so great has been the want of provisions, that three persons, unable to bear their sufferings any longer, killed each other by mutual consent. Bread is only to be procured in the inns, and at *Bois-le-Duc* a pound of butter costs forty shivers.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The accounts received by the American packet are replete with the most distressing intelligence of the renewed havoc of the direful malady at *Philadelphia*. At the house of Mr. Clifford, in Water-street, several persons had died in consequence of it, and in the two adjoining streets the mortality had been alarming. At *Baltimore* and *New-Haven*, in Connecticut, it had been fatal to great numbers. It is some consolation to hear, that it is not so contagious as the fever which raged on that continent last year; and the coolness of the weather, it was hoped would check its ravages.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 22. There was a General Meeting of the Volunteer Yeomen Cavalry of the county of *Surrey* on *Epsom Downs*, for the purpose of receiving their standards. The regiment being drawn up in front of several tents pitched for the reception of the company, Cornets Jones and Onslow came forward, attended by the Colonel, Lord Leslie, to receive the standards, which were delivered to them by the Right Hon. Lady Leslie and Mrs. Hume (wife to the Major), dressed in the uniform of the regiment. Immediately upon the Cornets presenting the standards towards the regiment, the whole corps drew their swords, the trumpets at the same time sounding a flourish, and the band playing

"God save the King." The regime it then dismounted, when Divine Service was performed, and an excellent sermon highly suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, rector of *Wootton*, in *Surrey*.

Leeds, Sept. 20. Our Gentlemen Volunteer Corps had a grand Field-Day, for the purpose of receiving their Colours: at nine o'clock in the morning the Corps paraded in the White-Cloth Hall Yard, and marched thence to Chapel Town Moor, where an immense concourse of people were assembled to be present at the ceremony, which was solemn, impressive, and pleasing. The colours were conveyed to the field in cafer, under an escort of serjeants; and, being unfurled, were then presented by Mrs. Mayorefs and Mrs. Lloyd; after which, Samuel Buck, Esq. the Recorder, in a short but expressive speech, exhorted the Corps to guard those Military Ensigns, thus prepared and given them by the Ladies. The different Companies then formed a circle, and the Colours being placed in the center upon the drums, the Rev. Peter Haddon, our Vicar and their Chaplain, proceeded to the consecration.

Oct. 27. Lady Heathcote gave a ball at *Fallingham*, which was well attended by the principal people in the neighbourhood, consisting of near eighty. Her ladyship also ordered a loaf, and some meat and beer, to be given to every poor person in the town.

At *Gainsborough*, Francis Urry, a farrier, of *Torkley*, pushing hastily past — Jones, a recruiting sergeant of the 105th regiment, he wounded him with his sword under the left breast, of which wound he languished till the following night, and then died. The coroner's inquest, after two days investigation, brought in their verdict manslaughter.

As Mr. Slater, of *Barton*, near *Bidford*, in *Warwickshire*, was going to attend divine service at *Bidford church*, accompanied by some of his friends and neighbours, he was attacked by four stout men, armed with bludgeons and tucks, who forcibly seized him and dragged him along, pretending that they had an attachment against him, and that he must appear with them at the *Crown-office*, *London*, by ten o'clock the next morning. An alarm being soon given, Mr. Slater was rescued, and taken back to his house; and, as there appeared no probability of their having a legal process against him, and that no such process could be legally executed on the Lord's-day, Mr. Slater's friends determined to pursue the offenders, and take them before a magistrate for the assault. The leader of this banditti, whose name was *Camden*, and formerly an inhabitant of that neighbourhood, immediately fled, and, forcing his way through several strong hedges, at last threw himself into the river *Avon*, to avoid his pursuers; but, though an expert swimmer, he had taken

taken very few strokes before he turned up on the water, dead; and, notwithstanding he was immediately taken out, without having sunk, he could not be recovered by any medical art. The other three men were soon secured. On their examination, it appeared that they came from the neighbourhood of Brentford, and had been hired by Camden, at an extraordinary rate, to effect the carrying away Mr. Slater, under a pretended attachment; but the real motive of this daring and extraordinary attempt was, it is conjectured, to force or inveigle Mr. Slater into some improper matrimonial connexion. This is the second attempt of the same nature that has been made upon the above gentleman, who is possessed of very considerable landed property.

Oct. 26. The *Leicester* Navigation, which has ever promised the most extensive advantages to the town and county, has been opened several months for the conveyance of merchandise; but the conveyance of coals, the principal object of local advantage, was only undertaken for the first time this day. To point out in a few words the important benefits of this public work, we have only to state, that coals, which have hitherto been sold in Leicester during the winter season at 12 and 13d. per cwt. may, in future, be purchased at the comparatively low price of *Ninepence*. Not only might the two first boats, laden with Coleorton and Derbyshire coals, set out from Leicestershire on their way to Leicester. The Committee of the Leicester Navigation had arranged the ceremonies of their expected arrival, and had provided flags, a band of music, &c. About 12 this day the Committee, attended by a considerable number of people, proceeded from the Three Crowns inn to the Company's wharf in Belgrave Gate, where at the same hour the boats arrived. On their entering the Canal basin, the populace received them with the loudest acclamations and every testimony of joy. The Committee then went on-board the Coleorton boat; and Mr. Deakin, their Chairman, delivered from the deck an elegant and impressive speech. After engaging the attention of his auditors on the blessings of inland commerce, he concluded an apposite speech nearly in the following manner: "that he congratulated his friends and neighbours on the event of that auspicious day, and trusted they would cordially unite with him in heartily wishing the Canal might prove a source of increasing prosperity to the Proprietors, the inhabitants and trade of the town of Leicester, and the publick at large, even to the latest posterity." Mr. Colman, another gentleman of the Committee, then pronounced an Ode. After which they proceeded with the vessel, accompanied by the band of music, along the Navigation, giving and receiving three cheers as they passed under the several

bridges, till they arrived at the basin of the Union Canal. Here the Committee disembarked, and formed a very numerous procession, through the principal streets to the Three Crowns, where an elegant entertainment had been provided. Many excellent toasts and apposite songs, united with the most agreeable harmony and conviviality, concluded the pleasures of this Feast, the utility of whose object has never yet, nor perhaps ever will be equalled in the social and domestic history of this town. On the completion of this undertaking, which has now occupied the solicitude of the people of Leicester for nearly a century, it becomes our duty to point out the gratitude due from the town to the several respectable and public-spirited individuals who have been the means of its completion. The obligations due to Earl Moira have been, and ever will be, acknowledged; the unwearied exertions of the present Gentlemen of the Committee, and, in particular, of Mr. Deakin and Dr. Bree, call for especial mention, and, we trust, will meet with those testimonies of gratitude and respect which are so deservedly their due.

A statement has lately appeared concerning the House of Industry at *Shrewsbury*, for the last ten years; by which the gentlemen who superintend this excellent institution prove, that the reduction of the expence of maintaining the poor of that place, in that period, is upwards of 16,000l. besides a balance of 2475l. now in hand in favour of the house. Before this new system of management was adopted, the poor rates of the united parishes in *Shrewsbury* amounted to 4605l. per annum. On its establishment they were immediately reduced to 2992l. at which sum they have continued ever since. But another benefit has arisen, of infinitely greater importance than the pecuniary savings; which is the wise plan adopted for improving the morals of the poor, by training up the children in habits of cleanliness, industry, and virtue. The best families are now solicitous to obtain servants from the house of industry; and as soon as the children grow up fit for places, they find a preference to any other servants that are to be hired.

Nov. 10. In many parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, the rain during the last week was so heavy as to overflow the country for many miles together. At *Norwich*, on Thursday and Friday, the parishes of Heigham, St. Martin's at Oak, Mary, Michael at Costany, Swithin, George of Colegate, Edmund, Clement, &c. were flooded to such an excess that boats rowed along the several streets; much damage had been done, and some lives lost. The waters, however, have begun to subside. So high did it rise in some parts of the city of *Norwich* as to flow into the one-part-of-stairs windows. Subscriptions have been opened for the

the relief of the sufferers. The conduct of the Committee of the Court of guardians on this distressing event deserves particular notice. The poor sufferers were amply provided with every comfortable necessity; proper people were employed to seek out those who might require relief, which was extended to every one who stood in need of it. By the direction of our worthy mayor, the workhouses were open to receive those whom the waters had deprived of a home, and food was given to all who were prevented by the inundation from providing it.

In many other parts of the country the inundation was so great as to render it almost dangerous to pass. The environs of *Newport-Pagnol* presented an almost general sheet of water; and the deluge has been excessive in every quarter.

Nov. 13. Last night, about eight o'clock, a most dreadful accident happened at the house of Mr. Craig, gentleman-farmer, near *Buckland*, about four miles from Plymouth; he had purchased some hundreds weight of dammed powder, which he had placed in a room over the kitchen. Unfortunately, several pounds, being put in a bag near the fire to dry, were taken up and placed on a table; when, a candle falling out on a bag of powder, it blew up, and communicated to the powder above, and, shocking to relate, destroyed, with a most violent explosion, the inside of the house. Mr. C. was blown out of the window on fire, and was taken up in flames by a person passing by, who plunged her into the pond of the courtyard; but she is so dreadfully burnt, it is thought she cannot recover. Mr. C. was also much hurt. Seven servants and apprentices had their arms and legs broken; two of whom, most likely, will of survive. Fortunately, Mr. C's daughter, 14 years old, escaped unhurt on the first explosion. It is hoped this very melancholy accident will make every person particularly cautious of gunpowder and its effects.

Nov. 28. About 10 o'clock at night a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Vincent, in Cooper's lane, *Northam*, which in two hours destroyed three, with two saddle-horses, a third was saved, but terribly mangled. It is supposed to have been occasioned by a candle, left while the servant went into the house to fetch some gravel for a tick-horse.

Nov. 30. By the sudden fall of vast quantities of rain in the afternoon and evening, the waters rose so high, as by the trees which they bore down, to break down the bridge at *Ensham* wath, and render it impassable for the following night and day.

Dec. 10. At *Gantby*, co. *Lincoln*, was shot by Edmund Frost, jun. game-keeper to Sir Peter Burrell, bart. an eagle, whose wings when extended, measured nine feet, and from the beak to the end of the tail, three feet four inches, and the talons are very thick and long. This bird had been seen

about *Gantby* for several nights before, but could not be come at till the above night, when it was watched to the tree where it perched, and was shot by moon-light.—About the same time another large eagle was shot in a wood belonging to Arthur Vassittart, Esq. at *Shutebrook*. It weighed upwards of 6lb. and measured upwards of seven feet two inches from the tips of the wings when extended. Upon taking out the entrails, the leg of a hare was found in the one; the bone was entire and quite perfect, with a little flesh and skin upon it.

Dec. 13. Early this morning a fire broke out at *Cosby*, the residence of Roger Kenyon, Esq. which extended so rapidly through the interior parts of the house, that the family, who were all in bed, had scarcely time to escape the dreadful ravages of the flames. The alarm being given, a great number of persons soon collected, by whose exertions, assisted by the Wrexham engines, the fire was prevented from communicating to any of the adjacent buildings, which in all probability would have been demolished. The inside of the house suffered considerably, and a great part of the furniture is destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor have we heard of any one being materially hurt. The fire was pretty well got under by day-break.

Dec. 22. This day a robin's nest, containing four eggs, was discovered at *Combe-land* farm, in the parish of *Paddrough*. When the above nest was found, the old bird was closely sitting on the eggs, and, though disturbed and driven off, she returned to her nest before the finder had time to quit the spot. Till within these few days past there were in this neighbourhood several instances of carnations, exposed to the open air, being out in full flower.

Dec. 24. The vestry-room of the Cathedral Church of *Ely* was broke open and robbed of all the Communion plate; together with several other articles of plate for private use.

Dec. 25. Being Christmas-day, the Rev. Mr. Worthington preached his annual sermon at the Great Meeting at *Leicester*, addressed to the junior part of his congregation. This was the fifty-second sermon he had preached on Christmas-days, in the same place, for the same purpose; and, in the very long course of FIFTY-THREE YEARS, he has had only one interruption!—Of this venerable and amiable pastor we remark with much pleasure, that, notwithstanding his great age, he preaches with all the vivacity of youth, and still possesses an unusual degree of command and persuasive eloquence, mixed with a strength of judgement and facilities which are unimpaired. He is a *living example* of the amiable and valuable tenets of the Christian Religion, and of the advantages and happiness resulting from a long life devoted to temperance, and the exercise of all the moral duties. — *Edw.*

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE, FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled; presented to his Majesty June 20.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humble beg leave to approach your Majesty with our warmest congratulations on the late glorious successes with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless your Majesty's arms in different quarters of the world, and more especially on the signal victory obtained by the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Earl Howe, over the fleet of the French, on the first of this month.

"We have the pleasure of acknowledging, with heart-felt satisfaction, that by the reduction of the principal settlements of the French in the East-India, and by the capture of their West-India islands, the most valuable commercial acquisitions have been gained to your Majesty's subject, at the same time that the commerce of the enemy has been destroyed in those parts. And these advantages are greatly enhanced, in our estimation, by the amazing rapidity and little bloodshed with which they were accomplished.

"We rejoice in seeing your Majesty's arms victorious in the reduction of Bastia, whereby not only the Corsicans are liberated from the tyranny of French Anarchists, but our fleets have acquired commodious harbours in the Mediterranean.

"We have viewed, with peculiar satisfaction, the glorious exertions of our brave countrymen, encouraged by the example of their illustrious Commander, and other branches of the Royal Family on the Continent, in which your Majesty's paternal feelings must have participated in an extraordinary degree.

"Deeply impressed with the importance of these advantages, we should think ourselves wanting in the duty we owe to your Majesty, under whose mild Government we deem it our greatest happiness to live, were we to delay taking the earliest opportunity of testifying, at the foot of the Throne, our most ardent joy at the late signal victory gained by your Majesty's fleet over that of the enemy; a victory perhaps unexampled in the annals of the British navy, and which has materially reduced the power of the French at sea, adding security to our wide extended commerce, and transmitting a most brilliant example of British valour to the latest posterity.

"And, whilst we thus rejoice in the successes of your Majesty's arms abroad, we desire to express our warmest approbation of the vigilance and zeal of your Majesty's Ministers at home, in repelling the attempts of the Spies, and those who wickedly aim at the

subversion of your Majesty's Government and assure your Majesty that your faithful Subjects, the Citizens of London, will continue to exert their most constant and earnest endeavours to preserve to themselves and their posterity the secure and permanent enjoyment of the invaluable blessings of the glorious Constitution as established by law.

"May these brilliant events convince your Majesty's enemies of the justice of your Majesty's cause, and thereby the blessings of peace be restored to these kingdoms and to Europe on a safe and permanent foundation.

Signed, by Order of Court, RIX."

To which his Majesty most graciously answered,

"I receive with great satisfaction, this dutiful, and affectionate Address. The expressions of attachment from my faithful City of London are at all times highly satisfactory to me, and peculiarly so on the present conjuncture. The cordial congratulations on the late glorious victory, obtained by my fleet under Earl Howe, and on the signal successes which have attended my arms in different quarters, and the reasonable assurances of their uniform attachment to our invaluable Constitution, prove how sensible they are of the importance of the contest in which we are engaged, and of the numerous blessings for the preservation of which we have to contend. The City of London may at all times rely on the continuance of my favour and protection."

His Majesty's Household, Dec. 13. By dispatches received from Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Martinique, the 16th, 19th, and 24th of October, it appears, that the Enemy from Point à Petre, in the Island of Guadaloupe, made a landing at Goyave and Lamentin on the same Island, on the 17th of September, and proceeded to attack the Camp of Berville, under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Graham, who defended this position, with the utmost gallantry and spirit, until the 6th of October, when, finding his provisions nearly exhausted, and that he was cut off from all communication with the shipping, and without hopes of relief, he was obliged to surrender, his force being reduced to 125 rank and file fit for duty. By this unfortunate event, the whole of the Island of Guadaloupe, except Fort Matilda, where Lieutenant-General Prescott commands, fell into the hands of the Enemy. The following are the terms of Capitulation granted by the Enemy.

Articles of Capitulation for the Post of Beruith, and its Dependences.

I. That, in consideration of the gallant defence the garrison has made, they shall be allowed the honours of war.—Ans. Granted.

II. That the Inhabitants of the Island now co-operating with the army, whether white or free people of colour, being British subjects, having taken the Oaths of Allegiance to

to his Britannic Majesty, shall be considered and treated as such.—Ans. Not admissible: but a covered boat shall be allowed to the General, which shall be held sacred.

III. That the troops, and such of the inhabitants as do not wish to become subjects of the French Republic, shall be sent to Great Britain, as soon as transports can be provided for that purpose.—Ans. The troops shall be sent to England as soon as transports are ready; but as to the inhabitants, it is answered in Article II.

IV. That the baggage of the Officers and Inhabitants in camp shall be allowed to them.—Ans. The troops shall be allowed their baggage.

V. That the sick and wounded, who cannot be sent on-board transports, shall be allowed British Surgeons to attend them.—Ans. Agreed to.

VI. That the Ordnance and Stores of every denomination shall be given up in their present state.—Ans. Agreed to.

VII. If any difficulties in settling the above shall happen hereafter, they shall be amicably

adjusted by the respective commanders.—Ans. Admitted.

(Signed) COLIN GRAHAM, Br. Gen.
(Signed) VICTOR NUGUES.

Barville, Oct. 6, 1794.

The British Forces, which were taken at Barville Camp, consist of the Flank Companies from Ireland, and of the 39th, 43d, and 65th Regiments. Their loss in the different actions between the 27th of September and 6th of October, as nearly as could be ascertained, amounts to 2 Officers killed, 5 wounded; 25 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates killed, and 51 ditto wounded.

Officers killed.—Major Forbes; Lieutenant Cochran, of the 39th.

Horse Guards, Dec. 13. By Dispatches received from Lieutenant Colonel James Grant, commanding Officer at Cape Nicholas Mole in the Island of St. Domingo, dated the 21st of October, it appears, that the Town and Post of Leogane, in the same Island, had fallen into the hands of the Forces of the Convention, aided by a numerous Corps of rebelled Negroes.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DIARY of the ROYAL EXCURSION.

(Concluded from p. 1050.)

Sept. 4. Princess Augusta bathed. His Majesty, with his attendants, walked the Esplanade. At nine the signal was made for the Royal Family going on-board the Southampton; at ten their Majesties, and five Princesses, attended by Ladies Poulet, Howard, and C. Bruce, Lord Walsingham, General Goldsworthy, Mr. Greville, and Major Price, went in the barges from the floating machine. On the Family's going on board, Capt. Forbes immediately put to sea, to meet Lord Howe's fleet, as a coasting vessel brought in word the Admiral would be near the bay this morning. Prince Ernest took an airing on horseback. The Princess Royal, attended by Ladies Courtoun and Waldegrave, took an airing to Dorchester.

5. This afternoon his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Ernest, and attended by Lords Poulet and Walsingham, went to Lougherry, to view the Fencible Cavalry under the command of the Earl of Dorchester. His Majesty saw them go through their different manœuvres, and expressed his satisfaction. In the evening her Majesty had a select card party.

6. This morning Princess Augusta bathed. At 10 his Majesty and Prince Ernest, with their usual attendants, on horseback; her Majesty, and the six Princesses, attended by Ladies Howard, Courtoun, and Waldegrave, in their carriages; all went to pay a morning visit to Mr. Damer, near Dorchester. In the evening the Royal Family all went to the Theatre. At ten the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester arrived.

7. His Majesty, Prince Ernest, Princess Augusta, and the Duke of Gloucester, all bathed. At 11 their Majesties, the six Princesses, Prince Ernest, and Duke of Gloucester, with their usual attendants, went to Melcombe Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gordon. After service, his Majesty, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Ernest, and five Princesses, took a walk to the Look-out, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Waldegrave, and C. Bruce; and returned to Gloucester Lodge to dinner. The Prince of Wales arrived here to dinner, attended by Lord Clermont; the Lord Chancellor also arrived. The Royal Family all went to the Rooms at 8 o'clock.

8. Princess Augusta bathed. His Majesty walked the Esplanade, where he had a long conference with the Lord Chancellor. At ten his Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Ernest, attended by Lords Walsingham and Poulet, General Goldsworthy, and Mr. Greville, took an airing to Dorchester. This being the Anniversary of their Majesties' wedding-day, the guns of the frigates and sloops in the Bay fired a royal salute; which was answered by the guns from the Battery. General Goldsworthy's horse were drawn up on the hill near the Look-outs, and fired a *feu-de-joie*, as did the Buckinghamshire Militia. The Marquis of Salisbury arrived. Their Majesties gave a ball and supper in the evening, in honour of the day, to the following company: Prince of Wales, Prince Ernest, the six Princesses, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, Duke of Gloucester, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mansfield, the Marquis and Marchioness

ns of Buckingham, Lord and Lady Chesterfield, Lord and Lady Poulet, Lord and Lady Mary Stopford, Lady Courtoun, Lady C. Waldegrave, Lady F. Howard, Lady C. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Lord Clermont, Lord Temple, Lord Walsingham, Mr. Fawkener, Captain Forbes, General Goldsworthy, Colonel Greville, Mr. Price, and several naval officers.

9. His Majesty bathed; and afterwards walked the Esplanade, where he had a long conference with Mr. Fawkener. At 11 his Majesty, attended by Lords Walsingham and Poulet, Gen. Goldsworthy, and Mr. Greville, rode to Preston. Her Majesty and four Princesses, with their usual attendants; took an airing in their carriages to Upway. This afternoon his Majesty held a Privy Council at Gloucester Lodge. There were present, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester, the Lord Chancellor, Attorney General, Marquis of Salisbury, Lords Mansfield, Chesterfield, Walsingham, and Stopford, and Mr. Fawkener. It broke up at half past four, when the latter gentleman immediately set off for London. After the Council broke up, the King walked the Esplanade with his usual attendants. The weather being rainy, the Queen and Princesses did not leave the Lodge; in the evening the Queen had a concert and card party.

10. This morning the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Ernest, and Princess Augusta, bathed. At 11 his Majesty, accompanied by Princess Sophia, and the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, took an airing to Dorchester. Her Majesty paid a morning visit to the Countess of Chesterfield. The Princesses, with their usual attendants, walked the Esplanade. The King honoured the Lord Chancellor with a visit. At noon the Lord Chancellor went to the Lodge, where he had a long conference with the King. The Prince of Wales and Prince Ernest took a ride to the camp near Upway. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Mansfield left Weymouth this day. The Royal Family intended to honour the theatre with their presence; but were prevented by the arrival of an express with the news of the death of her Majesty's sister.

11. His Majesty, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester, bathed. At ten his Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Ernest, Princess Sophia, and the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, with their usual attendants, took an airing on horseback. Her Majesty, and five Princesses, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Howard, and Waldegrave, took an airing to Dorchester in the r carriages. All returned to Gloucester Lodge to dinner. In the evening his Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Ernest, the six Princesses, and the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, walked the Esplanade till 7.

12. His Majesty, Prince Ernest, Princess Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, and the Duke of Gloucester, all bathed. At 10 his Majesty, Princess Sophia, and the Duke of Gloucester, attended by Lady C. Bruce, and Gen. Goldsworthy, took an airing on horseback. At 12 the Prince of Wales took leave of her Majesty; and left Weymouth. Her Majesty and five Princesses afterwards took an airing in their carriages to Upway. All returned to the Lodge to dinner. The Prince of Wales went on a shooting party to Mr. Churchill's seat, near Blandford. This afternoon farmer Enfield, of Longberry, gave to the Fencible Cavalry an ox roasted whole. The spectators were numerous.

13. His Majesty, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester, bathed. At ten his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Ernest, Princess Sophia and the Duke of Gloucester, and their usual attendants, took an airing on horseback, round by the Camp, and returned by Upway. The Queen, attended by Lady Courtoun, took an airing in her Sociable; and in the evening had a card party.

14. Prince Ernest, Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, and the Duke of Gloucester, bathed. At eleven the Royal Family all went to Melcombe church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Giffardien. After service, the Royal Family, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Howard, Waldegrave, and C. Bruce, General Goldsworthy, Mr. Greville, and Mr. Price, walked the Esplanade. This day the Royal Family and the Nobility here went into mourning for the Queen's sister. In the evening the Royal Family went to the rooms, which were full.

15. His Majesty and Prince Ernest bathed. At nine the signal was hoisted for the Royal Family going on board. At ten they went in the barges from the pier on-board the Southampton, where they dined. As they passed the ships, they fired a Royal salute. In the evening their Majesties, six Princesses, Prince Ernest, and the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, with their usual attendants, went to the theatre.

16. Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester, all bathed. At ten the Royal Family set off for the review of the Buckinghamshire militia; who went through their manoeuvres to admiration. His Majesty paid the Marquis a very high compliment on the men being so well disciplined. Afterwards the party of horse commanded by General Goldsworthy was reviewed. Their Majesties and Family partook of a cold collation in Lord Chesterfield's marquee. On their leaving the camp a royal salute was fired; when a melancholy accident took place, one of the gunners belonging to the artillery had his arm shot off, and expired soon after.

17. His Majesty, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester, all bathed. At ten the Royal Family went, with their usual attendants;

stant, to Pomroy, near Maiden Castle, to view the formidable cavalry. They all returned to Gloucester Lodge to dinner. As Mr. Farrow and his two daughters, with two naval officers, were coming on shore at the pier, the heat ran foul of a post under water, and was overruled; but, by the assistance of other boats, they were all taken up safe. In the evening the Royal Family honoured the theatre with their presence, to see the "Brother" and the "Village Lawyer".

18. Princesses Mary and Elizabeth bathed in the floating machine—Prince Ernest and the Duke of Gloucester also bathed. Early this morning a tremendous storm of thunder was felt here. About nine, the *Scaflowar*, being driven from her anchor, they fired two guns of distress. By the assistance of the men in the long-boat belonging to the Southampton she was with great difficulty saved from going upon the rocks. The storm continuing till the middle of the day prevented the Royal Family going out. This evening they again honoured the theatre with their presence.

19. His Majesty, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester, bathed. At nine the flag was hoisted for the Royal Family going on-board. At ten they went, with their usual attendants, in the barges from the pier on board the Southampton, with an intention of dining; but there being up a very brisk gale, and the sea being very rough, it was with much difficulty they were rowed on shore, about two o'clock.

20. Prince Ernest and the Duke of Gloucester bathed. The day proving wet, the Royal Family did not go out. In the evening her Majesty had a select card party.

21. His Majesty, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester, all bathed. At eleven, the Royal Family, with their usual attendants, went to Melcombe church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gwynon, of Bath. After service, his Majesty and six Princesses, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, walked the Esplanade. Her Majesty took an airing on the sands in the sociable, attended by Lady Poulet. In the evening the Royal Family went to the rooms.

22. Princess Augusta, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester, all bathed. This being the anniversary of their Majesties' coronation, the troops fired a feu-de-joye, which was answered from the batteries. At one the ships fired a royal salute, and were all dressed on the occasion.

23. Their Majesties, with Prince Ernest, the Princesses, and the Duke of Gloucester, breakfasted with the Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham in the camp; at ten o'clock the Royal Family went on a visit to the Earl of Dorchester.

24. Princesses Elizabeth and Mary bathed. At ten his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Ernest, and attended by Lords Poulet and Walsingham, Gen. Gildesburgh, and Mr.

Greville, went hunting with Earl Poulet's harrier, near Duncton. Her Majesty and Princesses, attended by Ladies Courtoun, Howard, and Walsgrave, paid a morning visit to Mrs. Buxton near Wick; all returned to the lodge to dinner. In the evening their Majesties drank tea at Lady Poulet's.

25. His Majesty and Prince Ernest bathed. At ten his Majesty set off, with his usual attendants, to Upway, to hunt with Lord Poulet's harriers. Her Majesty and Princesses took an airing. In the evening the Royal Family went to the theatre.

26. Preparations for departure.

27. The Royal Family left Weymouth at five o'clock this morning; stopt at Salisbury an hour to see the English hussars, commanded by Gen. Gwyn; then came forward to Marlford-bridge, and dined at Deanezy's, and arrived at Windsor at half past six. A general illumination took place in the evening, bells ringing, and guns firing, amid the acclamations of the whole town.

28. His Majesty and five Princesses, attended by Ladies Courtoun and Walsgrave, went to St. George's church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Langford, canon in residence. After service his Majesty gave audience to the Hanoverian Ministers. The Royal Family then took an airing to Frogmore, and returned to the Queen's Lodge to dinner.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, Sept 28.

The Chapel of the new House of Correction for the county of Middlesex was opened for Divine Service this day with great solemnity. Mr. Mannering, the chairman of the fellows, and a great number of magistrates and other respectable gentlemen, attended on the occasion. Near 70 prisoners were present, who were thoroughly cleaned and new-clothed, and made a very decent appearance; and their behaviour was extremely proper and serious. The service was performed by two Reverend magistrates for the county, at the request of the Court. The prayers were read by Dr. Gabriel; and a sermon suited to the affecting situation of the prisoners, was preached by Dr. Giffle, from Matthew, xxv. 16, "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." The prisoners were fed, on their return from the Chapel, with a mess of good broth; one only excepted, who, for misbehaviour within the prison, was in close confinement, on the ordinary prison allowance.

Thursday, Sep. 4.

The following address of the East India Company was this day presented:

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
"We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, beg leave, in this arduous crisis, to express our sentiments of zealous attachment to your Majesty's royal person,

person, family, and government. When principles equally destructive to the right of private property, and to all establishments, religious and political, are avowed and acted upon by a populous and powerful nation in the centre of Europe, we consider it as a duty incumbent on all your Majesty's subjects, but particularly on great commercial societies, possessing and employing large capitals in the circulation of trade, to express, in the most decided terms, a detestation of such a system of warfare, which is without example in the history of the civilized world; and at the same time we declare that we will, as individuals, in common with our fellow-subjects, cheerfully sustain the extraordinary burthens which a war, so extensive in its operations and so important in its consequences, may require.

"The Constitution of our country has been fully tried, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the principles on which it is founded; the comfort and happiness enjoyed by all classes of your Majesty's subjects, are proofs of its wisdom and efficacy; and the public power of the country equally demonstrates its superiority over every other known government in the world. Having these sentiments strongly impressed on our minds, we pledge ourselves to support your Majesty's government and the constitution, with our lives and fortunes, against the foreign enemy; and the same sentiments will prompt us to every active exertion necessary for the suppression of domestic tumults. In all communities there will be faction and discontent; but the subjects of your Majesty's government are so secure in property and personal liberty, that amongst them faction against the law and constitution can originate only in wickedness or folly. Anxious as we naturally are to see the peace of Europe restored, we are fully persuaded that active and vigorous exertions for the prosecution of the war are the only effectual means to obtain it on safe and honourable terms. As a small but earnest testimony of our zeal to support your Majesty's government, the constitution of the country, and the rights of society, grossly violated by the principles and practices of the common enemy of Europe, we beg leave to submit to your Majesty our wish to raise and clothe three regiments of Infantry at the expence of this Company, to consist of 1000 men each, for the eventual service of the Company in India; but to remain, during the present war, at the disposal of your Majesty's government, to serve in Great Britain or Ireland, or the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. And we beg leave to request that the officers belonging to our military establishments in India, now in Europe, may be employed in those regiments, subject to your Majesty's royal ap-

GENT. MAG. December, 1794.

probation. Given under our Common Seal, this 4th day of November, 1794."

Monday, Dec. 1.

The mails from Scotland, Yorkshire, the whole of the North Lincolnshire, Cambridgehire, &c. were nearly lost on Chestnut wash this morning about 4 o'clock; they were obliged to return to Huddesdon to get a chaise, and cross the country to Hatfield, and by Barret. They arrived at the General Post office about nine o'clock, which is about four hours after their usual time. The exertions of the guards on this occasion are very commendable.

St. Andrew's day falling on Sunday, the Royal Society this day held their anniversary meeting; when the President, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. in the name of the Society, presented Sir Godfrey Copley's medal to Professor Vott., for his several communications on animal electricity; and delivered the customary discourse on the subjects contained in the Professor's papers. The following are the officers for the ensuing year. Of the old Council: Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Henry Beaufoy, Esq. Sir Charles Blagden, Knt. Henry Cavendish, Esq. the Rev. Clayton-Mordaunt Crachero, M. A. Sir William Mufgrave, Bart. the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. Joseph Planta, Esq. the Rev. William Tooke, Samuel Wegg, Esq. Of the new Council: Charles George Lord Arden, Sir Henry C. Englefield, Bart. Sir Charles Grave Huislon, Bart. John Hunter, M. D. John Ord, Esq. John Osborne, Esq. Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. Matthew Raper, Esq. John Douglas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. The old officers were re-elected.

The same day there was a General Court of the Scottish Corporation agreeably to their charter, when the Duke of Montrose was re-elected president; the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Douglas, the Hon. P. Pusey, M. P. Alex. Brodie, Esq. M. P. Vice-presidents; and Patrick-George Crawford, Esq. Treasurer. The Court adjourned to the Crown and Anchor tavern to dinner, with the friends and benefactors of the institution. The company, upwards of 270, was most respectable; and the subscription to the charity uncommonly liberal, and by English gentlemen as well as Scotch.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

At a General Court of the Hon. Artillery Company, the following Gentlemen were elected for the year ensuing:

President, Sir William Flower, Knt. and Alderman.

Vice President, William Curjis, Esq. Ald. and M. P.

Treasurer, John William Anderson, Esq. Ald. and M. P.

Colonel, Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. Ald. and M. P.

Lieut.

Lieutenant-Colonel, William Dawson, Esq. Major, Robert Ritherdon, Esq.

For the Court of Assistants, Robert Willis, Robert Browning, William Dawson, Thomas Mawdsley, George How Brown, John Maidment, Richard Hooper, William Henry Gibson, John Shephard, Stephen Clark, Francis Field, Joseph Chamberlain, William Blizard, John Allen, James Council, John Meyrick, William Moore, Peter Biggs, George Wood, Alexander Glennie, Edward Dowling, Charles Bessell, Robert Lyne, Thomas Greene.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

At a Court of Common Council, the new Lord Mayor, for the first time, addressed the Court and assured them, that he should act with the utmost impartiality, and be punctual in his attendance, and had no doubt of meeting with the support of the Court. Thanks were unanimously voted to Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. late Lord Mayor.

A Memorial from the Inhabitants of Bride-well Precinct, respecting the dangerous pavement in Bridge-street, was referred to a Committee, to give directions for repairing it forthwith, without prejudging the question in whose province it was to do it.

Friday, Dec. 5.

This day the trial of Mr. Thelwall, before the High Commission Court in the Old Bailey, was ended; and the Jury, after retiring for three quarters of an hour, gave in their verdict, "Not Guilty."

The event of the late important trials, it is hoped, will have the good effect of consolidating the mind of every Briton to a Constitution, in which the Laws are with such purity administered. And to the inhabitants of the Metropolis, in particular, it must have been highly gratifying to behold the pre-eminent dignity and splendour of the City of London; her Magistrates Assessors with the greatest number of Judges perhaps ever in one commission, in a matter the most critical and important to the very existence of religion, law, government, liberty, property—our very lives.

Sunday, Dec. 7.

A fire broke out at the Crown and Shuttle public-house, Shoreditch; owing, it was supposed, to the carelessness of a man who went to bed drunk. The fire raged with great violence for some time, but was happily got under by the assistance of the engines. The man perished in the flames; and, what is most surprising, a woman and boy, supposed to be his wife and son, left him in bed with an infant, by whose cries the fire was discovered.

Monday, Dec. 15.

The Court under the Special Commission was this morning again opened at the Old Bailey, at nine o'clock; a Jury was impaneled *pro forma*, when Richter and Baxter were put to the bar, and acquitted; no evidence against them being produced on the

part of the Crown. The Court then adjourned to the 26th.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

The Merchants trading to North America gave a splendid entertainment to Mr. Jay, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States, at Free Masons Tavern. The company was numerous and respectable; the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, the Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Hope of Amsterdam, &c. &c. Mr. Sanfom, Chairman of the Committee, President. The toasts were received with loud acclamation. Among others, "the King and Constitution;" "Prince of Wales;" "Queen and Royal Family;" "President of the United States." "May the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between Great Britain, and the United States of America be the basis of permanent friendship between the two Countries!" "May Britons and Americans never forget that they are of one family!" And Mr. Jay having given "An honourable Peace to the Belligerent Powers of Europe!" the following was given in return: "May the united exertions of England and America, induce the Indian Nations to bury the Hatchet for ever!" Many excellent songs were sung; and every person seemed to feel high satisfaction from the consideration that so friendly a meeting should have taken place at so short a period from the time when apprehensions were entertained that the two countries would be involved in all the horrors of war.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

About six o'clock a fire broke out in Buckingham-street, York-buildings, near the Adelphi, by which two large houses were totally consumed and burnt to the shell in about three hours, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the firemen. The fire broke out in the house of Mr. Sanders, a tailor, and was occasioned by the snuffings of the tailors' candles having caught among the shreds of cloth in the second floor, and continuing to spread unperceived during the whole of the night.—The flames communicated so rapidly, that it was impossible to save any of the furniture; but, happily, no lives were lost.

Monday, Dec. 22.

St. Thomas's day falling this year on a Sunday, the annual election of Common Councilmen for the Metropolis this day took place. In many of the Wards great alterations were expected; but, on the whole, fewer have taken place than usual. In Farringdon Without, the most extensive, being a full sixth of the whole City, the two Deputies, Messrs. Nichols and Brewer, were, by the unanimous consent of the Wardmote, allowed to take the poll, instead of the Alderman, Mr. Wilkes; which ended on the 24th by the re-election of all the old members except two, one of whom had given up the contest before the poll began.—In Queenhithe, Deputy

Humfreys was polled out, after having represented the Ward for 29 years. There were also strong contests in the Wards of Cripple-gate, Dowgate, and Portfoken.

This evening a house in Housditch caught fire, by some hemp and wood laid improperly by the servant to dry, after the people of the house were gone to bed. The whole dwelling was in flames so suddenly, that the maid ran out into the yard with her cloaths in a blaze, leaped into the well, which happened to be very full of water, but could not get out again. The fire spread with such rapidity, and was so tremendous, that the lady of the house leaped out of window with two children, one under each arm. The husband was resolved to save his property, and nearly perished in the attempt. Fortunately, however, by the ready assistance of the engines and the firemen, who exerted themselves wonderfully on the occasion, the unhappy man at last got upon the roof. He climbed from one house to another; but the frost being so severe, and the tops of the houses so slippery, he fell to the ground, and fractured his skull in so dreadful a manner that he now lies dangerously ill.

Monday, Dec. 29.

This evening the Prince of Wales returned to town from Sheerness, where he had been to see the Nobility with their attendants embark, to bring over the Princess of Wales. The Duke and Dutchess of Brunswick being expected to accompany the Princess to England; apartments are fitting up on the left wing of St. James's Palace for their residence.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

This day his Majesty, in the usual state, went to the House of Peers; and opened the Session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne, declaratory of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war; announcing the negotiation of the Peace; General with France; the acquisition of the Sovereignty of Corsica; and the nuptials of the Prince of Wales. This Speech, which shall be given at length in our Supplement, is the best refutation of the idle and unfounded rumours which have been propagated for the last ten days respecting a *General Peace*; and which have been evidently coined for the nefarious purposes of stock-jobbing plunder. A variety of concurrent circumstances, however, lead to a presumption that a peace between England and France may not be very distant.

This day a numerous meeting of the Ward of Farringdon Without, convened in consequence of a regular requisition to their Alderman, was holden at St. Sepulchre's Church; where several strong resolutions were almost unanimously agreed to, expressive of their dislike to the London Militia Act, and their wishes for a speedy peace; and conveying instructions to their representatives in Common Council, to use their endeavours to obtain from Parliament an amendment of the

Act; and to support an address to the Throne, to recommend a peace.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Lord Howe is expected hourly to hoist his flag on board the *royal Sovereign*; and our *Portsmouth* correspondent tells us it was thought he would sail either this day or to-morrow, with all the ships that are ready for sea, on a cruize down Chahnel, in order to join the Plymouth ships, and go in quest of the Enemy.

A Letter from l'Orient, dated the 15th inst. says, "The first of the French ships that came up with the *Alexander*, was a Sloop of War, carrying 20 guns. In less than five minutes she was sunk, and every soul on board perished. The two 80 gun ships came upon her nearly together, and she engaged them with obvious advantage for three hours. By this time the three 74 guns ships, having relinquished the chase of the *Canada*, came up, and the *Alexander*, with the most undaunted spirit and resolution, was engaged for more than an hour longer with the whole five. Her loss was great indeed: only fifty of her crew remained fit for duty when she struck, of which number her brave Commander, Admiral Bligh, was one. The first Lieutenant, who distinguished himself greatly in the action, has lost an arm and a leg; but his wounds are not likely to prove fatal. The slaughter on board the French ships was immense. One of the 80 gun ships was completely a wreck, and lay upwards of five feet water in her hold when she entered Brest, notwithstanding her chain pumps were kept continually at work."

A Cause of importance to coach proprietors was lately tried in the Kings Bench; *English versus Mountain*. The action was brought by the father of a child, against the owner of the Peterborough coach; to recover the amount of damages sustained by a fall from the roof of a coach, in consequence of a brace breaking. It appearing that there were 8 people on the roof besides the coachman, the defendant agreed to pay 53l. the amount of the expences incurred by the plaintiff for his child.

Experiments are now making at Woolwich with a new species of *Telegraphs*; to ascertain at what distance intelligence can be conveyed by it during the night. It is composed of letters or figures nine feet high, cut out in a board, which is painted black in front, and strongly illuminated behind by patent lamps with reflectors; it is placed on the top of the butt against which the cannon are pointed; and proper persons are stationed at Purfleet, and other intermediate places, with telescopes to determine at what distance letters of that size are legible at night; by which means any word may be written by a succession of letters, and intelligence may be conveyed with astonishing celerity during the night, by having a series of distant signal-houses at proper distances between whatever places information is intended to be communicated.

P. 387, col. 2, correct the article in lines 15—17, thus: "At his Lordship's house in Kildare-street, Dublin, aged 70, Mary Viscountess Harberton. Her ladyship was the daughter and coheirefs of Henry Colley, esq. of Carbery, co. Kildare, by the Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of James Earl of Abercorn, and was married to Arthur, the present Ld. Viscount Harberton, Oct. 20, 1747."

We desire to correct a mistake in the account of the late Mr. Knight, of Godmersham-park, in Kent, in our last, p. 1058, where we have stated that his *mother* resided at Eggerton. It was Mrs. *Jane* Knight, his eldest *sister*, who purchased and occupied that house for a few years after her father's decease: nor could Mrs. Knight the *mother* have lived there at any rate, as it was the estate and residence of Mrs. Sarah *Gott* for many years before, and for some years after, the death of Mr. Knight's *mother*, 1765.—In addition, however, to our account, we are now authorized to say, that Mr. Knight has bequeathed his fine collection of MEDALS, and his series of English coins, to the University of OXFORD.

BIRTHS.

Nov. In Stratford-place, Mrs. Adamson, a daughter.

27. Mrs. Sale, wife of Mr. S. of Clifton, near Rugby, co. Warwick, two sons and a daughter.

Lately, at their house in Pall Mall, the Lady of Sir W. Manners, bart. of Hanby-hall, co. Lincoln, a son.

At his house in Stafford-row, the Lady of W. Boscawen, esq. a son.

The Wife of John Pigott, a blacksmith at Compton, Berks, three sons; who have been baptized Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Dec. 4. At Southborough, near Bromley, the Lady of the Rev. John Banks, a daughter.

8. Mrs. A. Gordon, of Denmark-hill, a son.

9. At Four-oaks hall, co. Warwick, the Lady of E. C. Hartopp, esq. a son.

10. At Bill-hill, Berks, the Marchioness of Blandford, a son.

12. At Wilford, co. Nottingham, the Lady of Sam. Smith, esq. M.P. for Leicester, a son.

13. Hon. Mrs. Butler, daughter of Sir John Danvers, bart. a son and heir.

14. The Widow of Mr. W. Hoare (see p. 961), a son.

21. At Afsarby, co. Lincoln, the Lady of Sir Thomas Whicheote, bart. a son.

22. At her house in Finchbury-square, Mrs. Buckworth, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. AT the island of Permuta, Captain 4. Western, of the royal navy, to Miss Arch, daughter of the late — B. esq. of that island.

Nov. 10. Rev. George Allanfon, rector of Malpas, in Cheshire, to Miss Davies, daughter of Peter Whitehall D. esq. of Broughton-hall, co. Flint.

18. Mr. Peter Roberts, to Miss Anne Pomeroy, both of Palmouth.

Mr. Howe, of Langar, co. Nottingham, to Miss Pierfon, of Howden.

19. At Hull, Mr. John Conlson, son of the late Alderman C. to Miss Anne Bine, daughter of the late Francis B. esq.

20. At Edinburgh, Dr. James Robertson, physician in Inverness, to Miss Katharine Inglis, second daughter of the late Alexander L. esq. of South Carolina.

At Liverpool, Mr. H. Matthews, to Miss Huson, of Caton.

At Craike, Rev. John-Watson Bowman, to Miss Wansley, niece of the Rev. Henry Guleric, of Sutton-in-the-Forest, and granddaughter of the late Dean of Ripon.

At Derby, Mr. G. Calton, haberdasher, of London, to Miss M. Gibson, of Chesterfield.

27. At Bath, Edward Butler, esq. second son of the late Sir Thomas B. to Miss Tyson, daughter of Richard T. esq. master of the ceremonies of that city.

Mr. A. Courtenay, to Mrs. O. Stone, of Ripley, in Surrey.

24. At Liverpool, John Shaw, esq. of Everton, to Miss Anne Latham.

Mr. J. Barrow, farmer, of Morcot, to Mrs. Holt, of Glaston.

Mr. Charles Metcalf, attorney, of Wisbech, to Miss Skrimshire, daughter of Wm. S. esq. of the same place.

At Loughborough, Mr. G. Wild, of Quorn-don, to Miss Robins, of Tin-meadow-house.

25. At Tidmington, co. Worcester, Rev. John Seagrave, of Halford, co. Warwick, to Miss Robins, of Ardley, co. Oxford.

Mr. Buckworth, to Miss Stanger, both of Ketton, Rutland.

Mr. Thomas Cole, of Knoffington, to Miss Green, of Ouston, both co. Leicester.

Mr. Wm. Smith, one of the members of the Loyal Leicester volunteer corps of infantry, to Miss Sarah Miles, both of Leicester.

27. Rev. Henry Forster Mill, to Miss Alicia Markham, third daughter of the Archbishop of York.

At Bath, Rev. Mr. Milford, of Swallowfield, Berks, to Miss K. French, one of the coheiresses of the late John F. esq. of Percy-street, London.

Mr. Baverstocke, of Windsor, to Miss Heath, eldest daughter of Dr. H. master of Eton school.

Wm. Boucher, esq. of Friday-str. Cheap-side, to Mrs. Lewis, of Old Broad-street.

At Hull, John Hasell, esq. to Miss Hall, daughter of Francis H. esq. merchant there.

At Morpeth, John Clavering, esq. of Cal-laly, co. Northumberland, to Miss Swinburne, only daughter of the late Sir Edward S. hart. of Capkeaton, in the same county.

Mr. Palmer, of Kimbolton, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Peach, of Northampton.

Rev. Wm. Cheales, vicar of East Markham, co. Nottingham, to Mrs. Wright, of Wainfleet All Saints.

29. At St. George's, Han.-square, Richard Earl of Mornington, to Madame H. Rolland.

Mr. John Brittain, merchant, of Sleazford, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Anne Gwillim, relict of Wm. G. esq. of Upper Clapton, Ilfington.

At Edinburgh, Rev. Mr. Struthers, to Miss Margure: Jessina Symes, only dau. of the late Capt. J. Smyth S. of the 83th regiment.

At Bulmer, Essex, Samuel Vachell, esq. of Bow, Middlesex, to Miss Sally Andrews, youngest dau. of Robert A. esq. of Auberies, Essex.

Capt. Paget, of the West Norfolk militia, to Mrs. H. Murray, bookseller, Fleet-street.

Rev. Dr. H. Berkeley, of Shifley, co. Worcester, to Miss James, of Woodstock.

At Mylnfield, Geo. Mylne, esq. of London, to Miss Fletcher, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-colonel F. of Landeris.

At Bristol, Rev. David Horndon, M.A. late fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, and rector of Marton, co. Devon, to Miss Jane Smethca, of Brunswick-square, Bristol.

Lately, at Portsmouth, Benj. Spurrell, esq. one of the navy pay-clerks at that port, to Miss Betsey Toukin, of Brompton, Kent.

John Clerk, esq. to Miss Anne Mildmay, daughter of the late Carew M. esq. of Shawford-house, co. Hants.

Edw. Langley, esq. of Edgeware-road, to Mrs. Robinson, of Norton-st. Mary-la Bonne.

Mr. John Brewman, of Margate, banker, to Mrs. Jones, relict of Mr. J. of Feverham.

John Evelyn Dormer, esq. to lady Eliz. Kerr, eldest daugh. of the Marq. of Lothian.

Mr. Taylor, of Little Hallam, esq. to Miss H. Cocker, second daughter of the late J. C. gent. of Ilkeston.

Mr. Edwards, surgeon and apothecary, of Strood, near Rochester, to Miss Compoit, daughter of Mr. C. gentleman farmer, of Cooling castle, near that town.

At Holcombe Regis, co. Devon, Rev. John Rendle, of Ashbrittle, co. Somerset, to Miss Mary Hellings.

At Reading, Berks, James Christian, esq. to Miss Marshall, daughter of the late Mr. M. of Derby.

Rev. Mr. Buck, rector of Lavenham, to Miss Anne Adams, daughter of the Rev. G. A. rector of Widdington, Essex.

Dec. 1. Mr. Thomas Britten, of Suffolk-lane, merchant, to Miss De Hahn, daugh. of Mr. G. E. De H. of Stamford-st. merch.

2. Rev. Henry Pearson, J.L.B. of Jesus-college, Cambridge, to Miss Jane Arnold, daughter of Dr. A. physician at Leicester.

3. At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, the Rev. James Dalton, rector of Copgrove, and vicar of Caterick, co. York, to Miss Gibson, daughter of the Rev. Edmund G. vicar of Bishop's Stortford, and chancellor of the diocese of Bristol.

4. At Peterborough, Rev. Dr. Myddelton, rector of Rotherhithe, co. Surrey, and vicar of Saxby, co. Leicester, to Miss Ogilvie, of Peterborough, only dau. of the late

Capt. Jas. O. of the Valentine E. India-man.

7. Mr. Richard Croshaw, an opulent farmer, to Miss Polly Pritsenall, both of Newbold-Verdon, co. Leicester.

9. At St. Ive's, Mr. John Warner, and Mr. Thomas Warner, two sons of Mr. Rob. W. an eminent leather-cutter and carrier, to Miss Anne Stocker, and Miss Lydia Peacock, both of St. Ive's.

10. At Barnes, co. Surrey, Rev. Alfred Roberts, of Wandsworth, chaplain to Guy's hospital, to Miss Bean, of Barnes.

11. At Maidstone, Mr. John Lane, of Elmworth, Hants, to Miss Charlton, of Week-street, Maidstone.

12. Mr. Wm. Edfall, of Helstone, Cornwall, to Miss Stokes, of Lothbury.

13. At the Earl of Inniskilling's, in Pruteny-street, Bath, Rev. Richard Wynne, to Miss Catharine Beever Browne, his Lordship's niece.

15. At Lincoln, Benjamin Burton, esq. son of Wm. B. esq. M.P. for the county of Carlw, in Ireland, to Miss Mainwaring, daughter of Lady Kaye, and sister to Chas. M. esq. of Goltho. co. Lincoln.

16. David Murray, esq. of Great Ormond-street, to Miss Smith, daughter of S. S. esq. of Wray, in Lancashire.

18. Samuel Sawbridge, esq. son of Mr. Alderman S. of Olantigh, in Kent, to Miss Ellis, daughter of the late Brabazon B. esq. of Wydiall-hall, co. Stafford.

22. Rev. Tho. Trebeck, vicar of Waith, co. York, to Miss Eloisa Burwood, third daughter of the late Jonathan B. esq. of Woodbridge, co. Suffolk.

23. Nathaniel Gunday, esq. to Miss Emma Clay, daughter of the late Richard C. esq. one of the Directors of the Bank.

25. Mr. Cardale, attorney, of Leicester, to Mrs. Bashington, widow of Mr. B. of Cuffington.

27. By special licence, at Liskeard, co. Cornwall, Mr. Ward, commander of the Eagle revenue excise cutter, to Miss Lydia Rawie, of that place.

DEATHS.

April IN Corsica, Lieut. Tupper, of the royal navy, (son of Major-general T. who has lately succeeded to the command in chief of the corps of marines. He has left a wife and three children to lament his loss, who doubtless will become objects of the paternal bounty of a Sovereign ever ready to reward merit and to relieve misfortune. He was hurried in a sequestered place under the walls of Bastia, in the island of Corsica, with this epitaph:

"Here lies the body of

CARR TUPPER, Esq.

Lieutenant of his Britannic Majesty's ship Victory.

He was killed by a musket-ball, in bravely attempting to land, during the siege of Bastia,

on the 24th April, 1794,
aged twenty-eight years.

His associates in arms
deeply regretted an event
which deprived them of
an intrepid, excellent officer,
a worthy, amiable man.

He was born the 11th February, 1766."

Aug. . . . Aged about 20, Miss Atkins,
the only child of the Rev. Mr. A. rector of
Midhurst, Suffex. Riding with another lady,
in a single-horse chair, near her father's
house, the horse took fright, and ran away
with them, and was not stopped until, with
the utmost violence, he ran against a tree,
dashed the chair to pieces, and threw the
ladies to a considerable distance; by which
unfortunate accident Miss Atkins had her
skull fractured, and died soon afterwards, at
neighbour's house to which she was convey-
ed. The other lady had her arm broke, and
was otherwise much bruised.

15. At Long Island, in America, John
Denniston, esq. a respectable merchant, and
member of assembly for Nassau.

Sept. . . . In his 20th year, of the yellow
fever, at St. Domingo, Mr. Peter Ogilvie,
son of the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, at Midmar,
Aberdeenshire, an assistant surgeon to Dr.
Hector McLean, of St. Domingo.

4. In Jamaica, of a fever, Mr. Burton-
shaw, eldest son of the late Henry B. esq. of
Lewes.

14. At Guadaloupe, of the yellow fever,
two days after his landing on that island,
Mr. James Boyd, merchant in London, 4th
son of the late Dr. Wm. B. of Martinhall,
in Galloway.

At his estate of Dromilly, in Jamaica,
John Durning, esq.

19. At the King's house in Spanish town,
Jamaica, universally lamented, Mrs. Wil-
liamson, the amiable lady of his Honour Ma-
jor-general W. lieutenant governor, &c.

At Fort Augusta, Jamaica, Capt. George
Spens, of the 16th regiment.

25. At Roseau, in the island of Dominica,
of the yellow fever, aged 15, Miss Judith
Matson, daughter of John M. esq. his Ma-
jesty's chief justice of that island.

Oct. . . . Capt. McMillan, of the new ship
Europa, of Greenock. He was going on-
board in a very dark night, when he fell in-
to the river St. Lawrence, and was drowned.

Of a malignant fever, at Ruplemonde, his
plantation, in South Carolina, in his 68th
year, George Rouppell, esq. who had been
many years post master-general for the
Southern department of North America,
and searcher of the customs at the port of
Charles town.

5. At Jamaica, Capt. John Harry, of the
ship Wilson, of Liverpool.

At St. Pierre, in Martinico, Mr. Pearson,
of Manchester.

6. At the same place, Mr. Thomas Levy,
in partnership with Mr. Richard Dobson,
of Liverpool.

11. At Dublin, of a consumption, the
beautiful and accomplished Miss Anne Phe-
lan, of the castle of Roscrea, co. Tipperary.
She was at Dublin in her way to Bristol
wells, by the advice of her physicians.

20. At his house in Hereford, in his 82d
year, George Phelps, esq. a gentleman much
respected.

25. At Ripley, in Surrey, aged 78, Mr.
William Yalden.

26. At Philadelphia, Dr. John Carfon,
physician, and one of the professors in the
university of that place.

29. In Jamaica, Mr. John Hunter, eldest
son of Mr. John H. professor of humanity in
the university of St. Andrew.

30. At Gibraltar, Major James Wilson,
of the royal regiment of artillery.

31. In Red Lion street, Holborn, aged
80, Mr. Vickers, 48 years an inhabitant of
that street.

Nov. 2. At Madrid, the infantia Maria-
Theresa, daughter of his Catholic Majesty.

At Rome, after a long illness, aged 79
years and 5 months, Cardinal de Bernis. He
was one of the most remarkable men in the
reign of Louis XV. whether as a courtier, a
man of letters, a poet, or a negotiator. He
has left 300,000 crowns in effects, money,
jewels, &c. particularly 80,000 crowns in
plate; all which he has, by will, put into
the hands of the Chevalier d'Azara, the Span-
ish minister, to whom he has recommend-
ed his family in the order in which they
would be entitled as heirs.

4. At Bothwell parish, in Scotland, Mr.
Thomas McCulloch, of Westfield, formerly a
merchant in Virginia.

10. At the Fort, Bristol, Miss Margaret
Turner, daughter of the Rev. William T. of
Roborough, Devon.

14. In his 82d year, Mr. James Brace,
who for many years was master of the New-
inn in Hereford. He was the first person,
it is believed, who kept chaises to let for hire
within that city; and his attention and civility
gained him much esteem.

15. Mr. Henry Clements, of Great Britain-
street, Dublin, an eminent merchant, and
representative of that guild in the common-
council of that city.

At Edinburgh, Lady Barbara Stewart,
daughter of Charles fourth Earl of Traquair,
and aunt of the present Earl.

His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of
Holstein Augustenburgh.

At his seat near Prince-town, in his 72d
year, Dr. John Witherpoon, president of
the college of New Jersey, in America.

16. Mr. Stephen Walkin, grazier, of
Wisbech.

At Holdfield-grange, in Coggeshall, Essex,
the seat of Osgood Hanbury, esq. the Rev.
Crispus Green, rector of Wakes Colue, in
the same county, and vicar of Bures St.
Mary, Suffolk.

At Ripley, in Surrey, aged 57, Mrs. M.
Griffin.

17. At

17. At Uppingham, Rutland, aged 67, Mr. Thomas Hill.

Robert Todd, a fine promising youth; on the 10th Dec. his sister Agnes; and on the 18th, Elizabeth, another sister, both amiable girls, from 17 to 20 years of age, children of Mr. James Todd, at Methel, in Fife. One fever proved fatal to them all, and still continues in the family.

In the 86th year of his age, at his prebendal house in the college at Ely, where he constantly resided for the greater part of his life, the Rev. James Bentham, M. A. and F. A. S. Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Bow-brick-hill in the county of Bucks, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Cadogan. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Bentham, a very worthy clergyman of the diocese of Ely, who was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, which has produced an uninterrupted succession of Clergymen from the time of Queen Elizabeth. Having received the rudiments of classical learning in the grammar school of Ely, he was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, March 26, 1727, where he proceeded B. A. 1730, and M. A. 1738, and was elected F. A. S. 1767. —In the year 1733, he was presented to the vicarage of Stapleford in Cambridgeshire, which he resigned in 1736, on being made Minor Canon in the church of Ely. In 1767 he was presented by Bishop Mawson to the vicarage of Wymondisiam in Norfolk, which he resigned in the year following for the rectory of Feltwell St. Nicholas, in the same county. This he resigned in 1774 for the rectory of Northwold, which in 1779 he was induced to change for a prebendal stall in the church of Ely, though he was far from improving his income by the change. But his attachment to his native place, with which church the family had been connected without any intermission for more than 100 years, surmounted every other consideration. In 1783 he was presented to the rectory of Bow-brick-hill, by the Rev. Edward Guellauræ. From his first appointment to an office in the church of Ely, he seems to have directed his attention to the study of church architecture. It is probable that he was determined to the pursuit of ecclesiastical antiquities by the eminent example of Bishop Tanner (a prebendary of the same stall which Mr. B. afterwards held), who had honoured the family with many marks of his kindness and friendship. For researches of this kind Mr. B. seems to have been excellently qualified. To a sound judgement, and a considerable degree of penetration, accompanied by a minuteness and accuracy of enquiry altogether uncommon, Mr. B. added the most patient assiduity and unwearied industry. The history of the church with which he was connected afforded him full scope for the exercise of his talents. It abounds with

almost all the various specimens of church architecture used in England to the time of the Reformation. Having previously examined with great attention every historical monument and authority which could throw any light upon his subject, after he had circulated, in 1756, a catalogue of the principal members of this church (Ely), viz. abbesses, abbots, bishops, priors, deans, prebendaries, and archdeacons, in order to collect further information concerning them, he published "The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, from the Foundation of the Monastery, A. D. 675, to the Year 1771, illustrated with copper plates, Cambridge, 1771," 4to. In the introduction the author thought it might be useful to give some account of Saxon, Norman, and what is usually called Gothic, architecture. The many novel and ingenious remarks, which occurred in this part of the work, soon attracted the attention of those who had turned their thoughts to the subject. This short essay was favourably received by the public, and has been frequently cited and referred to by most writers on Gothic architecture. By a strange mistake these observations were hastily attributed to the celebrated Mr. Gray, merely because Mr. B. has mentioned his name among that of others to whom he conceived himself indebted for communications and hints. Mr. B. was never informed of this extraordinary circumstance till the year 1783, when he accidentally met with it in the Gentleman's Magazine for the month of February in that year; upon which he immediately thought it necessary to rectify the mistake, and to vindicate his own character and reputation as an author from the charge of having been obliged to Mr. G. for that treatise, when he had published it as his own; and this he was enabled to do satisfactorily, having fortunately preserved the only letter which he had received from Mr. G. on the subject. The truth was, that Mr. B. had written the treatise long before he had the honour of any acquaintance with Mr. G. and it was that which first introduced him to Mr. G. What his obligations were will appear by reference to a copy of that letter (inserted in the Gent. Mag. vol. LIV, April, 1784,) which he received from Mr. G. when he returned the six sheets which Mr. B. had submitted to him at his own request. It happened that the two last sheets, though composed, were not worked off, which gave Mr. B. an opportunity of inserting some additions alluded to in Mr. G's letter. In the Magazine for July, 1784, may be seen the full and handsome apology which this explanation produced from a correspondent, who, under the signature of S. E. had inadvertently ascribed these remarks to Mr. Gray. When the Dean and Chapter of Ely had

continued

determined upon the general repair of the fabric of their church, and the judicious removal of the choir from the dome to the presbytery at the East end, Mr. B. was requested to superintend that concern as clerk of the works. With what indefatigable industry and attention he acquitted himself in that station, and how much he contributed to the improvement and success of the public works then carrying on, appears as well by the minutes of those transactions, as by the satisfaction with which the body recognized his services. This employment gave him a thorough insight into the principles and peculiarities of these ancient buildings, and suggested to him the idea of a general history of ancient architecture in this kingdom, which he justly considered a desideratum of the learned and inquisitive antiquary. He was still intent upon this subject, and during the amusement of his leisure hours continued almost to the last to make collections with a view to some further illustration of this curious point, though his avocations of one kind or another prevented him from reducing them to any regular form or series. But he did not suffer these pursuits to call him off from the professional duties of his station, or from contributing his endeavours towards promoting works of general utility to the neighbourhood. To a laudable spirit of this latter kind, animated by a zeal for his native place, truly patriotic, is to be referred his steady perseverance in recommending to his countrymen, under all the discouragements of obloquy and prejudice, the plans suggested for the improvement of their fens by draining, and the practicability of increasing their intercourse with the neighbouring counties by means of turnpike roads; a measure till then unattempted, and for a long time treated with a contempt and ridicule due only to the most wild and visionary projects, the merit of which he was at last forced to rest upon the result of an experiment made by himself. With this view, in 1757, he published his sentiments under the title of *Queries offered to the Consideration of the principal Inhabitants of the City of Ely, and Towns adjacent, &c.* and had at length the satisfaction to see the attention of the public directed to the favourite object of those with whom he was associated. Several gentlemen of property and consideration in the county generously engaged in contributing donations towards setting on foot a scheme to establish turnpike roads. By the liberal example of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke (the late Lord Hardwicke), Lord Royston, and Bishop Mawson, and the reasonable bequest of 200*l.* by Geo. Risle, Esq. of Cambridge, others were incited to additional subscriptions: In a short time these amounted to upwards of 1000*l.* and nearly to double that sum on interest. The scheme being thus invigorated by these helps, and by the increasing loans of these

whose prejudices began now to wear away, an act was obtained in 1763 for improving the road from Cambridge to Ely. Similar powers and provisions were in a few years obtained by subsequent acts, and the benefits extended to other parts of the isle in all directions, the success of which hath answered the most sanguine expectations of its advocates. With the same beneficent disposition, Mr. B. in 1778, submitted a plan for inclosing and draining a large tract of common in the vicinity of Ely, called Gruntfen, containing near 1300 acres, under the title of *Considerations and Reflections upon the present State of the Fen near Ely, &c.* Camb. 8vo. 1778. The inclosure, however, from whatever cause, did not then take place; but some of the hints therein suggested have formed the groundwork of many of the improvements which have since obtained in the culture and drainage of the fens. Exertions of this kind could not fail to procure him the esteem and respect of all who knew him, especially as they were wholly unaccompanied with that parade and ostentation by which the best public services are sometimes disgraced. Mr. B. was naturally of a delicate and tender constitution, to which his sedentary life and habits of application were very unfavourable; but this was so far corrected by rigid temperance and regularity, that he was rarely prevented from giving due attention either to the calls of his profession or the pursuits of his leisure hours. He retained his faculties in full vigour to the last, though his bodily infirmities: debarred him latterly from attendance upon public worship, which he always exceedingly lamented, having been uniformly exemplary in that duty. He read, with full relish and spirit, most publications of note or merit as they appeared, and, till within a few days of his death, continued his customary intercourse with his friends. Though temperate and abstemious to a great degree in his own person and habits, he lived generously and hospitably with the society of the place, to which he endeared himself by the most gentle, inoffensive, and benevolent demeanour. Of himself he never spoke or thought, but with the greatest diffidence and modesty: Of others, with equal candour and clarity; always ready to credit and diffuse every favourable representation of their conduct, feeling a real uneasiness whenever any thing to their disadvantage was mentioned in his presence, and discouraging, by the most marked disapprobation, every attempt to disparage their merits and reputation. But the ruling affections of his soul, and those which shone forth most conspicuous in his character, and spread an engaging kind of sanctity over his countenance and whole demeanour, were his unfeigned humility and piety. These had been his refuge and consolation under some severe and trying circumstances;

circumstances; and to these he resorted in the same humble confidence at the close of life, supporting himself, and strengthening the hopes of others, by sentiments of piety and resignation suitable to that supreme respect for Religion which he had manifested in every occurrence of his life. Mr. B. left only one son, the Rev. James Benthams, vicar of West Braddenham, in Norfolk; for which preferment he is indebted to the kind patronage of the present Bishop of Ely.

18. At Edinburgh, John Macdonald, esq. of Clanranald.

Mr. William Knight, farmer, at Cliffe, near Rochester.

After a long illness, Mr. James Pitts, of Exeter, ironmonger; an industrious, honest man, and much respected.

At Tunbridge, Kent, Mr. Edw. Trevor, an ensign in the West Essex regiment of militia, commanded by Col. Sir Wm. Smith. The regiment was returning from the camp at Hastings, to winter-quarters at Uxbridge, and the neighbourhood, where Mr. T. was taken so ill as to be unable to proceed with the regiment, and survived only four days.

At York, of apoplexy, Richard Wharton, esq. of Carlton, near Pontefract, and late of Cholerton, in Northumberland. Mrs. W. died about a month before.

19. Universally regretted, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, late of Jesus college, Oxford; who for 34 years had conducted the mastership of Lynn grammar-school in a manner equally honourable to himself and to his pupils. In him were united, with all the virtues of private life, those inestimable qualities which ought ever to characterise the instructor of youth. To the authority of the tutor he added the tenderness of a father. His eldest son, lately officiating minister at Margate, is fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

20. At his house in Store-street, Bedford-square, Mr. Baddeley, comedian, of Drury-lane theatre. Mr. B. had many good qualities, and among these a persevering friendship was very conspicuous. Having been nearly ruined by the expences his wife's dissipation brought upon him, he for several years reduced himself to a plan of the most severe economy, to obviate the probable consequences of those expences. He was taken ill on the evening of the 19th, as he was about to dress for the character of Moses in the School for Scandal. His remains were interred on the 27th in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. The hearse was followed by three mourning coaches, in which were several gentlemen of the society to which Mr. B. belonged, called The School of Garrick, and which was formed immediately after the decease of Mr. Garrick, and consisted of such performers only as had played with him; but, as the society began to get thin, this rule was broken through, and other

performers were admitted by election. The manner in which he has left a bequest to the theatrical fund is honourable to his feelings. That the decayed actors, who are to be chosen by the fund committee as tenants for his house at Hampton, may not appear like dependants on charity in the eyes of the neighbourhood, he has also left a certain sum to be distributed by those tenants to the poor of the vicinity. There is also to be a little summer-house for those tenants to smoke their pipes in, and it is to be so situated as to command a view of the temple of Shakspeare, erected by Mr. Garrick. This summer-house is to be composed of part of the wood that belonged to old Drury-lane theatre, the scene of Garrick's excellence and fame. The wood was bought on purpose for this object. The sum allotted for an annual twelfth-cake is three guineas, expressly to make the future sons and daughters of Thespis remember an old friend and member of the profession over a regale of cake and ale. Thus will Baddeley's cake and ale float for ever down the stream of Time with Dogget's coat and badge. Mr. Wroughton and Mr. Brand are his executors.—The body was opened by the celebrated anatomist Wilson, the lecturer. Upon the brain, in a very unusual cavity, a considerable quantity of blood had coagulated. His death must necessarily have been instantaneous, and attended with little pain.

In his 47th year, the Rev. Benjamin Winton, M. A. 1779 of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, vicar of Holmer, rector of How-Caple and Sollers-Hope, in Herefordshire, and custos of the college of vicar-choral in Hereford cathedral. His respect and attention to an aged mother, and his charity to his poor parishioners, rendered this gentleman's death much lamented.

At Milford, near Lymington, David Dewar, esq. of Enham-house, co. Hants, in the commission of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant of the said county; a gentleman universally beloved and sincerely lamented; also, a charitable good Christian.

In Stratford-place, aged 39, Juliana Duchess-dowager of Leeds, third wife of Peregrine Hyde, third Duke of Leeds, who succeeded his father in 1729, and died in 1731, grandfather of the present Duke. Her Grace was daughter and coheir of Roger Hele, esq. of Halewell, co. Devon, and married, 1732, to Charles Earl of Portmore, who died 1785, by whom she had David Lord Milington, who died 1755; a daughter, Caroline, born 1733, married, 1750, the present Lord Scarfale; another daughter, Juliana, born 1735, married to Henry Dawkins, esq. of Stanalynch, Wilts; and another son, Charles-William, married, 1770, to Miss Lascelles, who succeeded his father.—She was greatly beloved, revered, and respected by all ranks; and her death will be sincerely felt,

elt, particularly by every part of her family and acquaintance, to whom she had endeared herself by the most affable and courteous behaviour.

In New-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Grizel Carstairs, daughter of the late James Bruce C. esq. of Kinross.

Mrs. Godfrey, wife of Lieut. G. of St. Sidwell's, co. Devon.

At Newcastle, in his 76th year, Thomas Barker, esq. brother of the Rev. Dr. B. master of Christ College, Cambridge.

At Rhenin, in Holland, Mr. George Webster, son of Mr. George W. merchant in Dundee, and surgeon of the 80th reg.

21. In his 83d year, Mr. Gomond, one of the senior members of the corporation of Hereford.

At Olivit, near Orleans, in his 72d year, the famous French physician, Petit. His merits and writings are known to the scientific of all Europe.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Almond, of Derby, relict of Rev. Geo. A.

At Burton upon Trent, after a short illness, much lamented, Mrs. Finlow, wife of Thomas F. esq. of that place.

22. At Wickhambreux, aged 72, Mr. W. Holmar.

At Canterbury, Miss Sedgwick, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. of New Romney, in Kent.

At Corby, co. Lincoln, much respected, aged 75, John Wade, gent. He had been many years senior feoffee of the free grammar-school there.

At Bath, the Rev. C. K. Savage, a chaplain in the royal navy, and of much celebrity as an eloquent and pathetic preacher.

After a long illness, Mr. Harrison, architect, of Leicester.

23. Mr. Tritton, wife of Mr. Robert T. of Ashford.

At Bath, Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Rev. Nathaniel M. master of the grammar school and rector of Dean, in Northamptonshire.

Of a consumption, aged about 26, Mr. Edward Coy, son of Mr. C. grocer and draper, of Great Hale, near Slensford.

24. In Northumberland-buildings, Bath, Mr. Fisher. His death was occasioned by cutting a corn, which brought on an inflammation, and ended in a mortification.

At Hooton, in Cheshire, aged 83, Sir John Stanley, bart.

26. Mrs. Edge, wife of Mr. E. druggist, of Northampton, who was from home on business. At one o'clock she was walking on the parade, in her usual good health and spirits; she rose from dinner, and was left sitting alone in the parlour, looking over some papers; but, about two, a servant going into the room to speak to her, found her on the floor, breathless.

At Sutton, Rutland, aged 70, Mr. Benjamin Tatt, farmer.

Francis Tomkins, esq. of Park-place, St. James's.

At Cheltenham, whither he went for the recovery of his health, aged 52, Nicholas Trought, esq. of Jamaica;—on the 30th, at the same place, Anne Trought, his only child;—and, on the 16th, aged 74, Mrs. Anne Trought, mother of the above Mr. T.

At Betchworth castle, Surrey, Mrs. Judith Tucker, eldest daughter of Abraham T. esq. by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Baron Barker, and aunt to Sir Henry Pawlet St. John Mildmay, bart. who inherits her estates. She was found dead in her bed, in consequence of an asthmatic complaint with which she had been for some time afflicted. Her passage to a better state was easy and tranquil as her life was pure and marked by benevolence. Her many virtues and uncommon talents, from the uses she made of them, must ever render her memory respected in society, and dear to those who knew her. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Dorking, Dec. 3. Mrs. T's father was the celebrated Mr. Search, author of "The Light of Nature," 1768, 9 vols. 8vo.

In his 83d year, Edmund Brydges, esq. of Madley, near Hereford, and father of the late W. F. Brydges, esq. of Tibberton, in the same county. To a mind liberal and well-informed were added the most engaging and social manners, which had long rendered his company very acceptable to his friends and numerous acquaintance, and by whom he was much respected, and will be long remembered with regret.

27. At Edinburgh, Major James Johnstone, lve of the 61st reg. of foot.

Mr. Wright, surgeon and apothecary, of Waltham, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Davenport, wife of the Rev. David D. of Bardwell.

28. At Forton, near Gosport, aged 83, Mrs. Deacon.

In his 73d year, Nicholas Smith, esq. of Hunslet-lane, near Leeds.

At Havering Bower, Essex, in his 87th year, Robert Howe, esq.

At his seat at Draycot-house, near Chippenham, co. Wilts, in his 58th year, Sir James Tyney Long, bart. representative in parliament for the county of Wilts, and hereditary chief warden of the forest of Waltham, co. Essex. He was descended from a family of good note and antiquity, in Wiltshire, and in 1767 succeeded his father, who married, 1735, lady Emma Child, eldest dau. of Richard Cecil T. of Wansted. Of the superior merit of his character they only are qualified to speak who, perhaps, may be most liable to be suspected of partiality in their representations; namely, his nearest relations, and those his most intimate friends who were immediately about his person. These, however, can with truth bear witness to his living in the constant exercise of virtues more solid than specious, more really beneficent than ostentatious. Formed, by nature and by habit, for an honourable

ble and useful retirement, he felt very little relish for the gay and splendid scenes of what is called high life. He was then within the sphere of those enjoyments which were most congenial with his disposition, when he saw himself surrounded with a few sober, cheerful, well chosen friends, supporting an innocent, useful, lively conversation with them, without reserve. With respect to the religious part of his character, Sir J. T. Long was a steadfast adherent to the worship of the Church of England, and was an eminent example of regularity in his observance of the public duties of the Sabbath. And, that his domesticks might not be deprived of this privilege, he was very careful that the business of his family should be so arranged as to admit of the attendance of as many as possible, at both parts of the day. His great accession of fortune a few years before his death, if it might not be said to have proved a burthen to him, certainly made no addition to his happiness. Accustomed from principle and from virtuous habits to live within the bounds of his paternal income, he would have been well content to have preserved to the end that character of uprightness and respectability, as a private country gentleman, which he had maintained in his native county. To parish schools, as well Sunday-schools as others, he extended his most liberal encouragement. But he was so desirous of seeing industry blended with instruction, that these seminaries never so fully met with his cordial approbation as when he saw that their design was to render the children useful members of society, as well as to prepare them for the happiness and enjoyments of a future state. He married, first, 1775, the Hon. Harriet Bouvetie, fourth daughter of Jacob Viscount Falkstone, and sister to the late Earl of Radnor, by whom he had no children; secondly, 1785, the Rt. Hon. Lady Catharine Windsor, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Plymouth, by whom he had three daughters, and one son, an infant of three months old.

29. At Ripley, in Surrey, aged 33, Mr. John Nightingale.

At Kilmarock, in his 88th year, Dr. William Park, of Langlands, in the commission of the peace for the co. of Ayr.

At Market Bosworth, in his 63d year, the Rev. James Richardson, curate of the adjoining parish of Shakerston, co. Leicester. It was remarked that he performed his duty on the preceding Sunday particularly well; and the funeral of a young man, who died at the point of marriage, gave him an occasion, in the course of it, of pronouncing his last discourse from these words: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; even to faith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours."

At Copenhagen, in her 36th year, of an inflammation in the chest, her Royal Highness; Sophia-Frederica, consort of his Danish

Majesty's half-brother. She was descended from the house of Mecklenburgh, and a distant relative to our Queen.

30. At Sawley-hall, Haffell Moor, esq. an alderman of Beverley, co. York.

At his house in the dock-yard, Plymouth, Rowland Cotton, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at that port.

Of the dropsy, in his 37th year, Mr. Edward Pope, tailor and draper, of Chatham, but lately retired from business.

Mrs. Osborne, widow, linen-draper, of the same place.

At his house in the Petty Cury, Cambridge, aged 56, Mr. John Gilman; of whom it may be truly said, he lived respected, and died lamented.

Intestate, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Gates, a considerable and wealthy farmer at Wentworth, many years an officer to the commissioners of Ely turnpike-road. He sent twice to Ely for an attorney to make his will, but finding himself incapable; has, in consequence, left many poor distant relations unprovided for.

Mr. Boggit, Leen-side, Nottingham.

At Leicester, aged 72, Mrs. Harrison.

Letely, at Nassau, in New Providence, Mr. John Lindsay, who went passenger in the brig General Clarke, from London.

In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, and in the same hour, Mr. and Mrs. Shields. Mr. S. was formerly surgeon to the 58th regiment, and lately appointed surgeon to the forces at Martinico.

At Jamaica, in his 18th year, Mr. Wan. Bloom Chapman, eldest son of Mr. Deputy C. of Coleman-street. (See p. 966, l. 18.)

At Guadaloupe, in consequence of the wounds he received in the attack of Point-à-Petre, Capt. Adam Tweedie, of the grenadiers of the 12th reg. of foot.

At Lisbon, whither he went last August for the recovery of his health, George Hartpole, esq. high Sheriff of Queen's county, in Ireland, and representative of the ancient family of Hartpole, long seated at Shrule-castle, in that county.

At Carnew, co. Wicklow, in Ireland, his family-seat, Richard James, esq. brother to Alderman William James, the late Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Mr. Gordon, conductor of a considerable broad-cloth and cotton-manufactory at Rivers-town, near Cork. He put a period to his existence at his own house there, by firing a pistol into his mouth. He has left a wife and children.

At the advanced age of 112, Mrs. Warren, of Tullagh, co. Dublin. She had a grandson and granddaughter, who are grandfather and grandmother to children upwards of 20 years of age. Her brother died two years ago, at the age of 120. He ploughed the East side of Grafton-street, and sowed wheat in it; which he held for 2s. 6d per acre,

acre, and had 6 or 700 acres at the same rent. He was, on the day of the battle of the Boyne, conducting some farm-carts of his father's, which were impressed by the army of King William, to carry luggage into the camp.

In Dublin, in consequence of a blow on the head from a gentleman whom he had affronted, the well known Lesley Grove.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Hutchinson, jun. merchant in Glasgow.

Thomas Hewitson, esq. of Bellevue, near Wakefield, late major in the 59th regiment of foot.

At Plymouth, John Dolbeare, esq. formerly an eminent brazier, of Ashburton, and for some years post-master of Plymouth.

At the same place, aged 63, Abraham Joseph, wholesale dealer in slops for the navy. He was one of the people called Jews, but the actions of his whole life would have done honour to any persuasion. He amassed a considerable fortune by very fair and honest means. As an agent for seamen, his practice was well worthy the imitation of every person in that business, as several orphans and indigent widows can testify.

Also, Mr. Eidlake, formerly an eminent jeweller there.

Suddenly, Mr. Christ. White, a respectable farmer, of Reckingham, co. Northampton.

At Uppingham, aged 46, Mr. Tho. Baines, quarter-master in Colonel Edwards's fencible cavalry.

Of a decline, Mr. Squire, jun. of Peterborough.

Lamented by all who knew him, the Rev. Peregrine Ball, vicar of Treleg, co. Monmouth, and of Newland, co. Gloucester.

At Egremont, after a long illness, the Rev. John Hutchinson, M. A. fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, and some time master of the free grammar-school of St. Bee's, but which the bad state of his health compelled him to relinquish.

Advanced in years, Mrs. White, widow of Rev. Mr. W. of Canwick, near Lincoln.

John Broadley, esq. of Blyborough, near Lincoln, major of the North Lincoln militia.

At Rochester, in her 92d year, Mrs. Chapman, a maiden lady; who has left 1000 a-year to the parish of St. Nicholas.

At Richmond, co. York, aged 93, Mrs. Tabitha Tinkler. She began business at 15 years of age; married at 18; was 63 years a wife, and 12 years a widow; managed business 67 years; 2 years, at her latter end, incapable; supposed to be the oldest shop-keeper in England.

At Chelington, co. Oxford, in his 73d year, John Smith, gent. late of Beuldown, co. Gloucester. He first introduced the present system of agriculture in that county. The united ages of the two senior pall-bearers at his funeral amounted to 168 years.

After a long illness, Mrs. Maunfell, wife of Thomas Cecil M. esq. of Thorpe-Mal-

for, co. Northampton, and daughter of Geo. Hill, esq. one of his Majesty's serjeants at law.

Near Whithy, co. York, Mr. William Thistlewood, of Bardney, near Lincoln, land-surveyor.

Mr. Pacey, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, land-surveyor.

At Holt, co. Leicester, Mr. Tyler, late butler to Cosmas Neville, esq. in whose service he had been engaged upwards of 40 years. His death was occasioned by a prick he received in the finger from a needle while packing some cheeses. The remains of this truly worthy man were attended to the grave by all the poor of Medbourne and the neighbouring villages, to whom, in the hour of distress, he had given repeated instances of his benevolence.

At Authorpe, co. Lincoln, suddenly, Mr. Brinkle, farmer and grazier.

At Spillby, aged 99, Eliz. Robinson.

In Golden-square, Lady Sarah Ballenden, wife of John Ker Lord Ballenden, heritable usher of the exchequer in Scotland.

At his son's house in New-man-street, aged 83, Harrison Cray, esq. formerly treasurer and receiver-general, for upwards of 23 years, in North America, and one of his Majesty's mandamus counsellors.

Mr. Jones, dissector to St. Bartholomew's hospital. His death was occasioned by a slight cut in the finger while dissecting a corpse which had died of a mortification. He caught the infection, and, notwithstanding every medical assistance (except that of amputation) was immediately administered, it caused his death in about a week.

In Bridge-road, Westminster bridge, Major John Nash, late of the 61d regiment.

At his lodgings in Orange-str. Mr. Haily, one of the oldest purfers in the navy.

December 1. At Exeter, aged 74, Joseph Littlelear, esq. formerly a merchant in the city of London, but had retired from business some years. He was a pious, benevolent, and well-informed man, an agreeable companion, and an affectionate friend. He sympathized with the afflicted, assisted the distressed, and ardently withed the liberty, peace, and happiness of all mankind. In his religious profession he was a Protestant Dissenter, and of liberal principles. The resignation which he displayed, under repeated attacks of a very painful disorder, was founded on sublime and just views of the wisdom and goodness of his Maker, and on a firm belief of the promises of the Gospel.

Tho. Greenough, esq. of Bedford-square.

At Sparholt-house, near Wantage, Lieutenant-general Joseph Gabbit, colonel of the 66th regiment of foot, now on duty at Gibraltar.

At Hampstead, co. Middlesex, aged 66, Caleb Welch, esq.

Suddenly, universally lamented, aged 80, Wm. Beaumont, esq. of Hampstead.

Suddenly.

Suddenly, at her son-in-law's (the Rev. Mr. Holworthy, at Elfworth), Mrs. Desborough, wife of Alderman D. an eminent surgeon at Huntingdon.

Aged 87, Edward Inge, sen. esq. of the Charterhouse near Coventry.

At Derby, aged 70, much respected, Mrs. Balme, grocer.

At Bedford, Mr. John Hallet, midshipman on board the *Bounty* at the time of the mutiny, and one of the 18 who accompanied capt. Bligh in the dangerous voyage of four months in an open boat; in consequence of which, after his return home, he lost the use of his limbs, but recovered them so as to be able to perform a second voyage with capt. Bligh, and accomplished the expedition. On his return home he again lost the use of his limbs, and recovered them no more.

2. Mr. Jonathan Kerhaw, liquor-merchant, in Park-lane.

Mr. John Gamble, agent to the Sun fire-office, Lynn, and many years clerk to the iron company.

At Great Maplestead, co. Essex, aged 67, Rev. Thomas Orchard, M. A. 25 years vicar of the said parish; who, might justly be said to exemplify in himself the great virtues of peaceableness of disposition and universal benevolence, which shone conspicuously till his 60th year, when a seclusive gloominess pervaded his former agreeable manners: but those who saw nearest his heart discovered that not only justice, but humanity and philanthropy, had a predominancy in his mind to his last moments.

At his brother's house in Surrey, David Ramsay Carr, esq. many years surgeon of the royal dock-yard at Portsmouth.

3. Found dead in his bed, at Southwell, co. Nottingham, Sherbrooke Lowe, esq. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by drinking some acid punch the preceding evening.

Mr. James Green, of Ledstone, co. York, late of Lambeth-hill, London.

Mr. Joseph Bull, surgeon, of Nottingham.

4. At his father's house in Doncaster, Charles Aystrope, esq. (late an officer in the Lincolnshire militia), son of — A. esq.

At Stockton, Jn. Stapyilton Railbeck, esq.

5. At Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, Richard Whitchurch, esq. a bencher of the honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and recorder of High Wycombe.

In an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Gilbank, of York. He served the office of sheriff of that city in 1785.

Rev. Robert Rainey, rector of Great Saxham, co. Suffolk.

6. Aged 80, William Nash, esq. of Twickenham, co. Middlesex.

At Landaff, aged 78, Thomas Edwards, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Glamorgan.

Mr. John Brown, of North-court, near Abingdon, formerly a wine-merchant of the city of Oxford.

7. Mrs. Carfan, wife of Mr. C. Surgeon, in Vauxhall-place, Surrey. The affluities of affection smoothed the pillow of death. And let the companions of her gayest hours, who had not patience or inclination to reconcile manner with merit, peculiarity with principle, who did not properly respect her living—

Do honour to her ashes, for she died

Fearing God!—

The just and generous disposition of the little property she had scraped together (for painfully she was limited), renders that *pietance* sacred and acceptable as the "widow's mite!"

At her house in Bath, Robiniana countess dowager of Peterborough.

8. Aged 60, Mrs. Kilpin, one of the nieces of the late Mr. Pooley, draper, who died in the present year, and left a handsome sum to the poor of Walhamflow parish, where he had a house.

9. Aged 28, after a gradual decline of several years, at East Cranmore, co. Somerset, the Rev. Richard Paget, M. A. second son of Richard P. esq. of that place, probationer fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, and, occasionally, a valuable correspondent in our Magazine, first under the signature of D. T. (till that signature was assumed by some other correspondent in the Supplement to 1790), and afterwards R. J. P.

Aged 69, James Fallofield, esq. of his Majesty's great wardrobe in Scotland-yard, near Whitehall.

At Stanford, co. Worcester, the Lady of Sir Edward Winnington, bart. sister to the Hon. Edward Foley, one of the members for that county.

Mr. Gomm, steward of St. Bartholomew's hospital, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker in Clerkenwell.

On her return from Bath, Mrs. Henrietta Dickenon, fourteenth daughter of the late — D. esq. of East-place, co. York. All her thirteen sisters died in the same year of their respective ages.

10. At Montrose, John Foulerton, esq. late of Thornton.

11. At her father's house at Chelsea, Miss Aust, only daughter of George A. esq. of the secretary of state's office.

In Bull-head-court, Newgate-street, aged 93, John Townsend, esq. late of Cullum-street, a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and one of the governors of Christ's hospital.

Aged 91, Mr. Richard Dawson, of Lincoln, formerly innholder at the *Ken Deer*, near the toll-bar.

Suddenly, at Crofton, the Rev. A. Rudd, rector of Diddlebury, co. Salop, and rector at St. Lawrence, Ludlow.

12. At his house on St. James's parade, Bath, John Tobin, esq.

Aged 92, Mrs. Wodhull, widow of John W. esq. of Thenford, near Brackley, co. Northampton.

13. Wm. James, esq. store-keeper of his Majesty's ordnance at Purfleet, Essex.

In Chapel Street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Freeman, relict of William-George F. esq.

At Econs, Rev. John Wright, minister of that parish.

Aged 78, Thomas Adkin, esq. of Yar-mouth, many years in the commission of the peace for Norfolk.

At her house, in the Belgrave-gate, Leicester, Mrs. Coleman, relict of the late Henry C. esq.

14. At Falmouth, after a short but severe illness, Wm. Dashiwood, esq. captain of his Majesty's packet the Expedition, on the Lisbon station.

In Great Portland-street, in the 10th year of his age, Robert Smeeth Moody, jun. esq. second son of R. S. M. esq. one of the commissioners for equipping his Majesty's navy.

Aged 2 years and 7 months, John-William Charles Egg, esq. only son of the Rev. Sir John F. bart. of Mynstole, in Kent.

At her house on St. James's parade, Bath, aged 25, Mrs. Brander, widow of Charles B. esq. late of Nea, Hants.

At Mohrrofe, in Scotland, Mrs. Scott, dowager of Benholm.

15. Suddenly dropped down dead, at the corner of Lilliput-alley, leading to the Parade, Bath. — Freeman, esq. a gentleman from the West Indies; who has left an amiable widow and five children.

James Morgan, esq. late mayor of Bristol.

At Dulwich, Robert Nixon, esq. merchant, of Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-Str.

At her house in Upper Brook-street, in her 83d year, Mrs. Ford, widow.

At Old-park, co. Durham, in his 79th year, suddenly, Thomas Wharton, esq.

At the manse in Ayrshire, Mrs. Christian Traill, widow of Dr. Rob. T. late professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow.

At Bath, where he had been for the benefit of his health, Robert Ballard, esq. alderman and magistrate for the town and county of Southampton.

At Leicester, in his 77th year, Philip Perry, esq. lieutenant on half-pay in the late 2d1 regiment of light dragoons, or Royal Horseless, and late captain in the Leicestershire militia.

At the same place, Mrs. Davie, relict of the late John D. gent.

16. Aged 75, Mr. Charles Collins, of Oxford, formerly a timber-merchant, but had declined business some years.

Aged 77, M. S. Harner, widow of Mr. Lawrence H. of Oxford, and mother of the Rev. Dr. H. late rector of Lincoln-college, in that university.

In York, aged 78, Mr. David Russel, printer; but who had retired some years.

Mrs. Hume, youngest daughter of Tho. E. esq. of Highbery-place, Hillington.

17. After a long illness, Richard Swinerton Eyer, esq. eldest son of Thomas E. esq. of Park-street, Westminster.

At the Rev. Caman Bagnall's, in Hereford, in his 15th year, Master Thomas, eldest son of the late Mr. T. attorney at law, at Cardiff. This young gentleman's disposition was so amiable, and his manners so engaging, that he is much and deservedly lamented by his acquaintance.

Major-general Alexander Stewart, colonel of the Queen's royal regiment of foot, and M. P. for the stewardry of Kirccubright. The general retired from the continent about a month ago, and fell a sacrifice to an illness, contracted in consequence of the fatigues he had undergone in the course of last campaign, in which he commanded the first brigade of British infantry.

18. At her house near the chapel at Woodhouse, co. Leicester, (the old mansion in which the present lady Howe was born) Mrs. Mary Heanes, a maiden lady, in her 86th year, Mr. Edward H. the father of this lady, lived at Bingham, co. Nottingham and by Mary his wife, who was daughter of Skinner Ryther, esq. of Bingham, became heir at law to a considerable property; with part of which he purchased the estate of Chiverton Hartopp, esq. at Woodhouse, and came to live there. He had two sons and two daughters; and died July 15, 1749, aged 74; and his wife a few years after him. The sons were, Edward, who died in November, 1789, aged 72; and Thomas, who died January 10, 1779, aged 59. The daughters were Elizabeth, who died Nov. 1, 1785, aged 69; and Mary, whose death we now record; and the very early part of whose life was spent in the family of old lady Howe; the present earl's grandmother; which family have ever shewn her much respect, and some of them have visited her at Woodhouse, which has been her residence for fifty years. She was an early riser, being always up the first in the village, and generally in bed by nine at night. Though of so advanced an age, she retained all her faculties, eye-sight, and hearing, quite perfect; and enjoyed good health till within a few years of her death, when she was unable to leave her house. She was of a most happy cheerful disposition, a strict observer of her word; whatever she promised was sure to be performed to the greatest nicety; kind and forbearing to her tenants, considerably to her own loss and disadvantage; charitable to the poor; a good mistress, as she was scarcely ever known to change her servants, one of them having lived in her service near 40 years. In her house she kept up the old English hospitality, particularly at Christmas time, when she was happy to see her friends and neighbours. Such is the true character of Mrs. Mary Heanes, warm from the heart of one who knew her virtues; and that of both her brothers and her sister was equally estimable. They all passed a life of retirement in the greatest harmony, and were all

of the same turn of mind; neither of them ever sleeping a single night out of their home, or ever known, except from illness, to be absent from public worship on a Sunday (of which they were strict observers) during a great number of years. All the four died unmarried, and were buried in Woodhouse chapel. As last survivor, Mrs. H. became possessed of all the property of the family, which was considerable; and has left the whole of it, except a few legacies, to her next of kin, a distant relation.

At Lynn, co. Norfolk, James Everard, esq. second son of Edward E. esq. of that place. He was a young man of very rare and excellent qualities; his talents for business were, perhaps, unrivaled, in which his apprehension was as quick as his execution was decisive; his honour as pure as his honesty was perfect. He was a good son, a good brother, and a good friend. He fell an innocent victim to that flattering disorder where Death and Hope dwell so long together, a disorder to which youth must surrender his proud strength, and beauty her prouder power, a disorder which still continues to reddon with flame the cheeks of PHYSIS, and humble the arrogance of the College—a CONSUMPTION.

19. At Plaitow, aged 81, Mr. John Peven, formerly a shoe-maker in Whitechapel.

20. Suddenly, at the house of William Newdicke, esq. of Cheshunt, Hert. the affectionate and much lamented wife of Francis Pyner, esq. of Brook-hauts, Cheshunt; and formerly an auctioneer in London.

21. At her brother's house in Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, after a lingering and painful illness, Miss Anne G. Hanin.

23. At his brother's house at Hammer-smith, Mr. James Burchall, printer and carver, in the Strand.

24. At his house in Bloomsbury-square, Peter Hamond, esq.

At Millington, Mr. Nicholas Davison, many years an eminent apothecary in Wood-street, Cheapside.

25. Mrs. Brown, wife of Captain B. of Dulwich common, Surry.

28. Of an inflammation on the lungs, brought on by a cold caught on Windsor terrace, Mr. Thomas Pote, bookseller and printer at Eton. He has left a widow and four young children. Mr. P. was universally known to be the printer of the Eton school-books. In society he was very generally esteemed as a cheerful, lively companion, and an open hearted, obliging friend. It is not doubted but the heads of that great primary will continue their protection to a respectable family, which has enjoyed their patronage the greater part of the present century.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec. NEW DRURY-LANE.

1. The Siege of Belgrade—Nobody.
2. The Roman Father—The Wedding-day.
3. The School for Scandal—No Song No Supper.
4. The Jew—Lodoiska.
5. A Trip to Scarborough—The Prize.
6. Macbeth—Nobody.
8. The Mountaineers—Lodoiska.
9. King Henry the Eighth—Devil to Pay.
10. The Confederacy—No Song No Supper.
11. The Jew—Lodoiska.
12. All's Well that Ends Well—The Critic.
13. Jane Shore—The Drummer.
15. The Siege of Belgrade—The Wedding-day.
16. The Grecian Daughter—Lodoiska.
17. A Trip to Scarborough—The Prize.
18. The Jew—Lodoiska.
19. The School for Lovers—The Critic.
20. The Cherokee—The Wedding-day.
21. Ditto—The Englishman in Paris.
23. Ditto—Ditto.
26. Ditto—The Sultan.
27. Ditto—Tit for Tat.
29. Ditto—The Deaf Lover.
30. Measure for Measure—Lodoiska.
31. The Cherokee—The Citizen.

Dec. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Rage—Hercules and Omphale.
2. Ditto—Ditto.
3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. Ditto—Ditto.
5. Ditto—Ditto.
6. The Town Before You—Netley Abbey.
8. Ditto—Hercules and Omphale.
9. Ditto—Ditto.
10. Grief A-la-Mode—Ditto.
11. The Rage—Ditto.
12. Ditto—Ditto.
13. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Ditto—Ditto.
17. Ditto—Ditto.
18. The Town Before You—Netley Abbey.
19. Ditto—Hercules and Omphale.
20. The Rage—Ditto.
22. The Town Before You—Ditto.
23. The Rage—Ditto.
26. The Earl of Essex—*Mago and Dago; or, Harlequin the Hero.*
27. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
29. Hamlet—Ditto.
30. Inkle and Yarico—Ditto.
31. Notoriety—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Dec. 2, to Dec. 23, 1794.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 879	Males 895
Females 796	Females 797
Whereof have died under two years old 482	

Peck Loaf 25 gal.

{	Between	2 and 5	160	50 and 60	253
		5 and 10	59	60 and 70	131
		10 and 20	72	70 and 80	103
		20 and 30	150	80 and 90	46
		30 and 40	149	90 and 100	7
		40 and 50	180		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1904*

Day	Bank Stock.	1 per Ct. Reduc.	3 per Ct. Contols.	4 per Ct. Contol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchqd Bils. 18 pr.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	l. Ann. ditto.	Omn. Tickets.	Eng. Lotr Irish Lotr Tickets.	
27	160	68 1/2	68 1/2 a 69	84 1/2	103 1/2	20	9	194 1/2	18 1/2 pr.		67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2 dif.	17		88 1/2		20	14	6
28	150	68 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	20	9	193 1/2	17				1 1/2 dif.	18				20	14	6
29	157 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	20	9 1/2						1 1/2 dif.	18				20	14	6
30	Sunday																			
1	158	68 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	19 1/2	9	192 1/2	18	69	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2 dif.	3				20	18	0
2	158	68 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	19 1/2	9	192 1/2	18	72 1/2			1 1/2 dif.	19				20	17	0
3	157 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	83 1/2	103 1/2	19 1/2	9	190 1/2	19				1 1/2 dif.	19				20	15	0
4	157 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	83 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	9	189 1/2	19				1 1/2 dif.	19				20	15	0
5	158	67 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	9	189 1/2	18				1 1/2 dif.	18				20	15	0
6	159	67 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	83 1/2	102	19 1/2	9	189 1/2	18				1 1/2 dif.	18				20	13	6
7	Sunday																	20	13	6
8	159	66 1/2	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	83 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	9	189 1/2	18		67 1/2		1 1/2 dif.	18				20	14	0
9	159	67 1/2	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	83 1/2	103 1/2	19 1/2	9	189 1/2	17				1 1/2 dif.	19				20	10	0
10	159	66 1/2	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	83 1/2	103 1/2	19 1/2	9	189 1/2	16		67 1/2		1 1/2 dif.	18				20	10	0
11	158	66 1/2	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	83 1/2	101	19 1/2	9	188 1/2	14		65 1/2		1 1/2 dif.	18				20	10	6
12	157	66 1/2	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	81 1/2	101	19 1/2	9	188 1/2					1 1/2 dif.	7				20	10	6
13	155 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	81 1/2	100	19 1/2	8 1/2	188 1/2					1 1/2 dif.	7				20	11	6
14	Sunday																	20	11	6
15	155 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	81 1/2	100 1/2	19 1/2	9	187 1/2		69			1 1/2 dif.	8				20	10	0
16	154 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 66 1/2	81 1/2	100	19 1/2	9	187 1/2					1 1/2 dif.	9				20	8	6
17	154 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 66 1/2	80 1/2	100	19 1/2	8 1/2	187 1/2	5				1 1/2 dif.	10				20	8	6
18	154 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 66 1/2	80 1/2	100	19 1/2	8 1/2	187 1/2	4				1 1/2 dif.	8				20	8	6
19	154 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 66 1/2	79 1/2	100	19 1/2	8 1/2	187 1/2	4				1 1/2 dif.	7				20	8	0
20	153 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 66 1/2	80	100	19 1/2	8 1/2	187 1/2					1 1/2 dif.	8				20	8	0
21	Sunday																	20	5	0
22	154 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2 a 66 1/2	80 1/2	100	19 1/2	8 1/2	187 1/2	6				1 1/2 dif.	7				20	5	0
23	154 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	80 1/2	100	19 1/2	9	189 1/2	7				1 1/2 dif.	7				20	9	0
24	154 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	81	100	19 1/2	9	189 1/2					1 1/2 dif.	7				20	9	0
25																		20	9	0

* N. B. In the 3 per Cents. Contols. the highest and lowest Trades of each Day is given: in the other Stocks the highest Price only.
 THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.



SUPPLEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1794.

Embellished with Picturesque Views of ALFRETON Church, Co. DERBY; the Tower of St. GEORGE'S Church, CANTERBURY; HEATHFIELD Tower, SUSSEX; the Parsonage of NEWINGTON BUTTS; a Monument from LEDBURY; a NEW TELEGRAPH, &c.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 2.

A VIEW of the parsonage-house of Newington Butts, described by Mr. Lysons* as "very antient, and surrounded by a moat with four bridges," may perhaps be not unacceptable to your readers. (See plate I.)

Among the rectors of this place have been many of first-rate eminence—particularly Nicholas Lloyd—the justly-famous Bishop Stillingfleet—and the truly learned and highly respectable champion of Christianity, the present Bp. of Rochester. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 5.

THE sweet serenity of one of the finest days in September, heightened by the enchanting prospect of commerce gliding along the Thames in innumerable vessels, induced my friend to participate with me the pleasures of a marine excursion from Sheerneck's round our British bulwarks, then riding in majestic grandeur at the Nore. The tide was just floating out of the harbour—different companies, from whose eyes beamed pleasure whilst contemplating their auspicious launching out. My curiosity was first excited by our approach to the gun-boats (lying off the garrison); which, though small, contain

— deep-throated engines,

— disgorging foul [and hail

Their devilish glut, chain'd thunderbolts,
Of iron globes.

The clumsy forms and murky colour of these Belgian-built vessels properly contain this thundering engine, and are truly expressive of their intent. A gentle breeze now brought with it emulation to our hardy conductors, who, with sails and well-plied oars, impetuously hurried us along, anxious to arrive at the destined goal (the fleet) before their competitors. No *regatta* could have yielded greater exertions; and, though honour alone was the prize, an olive crown would not by any Roman have been more earnestly contended for; each heart palpitated, and wished success to his Charon, whilst cheery songs resounded around. The unfortunate in

this contest soon forget their ill success; and the polite attention paid to every company by the different officers on-board the fleet claimed a general acknowledgement. After staying about half-an-hour, and taking a refreshment, we descended once more to our humble vehicle, and tacked about for New South End, which we reached in about an hour and an half, and were astonished to find so great a change made during four or five years †.

The towering oaks, which had for ages withstood (even in their exalted site) the rough blasts of Winter, and had thrown a solemn shade over the brow of the hill, have now fallen under the ruthless hand of the wood-cutter, and given place to an earthly Paradise, almost imperceptibly sprung up. From the shore ariseth a bold declivity, mantled with evergreens and the gayest shrubs of summer; various walks intersect each other, meandering along the side of the hill through shades, where seats are placed, secure from the sun's heat, for the accommodation of visitors. One arbour on the brink of a precipice, whose base is laved by each returning tide, for its romantic situation claims a superiority to any other on the Essex coast. Seated here, the contemplative reader may be agreeably gratified, and the novelist look round and see his imaginary scenes partially realized by the variety of prospects; a picturesque landscape to the right, Old South End to the left, Sheerneck and the junction of the Thames and Medway in front, and the hill behind, with its summit crowned by a noble terrace in front of a superb building, overhanging these blooming scenes. Here Grandeur, accompanied by Convenience, have chosen their seats, silently inviting the summer loungers to hilarity and contentment; and, *hic est, ubi Argus fieri velim, quo tot simul oculis tanta devotum gaudia!* Whether the visitor is a valetudinarian, or, what is more frequent, *pour passe-tems*, to either this charming variety must be equally engaging. The former will effectually reap the benefit

* Environs of London, p. 394.

† See p. 543. of our present volume. EDIT.

of the salubrious sea air, whilst the latter may enjoy in plenitude the pleasing as well as healthy amusements of the field. Should the impending cloud, apparently teeming with rain, deter those delighting in rural walks from taking their diurnal exercise, even though defended by an umbrella, the day may not be lost; for, the romantic library, the elegant card, assembly, and coffee rooms, all combine against the *annui* of a summer afternoon's gloom. The Bacchanalian votaries may riot in the exuberance of choice wines; whilst the mind, softened by misfortune, or ruffled by care, may find alleviation in the soothing melody of music; for, here, in masterly execution, the piano swe'ls to the forte, and boldly dares stand in competition with the inhabitants of the *grove*. In a few summers, I doubt not but South End will be the *rags*, since, even in its infancy, Nobility has deigned there to join in the mystic dance, and the loveliest of England's pride to grace the promenade on the terrace.

The numerous round stones of various sizes hanging in the cliffs, and dispersed on the shore, deserve the visitor's attention. These, when broken, fall into small pieces, each covered with a thin petrified scale resembling beeswax. Many of them are highly ornamented with stars of different-coloured spar; which, from the deep yellow to the pale straw, spotted by coruscant rays, induce the Curioso to give them a place amongst his ornamental curiosities.

Old South End emulates, in a less degree, the conveniences of its new neighbours; the humble cottages of the fishermen, interspersed with a few houses neatly built, and furnished as lodging-houses, have an agreeable effect upon the eye; whilst the inns afford viands and wines not at all inferior to those at the grand hotel, and, what may be equally acceptable to many of the visitors, on much more reasonable terms.

During the summer, many parties of ladies and gentlemen from Kent, particularly the Isle Shepway and its vicinity, have visited this delightful watering-place; for, its proximity to Sheerness (where numerous boats to convey you to the opposite shore are always ready), the pleasures of a morning's sail, and the return by the evening's tide, are great inducements to take dinner at the Grand Hotel. Since

these improvements (which are still continuing), the two turnpikes to London, through Rochford and along the coast, are much improved; daily-coaches pass up and down, and a regular post of four days in the week has been appointed by the Postmaster-general.

T. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

IN the Topographer, vol. IV. p. 407, is a poetical description of Westwell downs, in Kent, signed W. S. supposed to mean William Slatyer, of whom the following account, extracted from Wood (Ath. Ox. II. p. 111), is prefixed:

“He was born in Somersetshire, matriculated in the university of Oxford as a gentleman's son of that county, and a member of St. Mary-hall, in Lent term 1600, aged 13. Whence translating himself to Brazen-nose college, in 1607, he took his degree in Arts; the next year he was made Fellow of the college, proceeded in that faculty 1611, entered into holy orders, was soon after beneficed, and, in 1623, took the degrees in divinity, being then in good esteem for his knowledge in English history, and his excellent vein in Latin and English poetry. I know not any thing else of him, only that he, giving way to fate, at Otterden, in Kent, where he was then beneficed, in the month of October or November, 1647, was there buried, leaving behind him a widow, named Sarah.”

The Topographer adds,

“The church was re-built, a few years since, by the Wheelers (who have a fine old mansion close adjoining, now, I fear, going to decay); so that there can be no memorial of him remaining—”

a conjecture as absolute as it is erroneous, as the following inscriptions in the new church in good condition:

On a flat Purbeck stone, in the middle of the space, nearly opposite the pulpit:

Mors mihi lxxviii.

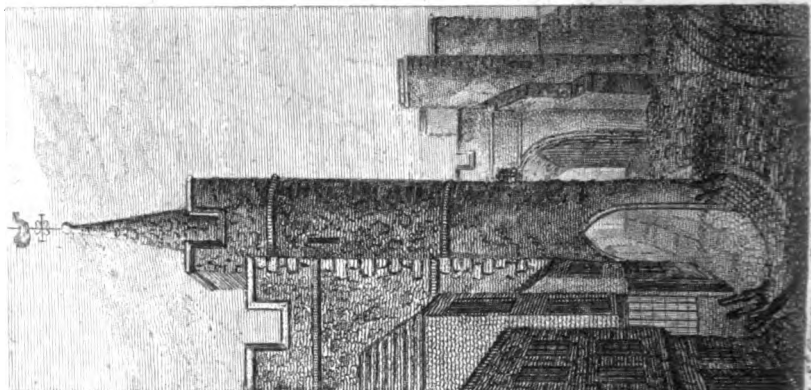
Vita
Hic jacet GULIEL. SLATYER, *sa. the. doct.*
eccæ. cath. mene. thesaur. Jacob. reg. coll
præpositus. serenif. Carol. PRINC.
domest. hvijs ecc. rector.

Vir pietate infig. doct. inclivus ling. X
expert. ecc. pvgil schismat. debellator.
philaretophil. philalethophil.
philanctophil. extat operibus.

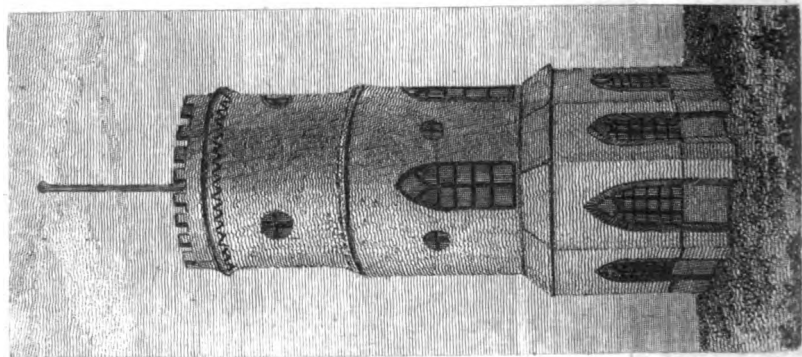
Ob. XIII Feb. MDCXLVI. æt. LIX.

On a flat stone at the South side
the above:

Spe resurrectionis vitæ,
hiciacet MARGARETA, vxor Guliel. Slatyer.



3. In the Chancel of Ledbury Church, Herefordshire.



4. In the Chancel of Ledbury Church, Herefordshire.

fil. Lvc. Angel vid. Hen. Potens, quæ deces. 29
cum prel. grato partv morien. I et fil. Maria
Slatyer. Ob. 14 eivfd. Maij. MDCLIII vnic. fil.
Marg. Slatyer, et 3 fil. Hen. Joh. Lvc. Poten.
reliquit.

Round the margin of the stone :

From thee, sweete babe, I paine and forrow
found ; [did wound.
Thy death, deare child, with greefe my hart

In the middle of the stone, under a
canopy, is chased the figure of an angel,
with two small ones below aiming darts
at the opher. Below is,

An Angel in her birth with Slatyer ends her
dayes ; [dies rayes.
A Margarite wrapt in earth till Xt . . . bo-
To live with angels blest this more than angel
dies : [Slatyer lies.
Thus Pottin sleeping rests ; here Margaret

Above the figures is, *Rejurgam* ; be-
low, *Vrna Ex.*
Yours, &c. Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Canterbury, Nov. 1.*
THE fine old tower of St. George's
church in this city, which contain-
ed a flight of steps ascending to the stee-
ple, being recently taken down ; should
a sketch of it and the adjoining build-
ings, with part of the gate to which it
gives name, be judged by you worthy
of preservation, it will gratify many of
your readers here, who cannot behold
without regret the frequent demolition
of the edifices raised by our ancestors,
which have withstood not only all the
force of the elements for past ages, but
almost bid defiance to the mouldering
hand of Time. (*See plate II. fig. 1.*)

This handsome building was about
75 feet high, exclusive of its spire,
most substantially built of chalk and
flints, and finished with an embattled
parapet, banded and coped with stone.
In 1788, among the necessary altera-
tions occasioned by new paving the city,
a faculty was obtained for removing
certain obstructions appendant to this
church ; and, in order to preserve this
tower, certainly ornamental and useful,
though its projection considerably nar-
rowed the street in the part where it
stood, an arched passage was opened
for foot-passengers through its base. The
incumbent weight very naturally caused
a settlement ; which, after six years,
was supposed to weaken the structure so
much, that its final demolition was re-
solved on, and immediately followed.

Yours, &c. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 6.*
I SEND you a drawing of Heathfield
tower (*fig. 2.*) ; a stone building, 57
feet high. The bottom is an octagon with
recesses. This beautiful edifice, which,
being situated on an eminence, com-
mands a view of the whole country
around, was built by Francis Newbery,
esq. who has a fine seat, called Heath-
field Park, about half a mile distant, in
honour of the late Lord Heathfield, the
gallant defender of Gibraltar. Over
the door is inscribed, CALPES DEFEN-
SORI ; the letters of which were cast
from the brass of one of the floating
batteries taken from the Spaniards in
that memorable siege. PICTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 29.*
THE following articles, extracted
from a parish Register, dated 1538,
Hen. VI. 30^o, now before me, may
perhaps amuse some of your readers :
Yours, &c. J. B.

" wher the Ld Cobham and
the Lord — Sr Walter Raulie wer ar-
raigned wh and condemned of
treasour Mr. Broke was

" Queen Elizabeth died on Thursday
morning at Ridgmont, being the 24th of
March, 1602, when sovraine fortye-
four years and odd months.

" The 28th of Julie, being our towne
feast daye, the Sunday after Saint James
day, Kinge James, kinge of Great Brittane,
Fraunce, and Ireland, was in his royal per-
son present in the church of Houghton Con-
quest, with sundry noble men, when he
heard service, and a sermon preached by
one Mr. Bayle. This was the 28th Julie,
anno Dom. 1605, regni regis Jacobi secundo.

" I here wear at church at the sermon wh
the king, Duke of Linnox, the Earle of
Northampton, Henry Howard, Sr. Robert
Dyule, Earl of Salisbury, Earl of Suffolke,
Earle of De'nfire, Earl of Pembrece,
and Dr. Watson, Bishop of Chi-
chestre, the kinge's amner, the Lord
and the Lord Wotton, and the L. Staunope.

" The 30th July, Thomas Archer, per-
son of Houghton, preached at Hawnes be-
fore the kinge's majestie prei-
ently after the sermon ended, yt pleased the
king's majestie to cause him to be sworne
his majestie's chaplaine in ordinarie, July
30th, 1605.

" The great wynde, when the cytye of
Bristowe, by the breaking-in of the sea,
was overflowed with water untill the streets
towards Gloster were overflooded, and great
losse of men and cattell, was the 20th of Ja-
nuarie, r^o regis Jacobi quarto.

" Thomas Archer preached before King
James, at Tuddington, the 24 Julie 1608.
Heuricus

"Henricus princeps, filius regis Jacobi, obiit . . . die Nouembris, 1612.

"The up-part of the chauncell was paved with paving tyle by me Thomas Archer, anno Dom. 1623, quo anno I caused my graue to be made with brick in the groundes; and I made my coffin, whereon ar set thes figures 1623; and the rest of the chauncell was paved by me anno Dom. 16 . . with a dore to the chauncell.

"An. Dom. 1625—The great plague.

"Buried within the 97 parishes within the walls of the cite of London of all diseases 14,340; whereof the plague 9197. From August 25^o September 3385. In one week there dyed within the cytie . . . This year Bartholomew fair kept at Winchester. All faires forbidden wⁿ 50 miles of London."

The following are some of the epitaphs in the parish-church of Houghton Conquest, to which the above Register belongs.

A monument representing Archer (who made the above entries in the Register) preaching. Underneath:

"Sustine et abstine.

Intus si bene, ne labora."

"Instrui vivens multos,

Nunc instruo cunctos:

Quod fruit una dies,

Destruit una dies:

Sic speciosa ruat

Spaciosa fabrica mundi.

Sic oritur, moritur,

Vermis inermis, Homo;

O! me felicem,

Qui carnis fauce solutus,

Mutavi veris vitrea!

Vana, bonis!

"Fui THOMAS ARCHER, capellanus regis Jacobi, rector hujus ecclesie per annos 41. in vita hoc posuit, anno Domini 1620. æt. 76."

N. B. He died 1630.

"Quem tegat hoc marmor si queras, lector amice,

AWDLEIO THOMAM junge, nomen habes.

Obiit 11 Feb'ii, 1633."

A great many intercriptions on the tombs of the Conquests; the oldest of which seems to be:

"Johannes Conquest, armiger, Dominus de Houghton &c. &c. &c. qui quidem Joh' obiit DIE anno Domini 1600."

Upon Grey, the learned editor of Hudibras:

"Sacred to the memory of ZACHARY GREY, LL.D.

late rector of this parish; who, with zeal undissembled served his God; with sincerity unaffected promoted the interests of his friends; and with real charity and extensive humanity behaved towards all mankind.

He died Nov. 25, 1766, aged 78."

"EDMOND WOODWARD, esq.

Near this place lyeth interred; being lineally descended from the ancient family of the Woodwards of this parish, who have continued here before and ever since the reigns of King Edward the First. Hee was at the time of his decease, a member of the Hon^{ble} Society of the Inner Temple, London. Hee dyed 11th of Aprill, in the year of our Lord God 1659."

Arms: A chevron Gu. between three trefoils.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

THE annexed remarks on the reflections cast on the memory of Count Merci Argenteau form part of a letter from Monsieur De Blumendorf, who has served in the capacity of secretary to the embassies of the emperor to the courts of Warsaw and London, and finally to that of Versailles, where he went 30 years ago with Count M. and remained with him in that situation till the time of his departure from Paris for the Low Countries, during the usurpation of Vandernoot, when he was left by that nobleman in quality of *Chargé des Affaires* to the Emperor, which appointment he held until the commencement of hostilities between Austria and France; since then he has been employed in all the negotiations undertaken by Count M. and from these circumstances he certainly must be enabled to answer any unjust attacks made on the conduct and actions of his departed friend, which he does with a zeal and warmth that do equal credit to his attachment to his memory, and his regard for truth, especially where those who are concerned are incapable of defending themselves.

Yours, &c.

J. F.

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

"I feel myself sensibly affected by the interest you take in my just concerns for the unexpected and unfortunate decease of the Count de Mercy, in whom I lose a second father, protector, and I do not scruple to say most valuable friend. The justice which you do to the distinguished qualities of this great minister is a real consolation to me; at the same time that it increases my indignation against those who have suggested to one of your journalists particulars of which you have sent me extracts, among which are several circumstances totally destitute of foundation except in downright calumny. It is false that M. de Mercy surrounded the Queen of France with his creatures, and it was false that he was the first mover of the war against France. It is equally unjust for the Emigrants to ascribe to the councils of this enlightened minister the plan of conquests

from

from our common enemy, and the mischiefs of the present war; but the greatest falsehood of all is the charge brought against him by them of having purchased the property of the French clergy, and particularly the abbey of St. Valeri, which is advanced on very slight grounds indeed." (See pp. 774, 858).

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

DURING the life of the late Mr. Collinson, I forbore publishing any strictures on his History of the County of Somerset, that I might not prejudice its sale. But, as almost all the copies of this work are now disposed of, and the author is far removed from the effects of either praise or censure, it may be an acceptable service to offer a few observations on the deficiencies of the History, as they will not only serve as hints to other County Historians, but afford some direct assistance to whomever shall attempt a new illustration of Somersetshire, as recommended by Mr. Richard Locke, p. 980. That my criticism may be dealt out with strict impartiality, I will begin by premising, that the general face of the country is described with accuracy; that many sensible remarks are introduced on the subject of agriculture; that the descent of manorial property is traced with fidelity; that the more curious monumental inscriptions, with the accompanying arms, are copied with due care and attention; and that some useful extracts are given from the Registers at Wells respecting the endowments of several vicarages. Of some few parishes, such as the author's own at Long Ashton, near Bristol, and that of Trent, near Yeovil (for which last we seem to be indebted to the present rector), a satisfactory survey is given. But the information afforded with regard to the far greater number which this extensive and populous county contains, any common traveller could collect that would undergo the trouble of visiting them. An extract from Doomsday Book is generally given, though often incorrectly translated: then follow the names of the lord of the manor and of the *present* incumbent of the living; and in many cases it happens that it is not distinctly marked whether the benefice be a rectory or a vicarage. The possessors of impropriations, the particulars they consist of, and their values, are entirely omitted; the present worth of ecclesiastical benefices is not given, I believe, in a single instance; and there are many

parishes in which no notice is taken of the Valor of the 26th Henry VIII. (which might have been easily collected from Eston, or Bacon's Liber Regis), nor of the more ancient one, made in 1291 by commission from Pope Nicholas. There is not given the date or matter of a single Terrier, though great numbers are preserved in the archives at Wells, and many of them so ancient as the time of James I. being drawn up in obedience to the canons made in the beginning of his reign. There would have thrown great light on ecclesiastical property. The return to the parliament commission in 1630 never exists, nor are we often favoured with accounts of the proceedings of the trustees of Queen Anne's bounty. Patrons of benefices are generally omitted; and there are no lists of incumbents except in two or three parishes: the author contents himself with giving the name of the clergyman who possessed the living at the time of Mr. Rock's perambulation, not at all regarding the predecessors whether they were men of eminence or otherwise. And here I must take notice of the biographical department, which is so extremely jejune and meagre, that, if any curious enquirer wants to know any particulars respecting the lives and actions of the Worthies of Somerset, he must not consult the County Historian, whose duty it was to commemorate every one who did honour to it by the powers of his genius or his prowess in arms, but must have recourse to some other informant. Mr. C. tells him nothing but what he picked up from the Biographical Dictionary, and that in so very curtailed a manner, that, in some instances, we have little more than his name. Even of that great philosopher, Mr. Locke, not a single circumstance is narrated except that he was born at Wrington; see vol. I. p. 209. The date of his birth we must seek elsewhere. It ought to be remembered, that Mr. C. lived within four or five miles of Wrington; and, if he had possessed the true passion of an Antiquary, he would not have failed examining the Parish Register, for the purpose of fixing the day that introduced into the Christian community to very distinguished a philosopher, and so very able an advocate for the reasonableness of the Christian religion. But why ought we to expect that Mr. C. should have examined Wrington Register when he has not honoured a single one with *his* perusal?

Whatever

Whatever important entries any of them may contain, they are still buried in the dust of the parish chest, or left to be devoured by moths in some obscure corner of the parsonage-house. I thus express myself respecting the care taken of parish registers (which are evidences of the first consequence), because I have seen many *thus* treated. I could mention one so old as the reign of Henry VIII. that was abandoned to the ravages of worms, and damp, and every species of filth, on the top of an old bedstead.

The British and Roman antiquities with which the county of Somerset abounds are touched very faintly; the monastic institutions are commemorated with a brevity and coldness that almost occasion disgust. In speaking of monasteries, the very magnificent one at Glastonbury naturally presents itself to the mind. What reason can be assigned why Mr. Bonnor's elegant pencil was not permitted to immortalize the superb ruins of the chapel of Joseph of Arimathea, and the grand pillars that supported the tower of the abbey church? The kitchen alone, which remains entire, would have been a fine subject for the draughtsman. But, perhaps, Mr. Collinson thought that he had discharged his duty to his subscribers in assigning to the venerable remains of Glastonbury the corner of his map of the county: but, I believe, I shall not be guilty of an error when I suppose that many a reader of the History has passed it over unnoticed, not knowing what ruin it was designed for, or deeming it merely a fancy work for the embellishment of a void corner. Most of the plates were contributed by the proprietors of *manor-houses*, though there are some for which we seem to be indebted to the author; and yet the contributions of his numerous subscribers (far more numerous than what has ushered any former County History into the world) might have enabled him to have given a greater number. The cathedral and parish-church at Wells, the beautiful towers of St. Mary Magdalen at Taunton, and of St. John's at Glastonbury, fine specimens of the florid Gothic, should not have been neglected. Two or three plates should have been appropriated to the preservation of the town pieces and tradesmen's tokens that were issued in the middle of the last century, in the same manner as has been done in Hutchins's History of Dorset; a work which Mr. C. has often quoted, and

whose plan he would have done well to have followed. But Hutchins was a complete master of the subject—and Mr. Collinson shall be allowed the benefit of the adage, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

There are no lists of members of parliament except of those for the county and the city of Bath; not a word is said of the constitution of the several boroughs, nor are any extracts given of the charters by which they have been incorporated. Many of the large towns contain ancient trading companies, and are governed by ancient corporate officers, whose origin and privileges should have been distinctly ascertained. Their common seals, and those of the abbeys and borough-towns, should have employed the graver of Mr. Bonnor. No records are cited in regard to judicial proceedings, though many might have been introduced of great consequence to landed property. How far the county has been benefited by commissions of sewers we are not informed; what acts of parliament have passed for the construction of bridges or roads, or for the improving and inclosing the moors and waste lands, we are left entire strangers to. On the subject of charitable foundations, the author saved himself the trouble of consulting original evidences, by transcribing the tables hung up in parish-churches, which generally give the name of the donor, but are often silent in respect to the particular purposes for which the charity was intended. Long enough before the publication of Mr. C's book, a return was made to parliament of the nature and value of all charitable institutions. Copies of these might easily have been procured. But why should we complain of this inattention, when not a single public office was resorted to except the Registry at Wells, and even from that we have not half the information which it would have afforded. At the Tower, the Rolls, and the Museum, Mr. C. was a perfect stranger: the officers never heard of his name; and, though some records are cited in his work, we ought not thence to conclude that he examined them in person; for, he derived his knowledge of them from the Collections of the late Thomas Palmer, esq. and others, without any other trouble than that of soliciting the use of them.

You will perceive, Mr. Urban, that I have confined my remarks entirely to sins of omission; those of commission must be left to the animadversions of Mr.

Mr. Richard Locke, who is far more able to point them out than

Yours, &c.

J. B. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

IF all the shocking enormities committed at St. Domingo since the French have recovered possession of part of it, in consequence of the decree of Convention for immediate emancipation of the Negroes, be true, it is to be hoped, for Heaven's sake, we shall hear no more of abolishing the slave-trade. All the horrors practised by the Brissotine faction in that unhappy island, before it came into our possession, have been sufficiently detailed; and it was impossible to wipe out the shame, or controvert the truth of them. The wary Americans have pursued a wiser course by a gradual discouragement of slavery, and restoration to liberty, well knowing that human nature cannot bear any other, and least of all the Negro race, who, with all the boast of what their common nature is capable of, are but a set of wild beasts when let loose without controul. These inhabitants of the new world appear to be instruments in the hand of Providence to avenge the cruelties committed by the inhabitants of the old world in their discoveries of the other hemisphere: but, that Providence should intrust to them the restoration and establishment of the equal rights of man, is no more to be believed than that it should let loose the brutal savages of the woods on mankind. It is, however, highly probable that the justice of Heaven, finding that man, with all his advantages, can submit to no controul, but is daily waxing more and more vain in his own conceits, should leave him to the tendency of his own imaginations, and, after he has practised every measure of his own to establish them, sweep away the human race at once in the midst of them all. No other considerations can offer themselves to the reflecting mind, when it is the manifest aim of a mighty people to drive the Almighty out of the world. They must be finally losers by the contest.

A CONCISE VIEW OF THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION IN LONDON.

(Concluded from p. 873.)

THE union of spirit, and of operation, in the two kingdoms, which effected the glorious Revolution in 1688, happily paved the way for the incorporating act of Union in 1707, by which

the two were consolidated into one great kingdom, and the distinction of England and Scotland began to disappear, and to melt away, into the auspicious, common name of Great-Britain. There being, from that eventful epoch, but one legislature for the whole Island; one seat of government, one court of appeal in the last resort; one civil, commercial, and political interest; the intercourse of the two countries became of course unbounded. The English Court of Exchequer travelled Northward, and carried with it to Edinburgh English law, English judges, English practice, and English manners. The doors of both Houses of Parliament, on the other hand, opened for the admission of the Scottish delegates; and this interchange was highly beneficial to both.

From the very nature of the case, however, and from the well-known character of the Scottish nation, the influx from North to South must have been out of all proportion greater than the reflux from South to North. London had now become the alone seat of civil government, as it had long been the great centre of commerce, of science, of arts, of industry, of amusement, of opulence. All those, therefore, who were fired with ambition, or stimulated by avarice, prompted by curiosity, or pressed by want; all who had suits at law to determine, or literary pursuits in hand; all who possessed talents, or imagined that they possessed them—all flocked to London, as to the field of fame, of fortune, of enjoyment.

The number of successful candidates was undoubtedly very great: but the disappointed, the unsuccessful, the unfortunate, increased to full proportion. Time, which brings every thing to the test, at length demonstrated, that even the second Charter, that of 1676, had put the Corporation on a scale still too small to be of very extensive utility and effect. It was found that the slight exertions of a great multitude must be inconceivably more efficient than the most violent efforts of a few, however well these might be disposed; and that, of consequence, this very important charitable Institution must either sink, or an attempt be made to support it by numbers.

Under this impression, and after very mature deliberation, it was resolved to make application to his present Majesty for

for a new Charter of Incorporation, conveying a farther extension, as to number of governors, and as to powers and privileges, such as were adapted to the exigencies of the case. This application too was successful; and a third Charter was accordingly obtained, bearing date the 28th of November 1775; by which the Corporation is re-established, under the ancient name and style of "The Scottish Hospital, of the Foundation of Charles the Second:" and, instead of a government vested in a master, with a limited number of governors and assistants, it is by this last charter vested in a president, six vice-presidents, and a treasurer; to be elected annually on St. Andrew's-day, or the day after, as the case may require, and in such a number of governors as by any future bye-law of the Corporation may be determined. In other words, the number of governors is, with great wisdom and propriety, left *unlimited*.

It ever has been a favourite object of the Corporation to create a broad, permanent, and productive capital, to secure the charity, as far as it can be done, against contingent desertion, neglect, and decay. In conformity to a bye-law, it is accordingly the practice, in order to the formation of such capital, to invest, in some one of the public funds, one half of every donation of ten guineas, and upwards, to twenty; and the whole of every donation of this last amount, or beyond it. The annual subscription of one or two guineas, which is the qualification that constitutes an annual governor, and the moiety of the lower donations, are applied toward the regular monthly expenditure. Every person, therefore, qualifying himself as a governor for life, by a payment of ten guineas, has the satisfaction of being assured, that one half of his bounty is so much added to a permanent fund of relief; and that every shilling of a donation or bequest amounting to twenty guineas, and upward, is part of a provision made for the miserable, not only of the present, but of future ages.

Every governor, whether annual or for life, has the privilege of recommending one, and only one, distressed object to the committee appointed for the painful, but humane and meritorious, service of receiving the petitions, and considering the cases of the unhappy sufferers who come before them. This

committee sits at the hall of the corporation, in Crane court, Fleet-street, on the second Wednesday of the month, all the year round, from six in the evening to generally a very late hour, according to the number of poor petitioners. All governors have a right to attend these meetings of the committee, and to sit, deliberate, and vote, as if they were specially nominated to that effect.

But there is still a very great proportion of opulent, substantial, thriving Scottmen, resident in London and the neighbourhood, who do not contribute any thing to this charitable purpose. Many do not so much as know of its existence, who need nothing but information, to be induced to stretch forth the hand to promote it. For their sake chiefly this concise view is compiled; and it will inform those into whose hands it may fall, that, for 130 years last past, there has been, and there is, in London, a chartered company of Scottmen, and the descendants of Scottmen; the end of whose incorporation is, by voluntary contributions, to create a fund for the relief and assistance of poor Scots people who have not acquired a right to any parochial provision in England; and who have survived the power of labouring, or are disabled by casualty and disease, to earn a livelihood, or who, desirous to return to their native country, are destitute of the means.

The number of such objects is much greater than is generally apprehended, though by no means incredible to any one who reflects on the vast multitude of journeymen artificers in every branch, seamen, day-labourers, the wives of soldiers, sailors, and servants, and others, who are continually flocking to London, but never arrive at the means of making good a settlement. With its present slender funds, the Corporation has of late been called upon to consider the cases, one year with another, of near 1000 aged, infirm, diseased, mutilated, helpless creatures, who had no other resource, no other hope; and, hard necessity! the administrators of these funds have been often obliged, with bleeding hearts, to dismiss the necessitous wretches with a very inadequate supply.

If there be Scottmen of fashion and fortune, who either steadily or occasionally visit the metropolis, whom the Corporation has not yet the honour of

reckoning

reckoning as members, it is to be presumed they have never had proper application made to them; for, it were an insult to suppose it could be made in vain. Nor one of the Scottish Peerage, who has either an hereditary or an elective seat in the British Parliament, could possibly reject a decent requisition of his countenance and support to such a cause. The whole forty-five Scottish members of the House of Commons would undoubtedly, to a man, deem themselves happy in adding to its respectability and permanency, were it properly represented to them. Of Scotsmen not in Parliament, there must be a very considerable number of high birth, and great fortune, who regularly pass a part of the year in London, and would receive with pleasure a solicitation in behalf of indigence and distress. The intermarriages of illustrious and affluent English with Scottish families might surely be turned to good account, in favour of a Scottish charity. And let it be acknowledged with gratitude, that many gentlemen, entirely English, and particularly a considerable proportion of the Court of Aldermen of the city of London, have been so favourably impressed with the meritoriousness of the object, as, at different times, to qualify themselves as governors for life.

The number of substantial tradesmen from North-Britain, who have not yet become members, either by donation or annual subscription, is undoubtedly very great. Men of this description are rising into notice every day; they would be flattered by an application; and, being nearer in condition to the objects which the institution proposes to relieve, are more likely to sympathize with them, and to contribute toward their comfort.

There are many opulent families, now naturalized in England, but of Scottish extraction, and that not remotely, who assuredly would esteem it an honour to contribute to the relief of the unfortunate natives of the land of their ancestors. And why not put a mark of respect on such, by making an application that goes on a presumption of their generosity and attachment to country, as well as of their humanity? The lists which the Corporation regularly circulate are a happy demonstration that the ideas now suggested have been, in part, realized; and afford an encouraging preface of farther counte-

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nance and support. One of these lists, in particular, that of the Patronesses of the charity, confers high lustre on the Institution, and that lustre is reflected without diminution on themselves. It is but yesterday that the appeal was made to Female compassion and generosity: and behold how great a matter is little fire kindleth! the immortal fire of charity, which ever burns, in its highest purity, in the heart of a good woman. What is not to be expected from such an example of emulation, emulation worthy of Angels, emulation in doing good!

A. H.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 29.

NOW the mania of emancipation is somewhat abated, permit an old correspondent to say a word or two on that subject. With all *brave men* who have been in Africa (and hardly any man can be a proper judge who has not), I am perfectly convinced, that, when a Slave is taken to the West Indies, he experiences a happy change, and ought to thank God for it; notwithstanding all the cant of the Tabernacle, or hypocrisy of Convention Philosophers, may urge to the contrary. Can the first movers of the cry against Slavery be the friends to Government, when they must know, if they know any thing, that the Slaves that are sold would all be butchered in cold blood unless they were to be rescued by this very cruel trade, as they are pleased to style it? The Africans are all Slaves in their own country; and I believe it will be allowed by every one, who knows any thing of the matter, that the Christian master in the West Indies is no worse than the savage Pagan they leave behind. Instances of cruelty are collected; but what trade or place is free from fraud or deceit? Rats will pervade all ranks and classes of men. The idea of buying and selling human beings is what misleads the good people of this country; but, if these human beings are bettered by the exchange of masters, where is the injury done? And, if no injury is done to the Slave, why, to give him his freedom, and make him more miserable, involve the nation in calamity and distress? No one who is well informed, I believe, but shudders with horror at the idea when freedom is to be given to Slaves. And, should it ever happen, which God forbid in the present state of things, the consequence

consequence will be tremendous indeed.

Whatever cant the people's heads in this country may be filled with, I am very sure that the West-Indian Slave is by far a more happy mortal than our own day-labourers with all their freedom. They are better fed, work less, and enjoy more indulgences, especially since the very high duty on malt in this kingdom. Indeed, it is from this that almost all the misery of the poor originates. It is this unhappy tax that makes them all poor, and all sots. They cannot now, as formerly, brew at home; the consequence of that is, they adjourn to the alehouse; for, drink they must and will have, whatever becomes of the wife and children at home. Here it is they get initiated in the ways of wickedness, and many become thieves or poachers. Hence arises the increase of poor's-rates, poverty, and misery.

It appears to me that Government are no gainers by taxing this necessary of life so high. For, first, inn-keepers, I am told (perhaps that species the poor refer to), do not use half the malt they ought, but supply the place by intoxicating drugs, tempted, no doubt, by the high duty. And, secondly, I believe, twice the quantity of malt would be used by almost every family in the kingdom, and perhaps more; this certainly would compensate Government for lowering the present high duty. I am of opinion, that a low duty on malt only, or none, would be a greater blessing to this nation than if all other taxes together were repealed; it operates so unhappily on that useful body of men, the farmer's labourers. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

THE following letter was actually written by a person, who, like too many others, fancied that America was the land of promise, where every new-comer would instantly roll in riches and plenty. The gentleman to whom it was addressed communicated it to several of his friends, who all concurred in requesting him to make it public, as it might help to check the spirit of emigration so prevalent in this country; and, by shewing the difference between fact and theory, serve as an antidote to the poison so generally diffused by writers, who scruple not to jest their native country by the grossest misrepresentations, and the most barefaced falsties. It is more particularly meant to afford a plain answer to a pamphlet

lately published by Mr. Cooper; the most calculated, perhaps, to do mischief of any thing hitherto written, and which is in reality only an advertisement for settlers, it being a well-known fact, that the said Mr. Cooper has obtained a grant of a very large tract of land from Congress, of which he cannot make the expected advantage eitherwise than by peopling it with deluded adventurers from this country. The writer never thought of his letter being made public, consequently took no pains in the composition; and the whole of it is given in his own words, with only the precaution of striking out two or three passages which were of a personal or private nature.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

"SIR,

Philadelphia.

"We arrived in this promised and much-sought-for land, flowing with milk and honey, after a passage of more than eight weeks from leaving Gravesend. There came over in the same vessel not less than 100 passengers. During the passage, I could easily discover that many of them emigrated from the necessity of leaving their troubles behind; others, from motives of bettering themselves; some others, from an entire dissatisfaction at the relative situation of their own country. The great influx of strangers from all parts of Europe, and particularly the French from the West India islands, some of whom brought considerable wealth and money with them, and being accustomed to pay heavily for all kinds of provisions in the islands they came from, raised the markets here full double, as I find it a general custom to lie by for events, that the monied interest may be properly supplied.

"We found, upon our first arrival, that it cost us more than in London. Houses, lands, &c. near Philadelphia, are at an enormous price; so, without a good capital, a person makes but an indifferent figure here. A great many wish themselves back again; however, mechanics, labourers, small farmers, particularly those who do the work chiefly themselves, are sometimes bettered, as the price of labour is three times as much as in England, and in many cases more. It requires a capital of some hundred pounds sterling to procure a situation; for, the business and circumstances of the passengers are first scrutinized into, and whether they mean to settle in the country. And, though there are daily advertisements of situations for farmers, millers, &c. either to sell or let, those who have them to dispose of have a scientific method of knowing whether the person applying must, or is desirous to, have it, as a direct answer cannot be obtained though expressed in very civil language; so that it is absolutely necessary to

continue

continue some time at a great expence before any settlement can be prudently obtained, that a competent knowledge of the custom of the country may be had, as every thing seems to be transacted with great deliberation, or the new-comer may have reason to repent his bargain, which must be absolutely under black and white, as there are many of both colours in this country. A stranger coming here, and having no acquaintance or place to come to, is obliged to take up his quarters at some inn, where they fail not to squeeze without mercy his last copper, as they think the transfer from him to their lawful game, and which they as eagerly follow. Almost every house, or part of a house, is a store of some merchandise or other; consequently, their whole business is employed how they shall acquire wealth; and they wait, as a spider for its prey, every method they can suggest. Indeed, the great influx of emigrants from all parts, and of every description, find them proper materials to work upon for that purpose; and, if I may be allowed the expression, America seems to me what I should call *the Botany Bay of the robotic world*.

“The vacant land in America is a charming fund for land-jobbers of every description, and they have runners for that purpose; and some, from their knowledge of the business of the State, particularly those in Congress, and their connexions, make immense fortunes, which are daily increasing from the prodigious influx of strangers from all parts: *I must not say from European folly*.

“Land-jobbers, both in England and America, are interested in propagating reports of the great advantages, emoluments, and the easy living, in America, compared to Europe; and private individuals having, in conjunction with their interested correspondents here, contracted for large quantities of land at different times, which they want to dispose of at an advanced rate, the rage for emigration in all parts of Europe keeps up the business at the expence and folly of those who engage in it.

“The settlement in Kentucky has been described as very flourishing; but, from what I can learn, the rage for emigration thither is nearly over in America; and therefore there must, I should think, be less inducement for Europeans to migrate thither: besides, it is not absolutely certain, when a purchaser has contracted for a lot of unoccupied land, that he has not purchased with it at least a law-suit, if not a bloody note, set aside the claims of the Indians.

“Great farmers make a small figure here; for, labour is very dear, and the men hired must be used very differently from that class in England, or they will leave their employ immediately; they are paid from 21. 6d. 7s. 6d. and even to 10s. per day currency, and found board and lodging; those hired by

the year are generally from 20, 40, or 60s. currency, for wages only. They must sit at the same table, and the same provisions, indeed they will not suffer any difference in these particulars, and, since slavery has been abolished in this state, the farmers must clean their own boots, shoe, &c. and be very careful to ask them to do nothing but what they judge is the custom of the country, respecting the rights of fellow-citizens, namely equality. They will not acknowledge to have any master or mistress, but name them *employers*. Little farmers succeed much better here, as they chiefly do the work themselves, or hire as little as possible, and always work with them.

“Ships are daily arriving with emigrants, some from England, but most from Ireland, to the amount of several hundreds in a vessel, and they are immediately sent off to the back settlements; indeed, they are landed at Wilmington, about 18 miles below Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburgh, and thence disposed of to different settlements, when they are seldom heard of any more, the whole country being so intersected with creeks, rivulets, and water, that roads and direct conveyance cannot be obtained.

“I hear that Dr. Priestley, or rather his sons (as the Doctor himself affects to have no concern in the business) and Co. have contracted for a large quantity of land, estimated at 300,000 acres, in Northumberland and Luzerne counties, in the state of Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, situated on the west branch, north of the Susquehanna river. The first purchase is one dollar (4s. 6d. sterling, or 7s. 6d. currency,) per acre, and the first settlers are to be indulged at one dollar and half, afterwards at two dollars or more, per acre, as they can get customers, undoubtedly after the American fashion.

“What I have said respecting America must not be taken upon a general scale, for here are many worthy characters, of which sort I have fortunately found several, from the recommendations of my friends in England; I believe by their assistance I shall do very well; for, every business is well paid for here; but it takes some time to form connexions, and is attended with great expence, therefore should never be attempted in the evening of life. The Americans look with a jealous eye upon strangers, particularly from England, and treat them as if they meant giving more than a silent disgust, which is increased by a strange idea, that, *if it were not for the English, they might live without labour*.

“I have been asked by a gentleman to whom I have been introduced here, and who has shewn me much kindness, what motives I had in leaving Old England? I answered, to better myself and family—He asked, if I had done it, or had any prospect to do it? I answered, that my family were at present

in great measure provided for, but how long it might last I could not tell, as every thing was very fluctuating.—He advised me to return—I assured him, I should have no objection, but did not approve of returning wounded; besides, by continuing I should have an opportunity of giving my friends in England a more proper description of the country, and what they might expect here, than they had hitherto met with from those flattering accounts already published in England.

“The French have contracted for large quantities of land, and I find that the best method is to join in a body (I mean industrious men, such as farmers, labourers, smiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, shoe-makers, tailors, &c.), that they may be able to supply each other's wants, or the careful storekeepers settled upon the coast will enclose them of their wealth and money they bring with them, and give them little or nothing in return.

“The only American coin I have seen, are copper cents and half cents, 100 of the former to a Spanish milled dollar (4s. 6d. sterling, or 5s. 6d. currency at par).—The bank keep their accounts in milled dollars and cents, others in pounds, shillings, and pence, as in England, called currency, 100s. sterling being 166. 13 4s. currency, at par of exchange; but there has been of late a great demand for London bills, which has raised the 100s. sterling to 182. 10. 0 curr. being nine per cent above par. At New York they have nothing but Spanish money and paper notes, called Jeffrey notes, of different value, such as one penny, two, three, four, six pence, &c. and which notes the honest innkeepers on the roads in the same province refuse taking, so that a stranger must take particular care to have ready change in his pocket, or they will give him such as he cannot dispose of without loss. For the remainder, indeed, my good Sir, what would he called by some swindling is here custom, and, as I am told, practised little or much by all universally from Nova Scotia to Florida.

“Dr. Priestley has been attacked on account of his religious principles, and in consequence a paper war has already commenced. The Doctor is not pleased with his reception, and I hear, for my comfort, is as ignorant as myself respecting the whole mass, and separate views of particular states, each of which has a different interest to pursue incompatible with the good of society in general.

“I fear that I have already tired you with my confused and unconnected account; but, if not too troublesome, I could wish, as you were so kind as to say you would honour me with a line in return, that you would send me an arrangement of what, from our experience in the world, you may judge proper for my investigation. It will be a clue for my future pursuits the same I am here, and

will instruct me how I may render myself serviceable in communicating a proper account which may prove useful to individuals, who like myself have overrated the great advantages they expect, not one of which I have found as yet realized. I am, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Seago's Coffee-House,*
Dec. 25.

I DESIRE you will return my thanks to Impranfus for his polite invitation, which I must beg leave to decline; a bottle of Swiss wine will never tempt me to make new acquaintances, whatever I might be induced to do by a batch of French *Côte rotie*. That is the *Côte* for me, and the wine connoisseurs mean when they talk of *Côte*. I do not deny the appellation to wines in Switzerland. There are *vins de la Côte* in many parts of France, even in Brita, which is a district proverbially noted for the badness of its wines. The situation is sufficient to give the name to the produce. As Impranfus allows my other remarks on Mr. Gray's work to be just, why does he make a display of his own reading at the expence of mine? and why does he pronounce those mad that trust to the word of DAMASIPPUS?

Mr. URBAN, *Trin. Coll. Cambridge,*
December 19.

IN answer to your correspondent M.M. p. 936. enquiring whether any of the Uedale family married with any of William of Wykeham's female descendants, or, as it should have been expressed, descendants of William of Wykeham's *poster*, I can only say, that no such marriage appears to have taken place. In regard to M. M's second query, I do not find that Agnes Champneys had any male issue, but that William Wykeham, son of her daughter Alicia, was heir to the Wykeham family: at his death the estate went to Sir Thomas Wykeham, Knt, and afterwards to an heir female to William, second Lord Say and Sele¹.

Your correspondent having given me so fair an opportunity, I beg leave to offer some observations on the connexion of my family with the celebrated William of Wykeham.

We are certain that Wykeham's parents were unable to give him a liberal education, and that this was supplied by a person, *as to the name of this patron*—It has always been supposed (says Bishop Lovell) rather than in a common

¹ Collins's Peerage, VI. 30. fifth Edit.

tradition than from any authentic account I can meet with, that Wykeham's first and great benefactor was Nicholas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester castle, an officer of great note in those days.²

Supposing Nicholas Uvedale to have been governor of Winchester castle as aforesaid, it is not only extremely probable, but amounts to a certainty, that he patronized William of Wykeham, for the latter was undoubtedly secretary to the constable of Winchester castle, and the marriage of his nephew with Alicia Uvedale³ farther proves his connexion with the Uvedale family. Dr. Thomas Martin, in his life of Wykeham, seems to say that the tradition of William of Wykeham's patron having been Nicholas Uvedale, is supported "*ex codice pervetusto Uvedalorum*."⁴

Leland's Itinerary mentions the circumstance of the Uvedales having been the first patrons of Wykeham; but Bishop Lowth thinks that Leland did not write that particular part, because it is elsewhere styled "Dr. London his Report"; he likewise doubts the truth of the whole account. It is, however, observable, that the great antiquary Thomas Hearne expresses not the least doubt of the truth of the report, or of its being Leland's production. Hearne has added this title—"Notes concerning William of Wickham." The term *jeandalous* has, by some ignorant person, been applied to the report, probably because it mentions the supposition of William of Wykeham being a bastard. This, however, is not affirmed for truth (as Hearne justly observes) but is only mentioned as a supposition of some people, not as a thing which Leland believed himself. See the preface to Leland's Itin. Vol. IV.

Granting that the notes were Dr. London's, yet, had Leland thought them scandalous and untrue, would he have transcribed them? In the following particulars at least, I think, we have no good reason to suspect the truth of the report.

² Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, p. 13. To the same effect, *vita et res gestæ Gu. Wickhami*, Oxon. 1690. p. 116, 117.

³ See Append. No. II. of Lowth's Life of Wykeham.

⁴ Edit. Oxon. 1690. p. 116. Query—Is this MS. now extant; is it in the possession of Lord Carlisle, or any other descendant of the Wykeham branch of the Uvedale family; if not, in whose possession is it?

"Perot brought up by Mr. Wodale of Wikam learned gramer, and to write faire."

"The constable of Winchester castle, at that time a great ruler in Hampshire, got Perot of Wodale, and made him his clerke⁵."

Now, Mr. Urban, in these articles, Leland's Itinerary materially differs from Martin and other authors. The Itinerary states that Perot was brought up by Wodale or Uvedale of Wikam, and that the constable of Winchester castle got Perot of Wodale, &c. but, according to Martin, Nicholas Uvedale was William of Wykeham's first benefactor, and the lord of the manor of Wykeham was the same person with the constable of Winchester castle.

This difference between the two accounts is, I am inclined to think, a presumptive proof of the authenticity of that in the Itinerary. For, unless I am much mistaken, Nicholas Uvedale was never lord of the manor of Wykeham. The Uvedales of Wykeham are descended from Peter de Uvedale⁶, who was summoned to parliament among the barons in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, of King Edw. III; and was possessed of considerable estates in Hampshire, Sorry, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Suffex. This Peter, Lord Uvedale, succeeded his father Sir John de Uvedale in his estates, 1321, and died about 1345⁸.

It should seem, therefore, that Nicholas Uvedale was not lord of Wykeham manor, and that Peter de Uvedale was William of Wykeham's first benefactor, who recommended him to the governor of Winchester castle. And a passage in Wykeham's will may, perhaps, be thought a farther confirmation of the account in the Itinerary—"Lego Johanni Uvedale unum cybium argenteum, vel aliud jocale ad valorem decem marcarum⁹." The John Uvedale here mentioned was, I suppose, the same who was Sheriff of Hampshire, 2 R. II. 1 Hen. IV, and of Surrey 17 R. II, and was most probably a descendant of

⁵ Leland's Itin. IV, 151. Append. 2d Edit. Stowe, (Chron. p. 332. Edit. 1631.) speaks to the same effect, in nearly the same words. See also Holmsted, &c.

⁶ Eng. Baronetage, Vol. II. p. 321. Edit. 1741. under *Cochet of Leighton*.

⁷ Dugdale's Summors of the Nobility to Parliament.

⁸ Blomefield's Norfolk, III. 103. Wm. of Wykeham was born at Wykeham, A. D. 1324.

⁹ Lowth's Life of Wykeham, Append. No. XVII.

William of Wykeham's first benefactor Peter de Uvedale; afterwards Lord Uvedale, from whom likewise descended three principal branches of the Uvedale family, the Uvedales of Wykeham, Hampshire, and of More Crichill, and Horton, Dorsetshire. Yours, &c.

ROBERT UVEDALE.

Mr. URRAN, Bristol, Dec. 25.

CONVINCED that you wish your publication to be the vehicle of truth, and as truth can seldom be obtained without examining both sides of an argument; I make no apology for troubling you with a few remarks on a letter which appeared in your Magazine of last month signed "Emeritus," condemning the conduct of the medical board with respect to staff-promotion, and finding fault with the arrangement and execution of those duties which particularly attach to hospital surgeons.

Before I proceed to set this gentleman right in the manifold errors he has committed, I must beg leave to say, that his treatments and the language in which they are conveyed speak him, to my conception, the victim of mortification and disappointment, more than a man actuated by that disinterestedness and purity of motive which he avows.

To prove the existence of all those abuses of which he complains, he refers to "common report," which in this instance so completely verifies the old adage, that the poor man is constantly "reckoning without his host."

If he would take the trouble to consult the Gazettees since the establishment of the medical board, he would find that at least ten regimental surgeons have been advanced to the staff, and, by much the greater part of them, men not new to their business, but who were then actually on service. Nay, supposing his assertion to be true, it bears no proof with it, in my opinion, "that the advisers of the plan have never seen actual service, and that therefore their advice ought to be over-ruled;" it only proves, that the plan did not accord with the wishes of the complainant, who perhaps has *seen* service.

I must here beg leave to observe, that *seeing service* does not naturally and consequently bestow acute penetration, sound judgment, pertinent reasoning, &c. &c. Rascals may have much title to merit, but it is at best but an odious task to draw comparisons. There are men who must have every subject sub-

mitted to their bodily eyes before they can be brought to any conception of it, who must (to use the common phrase) have every thing *beat into them*; there are also who, with their mind's eye, can penetrate much farther into any matter, reason on it more accurately, and draw conclusions more just and cogent, than those whose optics are obliged to furnish them with every idea.

That operations of consequence can seldom be performed on the scene of action, every candid man conversant with field-practice must confess. It might take place in case of a general pitched battle, where the fate of the day was to determine the fate of the army; but in engagements of less magnitude, such as happen on piquets, skirmishing, &c, the best thing to be done generally, and the only one *most often* is, to put the patient into a *spring wagggon*, and convey him to the general hospital.

"Where," says Emeritus, "is the young staff-surgeon to be found at these junctures?" "With the general hospital, twenty or thirty miles from the spot, and often double or treble that distance." This is a bold assertion, and, if true, would throw a severe stigma very deservedly on the common sense of those to whose care the lives of so many brave fellows are entrusted; but the calm unbiassed voice of truth proves the assertion as *false* as it is *bold*.

On the continent, the general hospital is divided into three parts, one of which constantly follows the army in all its movements, and is established as near as possible to it; a physician, three or four surgeons, and an apothecary, with a certain number of mates, compose the establishment. No engagement ever takes place but one or more staff-surgeons, with each two mates, and a cart or carts with instruments and other chirological apparatus, and a few medicines, regularly attend.

As I am not so warm a zealot for regimental services as my opponent, he will excuse me from seconding his eulogia; neither will I, having nothing to praise, say all the truth that I might, in contradiction to what he has advanced. There are amongst regimental surgeons, as in any other set of men, some who would do honour, and others discredit, to promotion. I have known limbs sent to the hospital that might have been taken off on or near the field, the neglect of which has cost the unamed sufferers their lives. I have known the

tourniquet applied in a situation where it could be of no kind of service; but much may be owing to the hurry and confusion of the moment, which none, but those who have witnessed, can possibly conceive.

With respect to rank, none whatever attaches to medical men from the regimental mate upwards; on this score therefore, the regimental surgeon has nothing to lament, and, with respect to emoluments, he is better paid than the surgeon on the staff.

I shall conclude with hinting, that he, who "with manly spirit can banish mortifying reflexions from his bosom," cannot properly be said to "suffer" much from them; my opponent, I fear, is tortured by the pain, without spirit enough to drive it into exile. Yours, T. F.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8.
YOUR correspondent D. H. p. 1101. in regard to the proverb,

Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim, conjectures rightly, that it is taken from "Erasmi Adagia," where is likewise the same in Greek.

Τὸν Χάρυβδιον ἐκφυγὼν, τῇ Σκύλλῃ πρίπιπεν.

Vide Erasmi Adagia, p. 1259, under the article "*Maium male vitatum*."

Yours, &c. N. B.

Mr. URBAN, Wakefield, York.

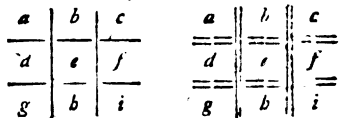
IF you receive no better answer to the query of C, in p. 256. of your valuable Magazine for March, 1794, concerning Nicholas Klimius, you may inform him, that it was originally written in Latin, the title "*Iter subterraneum*," some sixty or seventy years ago, by Baron Holbergh, professor and chancellor of the university at Copenhagen: it was soon after translated into Dutch, by the title of *Klaas Klim's onderaardse Reizen*; also into German and French, &c. &c.

Any learned Dane in London could give a full answer to C.

Baron Holbergh has written some volumes of very good plays in the Danish language, which I have read in Low Dutch and in German, as also his life, and a list of his literary works, though I cannot now recollect when he was born (I believe the beginning of this century.) He died about twenty or twenty five years ago. I have none of his works here, except *Klaas Klim*, in the German translation. Excuse this

imperfect account of an author who was born in low condition, but enrolled by the King of Denmark for his uncommon abilities applied to the benefit of his fellow-subjects. Yours, &c. H. P.

Mr. URBAN, Barrow, Dec. 23.



SOME persons, perhaps, may think that the French Telegraph well described in p. 992, is only an exhibition of the above figures, which have been long known to young people, and used as a cypher; but it is of the very poorest kind, though it has one form, the central one, or square e, which the Telegraph has not; which, however, is decidedly superior by doing its business completely under many more varieties of form than are wanted; and its importance, which on all occasions is indisputable. It is, therefore, desirable to know as much of the matter as may be. What puzzles me is, that a beam (I should rather suppose it to be a board or plank) 12 feet long and one broad, painted of a dark-brown colour, should be visible at the distance of three or four leagues, i. e. nine or twelve miles. If telescopes will do this, I should think a brass plate, well gilt, of the above length and breadth, would be more manageable and more visible; but, what is more important, if this was covered with freely-swinging lamps, I think it might be distinguishable in the night at least as far as the brown board by day. If common lamps, such as are used in illuminations, suspended, and freely turning on hooks, would not do, the rolling lamps used on ship-board certainly would. I have seen, but cannot now recollect, how far the light of a single candle is visible. (Qu. two miles?) Lighthouses with lamps are much the most approved, and are visible from sea 20 miles, which is as far as the convexity of the sea will permit, and nearly equal to the distance between Calais and Dover*.

Of what vast consequence a power of communicating secret intelligence with safety and certainty at this rate may sometimes prove, need not be insisted

* See the Town and County Magazines for April, 1775; or, from it, in Mr. Longwater's History of Lowestoft, p. 3.

on: and, if I am mistaken in supposing that gilt brass would be seen as far, or farther, in the day-time than a brown board, the extension of the instrument's use to night-work, or nearly two-thirds of the 24 hours in winter-time, is so considerable, that it may be advisable to have one of each sort at every station. Supposing this proposal to be approved of, the whole machine might be made to turn round, and the back covered with the mirrors and lamps; and to a second machine is unnecessary. The machine I propose might be wholly covered with three rows of plane mirrors, each four inches square, the middle row flat, the others a little raised all along the outside.

P. S. It seems to me that the machine's capability of turning round is of importance, as a little obliquity may occasion its being more enlightened by the sunshine, and consequently more visible at the next place of observation. This invention, for its simplicity, and the consequences that may be expected from it, may deserve to be ranked with any since that of Printing. PEED.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 24.

Η vanίτος τερας ηε σπαλι ιωσι λαδι.

YOUR description and plate of the Telegraph, p. 992, has combined with the circumstances of the times to make me think on the subject. What you will here receive has been the result.

The principle of the Telegraph is very ancient; it is of Greek origin: and, though its first inventor is not certainly known, it was improved and perfected in its then construction by no less a man than Polybius*. He has described it in his History. The English reader will find it in Hampton's elegant and valuable translation.

The modern Telegraph is, in some respects, an improvement on the Greek; but with the great disadvantage of being useless in the night. That which I shall propose I hope combines the principal advantages of both.

In that described by Polybius, the symbols which expressed the letters of the words which required to be conveyed were rendered conspicuous as being made by torches: and they were viewed through tubes; which, by con-

fining the sight, not only rendered the vision more distinct, but made it easy to avoid errors in number or position.

To the perfection of an instrument of this kind, it seems to be required that it should be simple in construction and management; easily distinguishable by day or night; quick in combining the necessary signs; and those signs as few and clear as possible.

Nothing seems to me, at present, more likely to unite these requisites than the instrument of which I have made a rough diagram; and which, at the same time, may be serviceable on a variety of occasions, when graduated to proportionally small divisions; for determining bearings and distances of towers, mountains, elevated camps, &c. by measurement of angles; and particularly for ascertaining the line of march of an approaching army, or the position of a fleet. When this use is designed, the instrument should turn on strong hinges, with a proper foot to support it; that, from its perpendicular position, when used as a Telegraph, it may be made horizontal. It may then, the extent being so considerable, be graduated to seconds with great clearness and accuracy, or even lower if wished, according to the use for which it is intended when thus applied. As a Telegraph, its divisions will be few indeed.

It consists of a SEMICIRCLE, to be properly elevated, and fixed perpendicularly on a strong stand. The radius 12 feet; the semicircle, consequently, somewhat more than 36. This to be divided into 24 parts. Each of these will, therefore, comprize a space of 18 inches, and an arch of $7^{\circ} 60'$ on the circumference. Small trial will determine at what distance this portion of a semicircle on the given radius will be seen under such an angle with a telescope of a common power, as will distinguish the divisions without difficulty or confusion. If the distance at which they would be distinct with this radius should be found too small, it may easily be increased, as a double radius would give a fourfold increase of the apex of the intervals and apertures on the circumference. But, when it is considered that the objects to be viewed will be of the figure most easily distinguished, that they will be luminous, and arranged upon a curve particularly suited to ascertain their intervals and positions, I apprehend it will be found that, with a power of about 80 or 100, the Tele-

* We are much obliged to W. W. D. who had before pointed out to us this passage in Polybius. EDIT.

the difference is more important, 213, are not liable to be mistaken by any tolerable attention; indeed, scarcely with any negligence.

It will easily occur, that the *multiples* of these numbers may be expressed by taking the simple numbers to the left as their *indices*. And the shortest method for this would be to use *two* indices in that case simultaneously. Thus, an index to the left at 2, and one to the right, seen at the same time at 1000, would immediately express 12,000; to one at 5, and another, at the same time, at 100, for 500; one at 10, and the other at 4, for 40.

Should it be necessary to express, as it often might, *greater* numbers, it might be done thus: After making the numeral signal, the index might be conveyed to 10, and kept there. When a signal from the observer at the next station announced its being seen, this might be answered by a signal from the first station of the Telegraph. And 10, stationary, as described, would be understood to denote that the numbers, till a new signal, must be multiplied by 10, when made visible. In this case, there would be three *indices*, or *gnomons*, employed at once. The stationary at 10, first fixed, and the two subsequent at 3, suppose, and 1000,—30,000 would thus be readily and plainly denoted.

The *gnomons* should be rods of metal, on account of the length of the radius, and moveable by *rack-work*. These metallic rods should be light, and the wheel-work strong; as their length, of about 25 feet from the centre to the extremity of the index, will require this precaution.

To regulate the adjustments, there should be an inner arch, three feet, suppose, above the centre of the semicircle, graduated in like manner to 24, by which to direct the *index* with the greatest convenience to the operator.

It is superfluous to add, that the *alphabetical* expression of the several divisions may be changed at pleasure, from time to time (the change being duly intimated), the precession only observed.

It will be necessary in the use of it to make a sensible *pause* between each letter; a more considerable one after each word. This may well be spared, as only one movement ever can be wanted to express a letter, and that movement will be nearly instantaneous, even were

it from A to Y, the greatest interval which can ever be required; since even then the *index*, accelerated and regulated in the manner explained, would have to pass over a space of only 35 feet 6 inches. The beam of the French Telegraph, when perpendicularly adjusted, passes with each of its extremities over an arch of half this extent, and rather more, and a large proportion of the letters bring it near to this extreme; which would very rarely occur in this.

This Telegraph, even supposing it filled up with *lenses*, would not be very expensive; and the weight may be moderate. All the space between the *outer semicircle*, which forms the *telegraphic* part of the instrument, and the inner regulating circle, might be open, except a beam which divides the *semicircle* into two *quadrantal* areas, and is shaded in the *diagram*; and another beam, if necessary, on each side, at an angle of 45°, to bisect these divisions.

In the instrument itself neither letters nor figures would be marked, except the figures on the inner regulating circle. They are marked in the scheme by way of illustration only. There would be on the machine nothing but the apertures (at the intervals and of the dimensions expressed already), with small lamps and lenses to each, if requisite, for the night, and the *gnomons*.

Whatever perfection may be attainable in the construction of a Telegraph, I fear this war may too probably make it very important for us to be furnished with the best that can be invented. Others, better skilled and more experienced, may do better: my pretensions either to skill or experience upon these subjects are slight indeed; but I have done my best. The speculation is at all events interesting and curious; and, if a necessity the most serious should not demand its application, the theory on which depends the construction of a machine of this kind may suggest a variety of ingenious designs, the utility of which may extend to other objects beside that of *defensive war*, greatly as that is interesting to the security of a nation; especially circumstanced as we may be, it is impossible to conjecture how soon. C. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Reigate, Dec. 30.*

THE occasional progress and decline of many arts constitutes curious matter for enquiry in the history of

of the human mind; and, as considered in connection with cause and effect, may be productive of much advantage to society. The argument for the little antiquity of the world, from the recent existence of many arts, can surely have obtruded itself merely from ignorance; for, it is notorious that the arts have been progressive as they have been encouraged; and, *vice versa*: and an accurate history of them, could we look to the remotest antiquity, would probably give us a picture of Nature itself in successive rise and decay.

But there are some circumstances in connection with this subject which perplex me much; and none more than the very late discovery of *the art of printing*. For many useful discoveries we are indebted to mere chance, and can account for the lateness of them from the concurrence being merely fortuitous. This is peculiarly exemplified in the contemporary discovery of gunpowder; a chance which has given a turn to the whole course of human events. But, with respect to the art of Printing, every thing would seem to proclaim that it should have been co-eval with polished society.

There are few passions stronger implanted in the enlightened mind than the desire of applause from our contemporaries, and of transmitting our name to posterity. This was enjoyed from all antiquity by the artist of every description; his work was permanent when he was departed; and, from the existing fame of his predecessor, he augured the perpetuity of his own. It was to the literary labourer alone that the gloom of oblivion presented itself; or, what was perhaps worse, an anticipation that his works should descend to posterity mutilated by a transcriber, and that the author should be charged with the blunders of a mechanic. There was, therefore, a constant and strong inducement to look out for this invention, which seems so much within the scope of human ingenuity.

But what adds to our astonishment on this subject is, that the principle of the art was clearly known, although never applied to this purpose. Engraving and working of metals were evidently known in Greece and Rome; nay, more, impressions from dies were commonly made, as is evident from the fine remains we possess of their casts, medals, and coins. This art possessed every principle of that of printing; and that

in a degree which proclaimed supereminent perfection in the artist. This art, moreover, was practised from the very motive above specified; a motive which applies no less to the hero and the tyrant than to the literary labourer for his own fame. And it is farther notorious, tracing the history of man to the remotest antiquity, that he eagerly adopted every known method of transmitting his fame to posterity. Witness the mass of monumental records which swell and confirm the history of past ages. And is it not a wonderful instance of human infirmity, that an art so simple, an art which courted, which seemed to solicit discovery from the Hero, the Poet, the Historian, in a word, from the whole human race, should not have been heard of till the world itself began to decline? How may we account for this? I shall not presume to do it, Mr. Urban; but will venture to observe, that it affords a striking lesson of humility, a singular encouragement in pursuit of discovery.

M. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 25.

SINCE the death of the Somersetshire historians, it seems somewhat fashionable to depreciate the history of that county; witness the many Philippics against it in your Magazine from time to time. Such procedure appears to me ungenerous, if not unmanly, seeing, as Corporal Trim has it, "the poor Sot has no one to stand up for her."

There are very few of those critical nibblers, whom I could not more readily excuse than your correspondent Mr. R. Locke, in your last Magazine, who of all men ought not to have wielded his pen against that part of the work which he has attacked.

I need not detain your readers long in telling them that the history of the county of Somerset was undertaken jointly by the late Mr. Edmund Rack, and the Rev. Mr. Colliason: that they were both men of integrity and abilities, no one, who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with them, will doubt. In this arduous work, the former undertook the topographical and parochial part, whilst the latter was sedulously employed in searching for and arranging from authentic records the historical antiquities of the county. Mr. Rack was employed in his provincial exour-

* We shall be glad to be favoured with the Drawings this gentleman offers. EDIT.

ROSS

sions great part of five years. In one of his earliest journeys, whilst in the hundred of Bremstone, he fell-in with your correspondent Mr. L. Their chat was agreeable, and Mr. L. obligingly offered his assistance in communicating much historical matter relative to his part of the county: and hence it is reasonable to suppose, Mr. R. was induced to abbreviate his enquiries. However, year after year passed away without Mr. R.'s receiving the promised communications: a second interview renewed the promise: but other years rolled on without Mr. L.'s fulfilling his promise; and honest Edmund dropt into the world of spirits. His co-adjutor took up his papers as he found them, and published them as we have seen.

Why Mr. L. with-held the promised communication is best known to himself; if it were from interested or pecuniary motives, I doubt not-but he has felt that shame which ever attends unworthy actions or the neglect of generous ones.

About two years after the death of Mr. Rark, Mr. Locke drew up an essay, which was entitled "a brief History of a Part of Somersetshire," and which was inserted in the fifth volume of the Bath agriculture society papers. In this essay we find the manners of the inhabitants of Bremstone hundred portrayed in pretty strong colouring; and, as the picture is curt, I will give it directly from Mr. L.'s penciling:

"The manners of the inhabitants of this flat country", says Mr. L., "cannot so well be judged of by a stranger as a native; they are civil or rough as the traveller pleases. Take an example founded on fact.

"Q. Hark you, fellow, which is my road to Frog hole? A. What's call I fellow for? I, I, I, zed nothing to thee. Q. Well, my good man, I would not have you be offended, for I did not mean to affront you, but pray do tell me the road. A. Where dost thou come from then? Q. Why, my honest friend, can it make any difference to you from whence I come? A. No thour and shour, but then it can be no odds to I where thou'dst go." And so left the gentle man, without telling him the road to Frog hole, making a merit of his torbeurance in not stoning him for a bailiff, an exciseman, or a spy; whereas, if the stranger had satisfied the impatient curiosity of Hodge, with rustic good humour, he would have carried him through the waters on his back, if it had been a mile, for six pence.

Now, Mr. Urban, shall we suppose for a moment, that, if Edmund Rark

had been previously acquainted with Mr. L.'s jocular account of the manners of the inhabitants of this land of frogs, he would have with-held from Mr. L. the "sixpence"? No! had the sixpence been as large as a double joanese. He, honest soul, was too generous, too munificent, to with-hold a farthing from any one to whom it was due; but, not knowing what size the six-pence was to be of, it was not presented.

I would crave the reader's patience for a few minutes longer, whilst I examine the validity of one or two of Mr. L.'s hyper-critical remarks.

The historian says, that Burnham is ten miles from the town of Axbridge: Mr. L. says only six, to which he says two more, for the breadth of the parish may be added. This is too barefaced a sophism. If any one asked you, Mr. Urban, what the distance from Kington to Benford was, would you deduct the western breadth of one parish and the eastern of the other out of the real distance of five miles? Although I am confident you would not, yet so it appears Mr. L. would do: the truth, however, is, that the length of road in question from Axbridge church to Bugham church is ten miles, within a furlong, more or less.

Another of Mr. L.'s remarks is deserving of refutation. The historian says, Bason bridge is on the river Brew. Mr. L. says this part of the river is called the Brent. No just reason for this can be assigned, seeing the river has its source in the extra-parochial lands of *Brew-hum-lodge*, in the easten verge of the county, and passes by the village of *Brewham* and the town of *Brewton* to Bason bridge, and from thence to Burnham, where it disembogues itself into Bridgewater bay.

Further: the historian says, that the tide on the Burnham coast ebbs half a mile; Mr. L. says, ten miles. Wonderful! this ebb would extend almost to the Culver sands, little less miraculous than the drying of the Red Sea. The writer hereof has visited Burnham more than once, at times of ebb; but never saw the beach there so much as half a mile broad.

Not to be further tedious in my observations on Mr. L.'s *sibblings* of the Somersetshire history, I will leave it to the consideration of your readers whether or no implicit confidence ought to be placed in the generality of his remarks on that work, or whether his conduct is

fair and generous to the manes of the historians. Yours, QUELQU'UN.

P. S. Should any future historian have temerity enough to combat the count of Somerset, let him not forget a broad six pence for some one or other of the land of frogs.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

AT length, your correspondent, the Rev. R. Polwhele, deigns to gratify the public expectation by producing the second volume of his grand work, "The History of Devon." It will doubtless seem extraordinary to some men, that the second volume should appear before the first; but let them only peruse his preface, and their surprise will soon be lost in the admiration of his prudence. They will there find that it was in tender compassion he reserved every thing curious and striking, the more interesting points in antiquities and history, the architectural descriptions of castles and monasteries, the memoirs of remarkable personages, and the best of his materials, for future publication. Suppose for a moment, that he had ventured to associate any of these lighter matters with such solemn subjects as are discussed in the volume before us with topographical delineations, accounts of landed property, genealogical memoirs, or descriptions of parish churches; and let me ask you, Sir, who could have answered for the consequences? It requires but a small share of discernment to perceive, that the student, instead of reckoning the generations from Atho, who lived in France, to Lord Courtenay, who lives in England, (even 25 generations), instead of contemplating the fluctuation of landed property, and that of the two only decent houses in Kenton, (vid Hist. Dev. p. 160.) that which belonged to the Rev. Richard Polwhele is within so short a space transferred to Richard Rose Drewe, Esq; I say, instead of attending with becoming gravity to all this, he would have been busying himself about Roman stations, Saxon and Danish incampments, battles, sieges, &c. &c. He would have trifled away his time in reading the romantic exploits of his heroic ancestors, without knowing exactly the degree in which he stood related to them; and, all this being evidently too subtle and æthereal for the gross perception of a student of provincial histories, he must infallibly have gone mad. Luckily, by the prudence and foresight of Mr. P., no misfortune is likely to attend him, and he may peruse this second volume with-

out danger of having his antiquarian serenity disturbed by any "volatile essence." I believe you will think this last observation rather superfluous, when I inform you, that forty pages in the first outset are filled with copies of monumental inscriptions, and epitaphs on tomb-stones in the cathedral. It is far from my intention to cast any reflection on that spirit of industry which prompts many gentlemen to make collections of this kind for use; but this I will with confidence assert, that, unless the transcript be correct, such collections are of no use: but to mislead; they are mere trash; and the man who collects them in this incorrect way, instead of approbation, merits censure, for such a shameful abuse of his time, to say nothing of his imposition on the publick. Let us now see how far Mr. Polwhele is reprehensible in this respect; and, for the sake of candour, I again recur to his preface for the principle by which he wishes every one to form their judgement of his work, namely, to "decide upon what he hath done by what he professed to do." What then does he profess with regard to these inscriptions? Take his own words. "The monuments with their inscriptions as they exist at present, or as they are described by different writers, shall be examined in regular order." He then enumerates the different parts of the church, which he meant to explore for these inscriptions; and concludes, that, having done so, very few could be omitted. His method in tracing the epitaphs on the grave-stones was to be the same. (see p. 3.)

In page 9, Mr. P. gives us the inscription on Bishop Alleigh's grave-stone; but where he copied it from I cannot divine, for on the stone itself, which lies open for the inspection of any one, and in every copy I have seen, it begins "Reverendus Pater Gulielmus Alleigh;" whereas the historian of Devon has it thus "Reverendus Pater Willielmus Alleigh."

[We omit a number of errata pointed out by our correspondent; as they are many of them undoubtedly mere faults of the press.]

Let me now say a word or two as to regular order of omissions. I believe, when any one undertakes to examine a church in regular order, we conclude that he means to take things according to the method in which they are disposed. But that this was not Mr. Polwhele's intent is clear, for hardly any of the inscriptions in his work follow each other according to their order in the church. With

With respect to omissions, it shall suffice to notice those in the aisle on the north side of the choir; and they are

A stone to the memory of Elinor Villvain, daughter of Thomas Hinson Esq. and a descendant of Margaret Countis of Bath.

Another stone with this inscription:

Here lyeth Anthonve Clyfford of Boscombe in Wylshere Esquire descended of the honorable howse of the Lord Clyfford Earle of Comberlande leavyng five soons and three daughters who lived and dyed a good Christian the twelfth of September anno Domini 1560.

A stone to the memory of—Parys Canon of Exon, who died 8th of July 1435.—Edward Ryleys, Canon of Exon, who died January 4, 1577.—Thomas Austle, Treasurer of Exon Cathed. who died in 1513.—A Daughter of Bishop Hall, Wife of James Rodd, Gent. who died in 1638, aged 22.—John Vise, Treasurer of Exon CathedraL.—Thomas Shapcole of the Inner Temple Esq. who died October 3, 1643, aged 29.—Henry Webber, Dean of Exon, and formerly Chancellor to Bishop Edmund Lacy, who died February 13, 1477, aged 70.

One can hardly suppose these to have been omitted on account of insignificance; and yet they lie so interspersed with those Mr. P. has inserted, that it seems impossible they should have escaped observation. Yours, &c. T. L.

Mr. URBAN, Disc. 29.

THE line enquired after by D. H. p. 1101, (see p. 1175) is to be found in a Latin poem, intituled, *Alexandriades*, composed by Gualterus de Insulis, or of Lisle, in Flanders, who flourished in the 12th century. This work, which is perhaps equal to Lucan's *Pharsalia*, was, during the middle ages, preferred in the grammar-schools to all the poets of antiquity. The poet describes the flight of Darius as follows:

Nactus equum Darius, rorantia cœle storum
Retro gradu fugit arva gradu, quot tendis inerti
Rex periture fuga? Nescis, heu perditæ,
nescis hostem?
Quem fugias, hostesque in curris dum fugit
Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Cbarybdin.

Lib. V. fo. 55, edit. Ing. Wistadt, 1541, 82°.

The work is extremely scarce. An edition printed at Lyons, 1658, 4to, was sold for two guineas at Dr. Eort's sale at Leigh and Sotheby's.

Will Mr. Urban have the goodness to mention in what part of his volume the former explanation of the line, *Perdere*

* We will in a future Number. Epit.

quos vult Jupiter," &c. occurs? and to allow me to ask his correspondents, in my turn, where the line,

Ad viscum Druidæ, Druidæ cantare solebant,
is to be found? It has been cited as from Ovid, but is not in that author.

P. 1091. Lafontaine's "Mari confesseur" is taken from the *Cent nouvelles Nouvelles*, as he himself acknowledges; a collection much older than the ballad in question. Besides, the latter has not the point which is found in the tale, and constitutes its principal merit*. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, Disc. 31.

THE celebrated line, after which your correspondent enquires, p. 1101, is to be met with in an epic poem "De Gestis Alexandri," by Gualterus Gallus†. It is an apostrophe to Darius upon his flying to Bessus after his defeat at Gangamele:

Quo tendis inertem, &c.

Mr. Andrews, in his "Anecdotes" (art. Proverbs), gives the same information; but he seems never to have seen the original author, as he quotes Galeotus Moutius de Narni (who died in 1476) in his work "De Doctrinâ promiscuâ." Erasmus appears to have believed that it was taken from some ancient poet. "Celebratur apud Latinos," says he (*Adagia*, Chil. I. *Cant. V. Adag. 4*, p. 160, edit. Basil. 1559), "his versiculus, quocunque natus auctore, nam in presentia non occurrit

"Incidit in Scyllam," &c.

Permit me now, in my turn, to propose a question to your genealogical readers. Dr. Campbell, in the "Biographia Britannica," art. Edmund Dudley, note [I], makes that gentleman (who suffered with Sir Richard Empton, Aug. 18, 1520, a Hen. VIII.) to have married, for his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Andrews Windfor, afterwards Lord Windfor; then the widow of Sir Roger Corbet, of Morton, co. Salop; and for this he quotes a curious MS. *Baronagium Angliæ*, written in 1596; and of the highest authority.

* This and the following letter, we hope, will satisfy the groups of ladies, and the brother of one of them, who have addressed us by S. W.

† To the same purpose T. K. of Englefield; adding, that Philip Gualter, called also de Cautillon, lived about the middle of the 13th century. The verse above cited is in buck V. ver. 302, when the poet addresses himself to Darius, who, flying *ab Alexandro*, fell into the hands of Bessus.

Now

Now it appears, from a pedigree of the Gorbets in Harl. MSS. 1174. Plut. 7. v. c. that the person who married Anne Windsor was Roger Corbet, *esquire*, son of Sir Robert Corbet, and father of Sir Andrew Corbet, knights. It farther appears, from Cole's Abstracts of the Echeat Rolls, Harl. MSS. 760. p. 292, that this Roger died 20 Dec. 30 Hen. VIII.; and, in an inquisition, abstracted in the same MSS. and taken 4 June, 5 Henry VIII, he is said to have been eleven years of age the 24th of June last. The difficulty is how to reconcile these opposite accounts; for if, on the one hand, Dr. Campbell's MS. be of the highest authority; on the other hand, records, one would think, cannot lie. Yet the former declares Anne Windsor to have been, long before 2 Hen. VIII, the widow of a knight, whom the other affirms never to have been more than an esquire; to have been but nine years old in 2 Hen. VIII. and to have lived till 30 Hen. VIII.

Will your intelligent correspondent, p. 1068, favour us *Country-gentlemen* with some account of the original portrait of Shakspeare which he mentions, the manner of its discovery, its pretences to authenticity, &c.

In the inscription, p. 1086, col. 2, l. 17, 22, for "Fyrst" read "Syst." This is an additional proof how imperfectly the best copies represent ancient inscriptions; an additional reason for their preservation, and an additional stigma upon the barbarous demolishers of them.

NEGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

THE inclosed from Ledbury church (*pl. II.*) may perhaps be worth inserting in a miscellaneous plate. S. L.

* * * For HEATHFIELD Tower, in the same plate, see our vol LXIII. p. 1027; and for St. GEORGE'S Tower, see LXIV. 799.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

THE following inscription was seen on a slip of white marble, in three lines of Roman capitals, in some part of the old house or offices at Copped-hall, Essex:

Perdidit fides

Quæ venit immerita: poena dolenda venit
Pro tali? Quid non.

All that appears in your Miscellany is, that John Dean, the only surviving sailor of the *Suffex India* ship, was, by the Directors of the East India Company, made an *elder*, in the room of Mr. Adams, deceased, Feb. 1745; XV. 109;

and that he died Dec. 1747, in the East-India Company's hospital at Poplar, XVII. 592. There was a mezzotint by Fisher, after a portrait of him by W. Verelst, naked, leaning on a rock, and holding a pike in his hand. It is believed that a pamphlet was made of the narrative of his adventure. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

I HOPE the following solution of the question, proposed in p. 1132, gives the age of the sage Diophantus.

Let $x =$ his age.

Then $\frac{x}{6} + \frac{x}{12} + \frac{x}{7} + 5 + \frac{x-4}{2} + 4 = x$, per question. This equation, cleared of fractions, = $168x + 84x + 144x + 5040 + 594x - 2016 + 4032 = 1008x$. Which, when contracted, = $900x + 7056 = 1008x$. Or, $7056 = 1008x - 900x = 108x$. Therefore, $x = 65\frac{1}{3} = 65$ years 4 months.

Yours, &c.

JUVENIS.

* * * To the same purport ALZIS answers.

P. 543, l. 12, for *Burleigh* r. *Raleigh*.

Mr. ROBINSON desires to correct a passage in his letter, p. 876, thus: "I might with more propriety have called it a caricature, as perhaps it bears in one part of it a *very faint*, but *disorted*, resemblance of the original." The passage as it stands is, "I might, &c. as it bears *no* resemblance to the original;" which is contradictory, as a caricature certainly bears *some* resemblance; but, in the instance alluded to, no otherwise than from occasional disposition.

E. 890. Mr. Wheeldon, it is believed, is not sole patron of Cauldon, but hath only a *third* turn in the presentation.

A LONDON RECTOR suggests, that the title at the top of p. 983, "Ordinations of Scotch Episcopalians in England invalid," is vastly inaccurate, being what he never meant to affirm, nor what his observations have any tendency to prove. All that he meant to affirm, and what he has affirmed, is, that a nomination to officiate in an Episcopal chapel, on the other side the Tweed, cannot be a legal and valid title for holy orders from a Bishop of the Church of England. If, however, a person does receive holy orders from such a Bishop, they are as valid as if his title had been exactly what the law requires; and so they are, if ordination take place without even the shadow of a title. The superscription should, therefore, have been—"An Episcopal Chapel in Scotland no Title for English Orders." Mr.

MR. WOOLSTON desires us to supply the following lines, by way of introduction to his second Sonnet, p. 1036; referring to the lady it was addressed to as an example of benevolence:

"My fair Reader, whatsoever you are, whose tender heart can melt in sympathy with misfortune and affliction, attend to the words of the Prince of Heaven—Go and do thou likewise—

"Then shall the Muse," &c.

Ib. l. 9, read "pearl drops;" and, l. 13, "to soothe."

In the second Sonnet, l. 31, read

"The widow's blessings all thy paths shall strow."

MR. URBAN,

THE church of Stoke-Rochford, in Lincolnshire (of which the inclosed see p. 1106. is a N. E. view), is five miles south of Grantham, and about a quarter of a mile on the right hand of the great road leading thence to London. It serves for the parishes of Stoke-Rochford, North-Stoke, and Easton, in the last of which it is situated, though generally called Stoke church. It is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew, and is in the patronage of the prebendary of South Grantham, in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

Bishop Sanderfon thus describes it, "a fair and well-built church, a beautiful chancel with three quires, and goodly window, and sundry monuments;" and Mr. Hollis¹ enumerates many shields of arms in glass of the families of *Rochford, Gray, Hillary, Hastings, Russel, Tilney, Cromwell, Scrope, Tibott, and Newille.* (In all 24 shields.) The dimensions within arc, the nave with the aisles 42 feet by 46—the chancel, including the side chapels, 38 by 46. The Saxon arches in the nave, and the sharp-pointed arch in the steeple denote antiquity. The chapel on the south side of the chancel was built by Ralph Rochford and his wife, in the year 1448; the north chapel, (the windows and pillars of which are extremely light and elegant), appears to have been built in the time of Henry VII. Between the pillars on each side the communion table, is a large altar-tomb, with plain shields, and no inscriptions; that on the south side is ornamented with a foliated canopy of stone. There is also an ancient altar-tomb in the wall of the north chapel, with a Gothic arch ornamented with foliage, roses, &c, and

a large flat stone measuring 8 feet by 4, with the figures of a man and woman cut thereon with a shield of three fleur-de-lis; *Newille*. This stone is reported to have been brought from a field in North-Stoke, called Ganthorpe, where probably there was a chapel.

There are three monumental slabs inlaid with brass figures and arms very perfect. For *Henry Rochford Esq.* who died 1470. *Sibella Seynt-John*, who died 1493. And the following memorable inscription:

Pray for the soul of Master Dyl's Sentjohn squier soune unto y^r right excellent hie and myghty prynces Duchels of Som'set g'ndame unto ou' sove'gn Lorde Kynge Harre the III. and for the soul of Dame Elisabeth Wygod his wif who dep'ed this cr'nsoure liff y^r xii Day of june i y^r yere of ou' lord m.c.cccc and iiii.

The north-aisle of the chancel is now used as a burying place for the family of Cholmeley of Easton. There is a handsome monument with figures and columns painted to resemble alabaster, and gilt, erected 1641, by Montague Cholmeley Esq. of Easton, for his ancestors, since 1632, and several other mural monuments of marble for that family. In the chancel are slabs for the Rev. Thomas Naylor, and the Rev. Thomas Lingley. In the north aisle of the chancel, within an area paved with black and white marble, is a large marble monument with Ionic columns, and an urn at the top, erected by Sir Edward Turnor during his life-time, for himself and his wife, who died in 1679; to which are added, the deaths of others of the family since the above period. The only arms in glass remaining are "Quarterly Or. and Gu. a border sable bezant", *Rochford*. "Ermines, on a cross quarter-pierced Argent, four fer-de-mouins Sable." *Turnor*.

Having thus, Mr. Urban, briefly described this elegant country church, I shall conclude with a short account of the family, from whom Stoke derives the appellation of Stoke-Rochford. From the time of Edward III (1344), to the 20th of Henry IV (1409), there were several of this family high Sheriffs of the county of Lincoln. In this last King's reign flourished Sir John Rochford, whom Bale⁴ "commends for his noble birth, great learning, large travel through France and Italy, and worthy pains in translating Josephus his antiquities, Poichronicon, and other good

¹ Sanderfon's Index; MS.

² MS. in Museo.

³ Ibid.

⁴ De Scriptoribus antiquis.

Cent. & Mag. Suppl. Pl. III, p. 1183.



ALFRETON, N.E.

authors into English; but the last of the family resident at Stoke seems to have been Henry Rochford, Esq. before-mentioned, who died 1470, leaving an only daughter, Joan, married to Henry Stanhope, Esq. whose grand-daughter and heir, Margaret Stanhope, married Thomas Skeffington, of Skeffington, in Leicestershire, Esq. who thus became lord of the manor of Stoke-Rochford. It was afterwards divided amongst the daughters of Thomas Skeffington, who, about the year 1638, sold it to Sir John Harrison, of Balls, in Hertfordshire, Knt. who gave it in marriage, with his daughter Margaret, to Edmund Turnor, Esq. of Milton-Ernest, in Bedfordshire, who was knighted after the Restoration, and made Stoke the place of his residence.

Henry Rochford, Esq. the last of the family, married Elizabeth daughter of Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton, relict of Sir John Bigod, Knt. She married, thirdly, Oliver St. John, Esq. ancestor of the Viscounts Bolingbroke, who in his lady's right possessed the manor of Stoke-Rochford, and, by will dated 1496, "directs his body to be buried in the choir afore St. Andrew, in the parish church of Stoke", and gives to Ralph Rochford such lands and tenements as he purchased in North-Stoke and South-Stoke." Thus Leland⁵ says, "Stoke a four miles a this side Grantham longith now to Master Seynt-John," whom in another place he describes "a black and big fellow, who died at Fontarabia in Spain." *Bishop Sanderson*⁷, who visited Stoke in 1641, says "the gate-house of the old hall was lately part of it standing; and by it, taken out of the ruins of the other part, a large scutcheon, cut in stone with Rochford's arms, and a helmet and crest, a man's head with large curled beard and locks, covered with a cap of a pyramidal form⁸." "There is a chapel yet standing belonging to this hall⁹." This chapel, with a fine Gothic window at the east end, was elegantly fitted up by Sir Edmund Turnor, and used as a chapel during his life-time, but has since been destroyed. *Bishop Sanderson* adds, "a little distant from the site of the old hall, westward, ariseth out of the side of a hill a goodly spring of clear water, (the largest that I have ever seen in any place,) issuing out

in such abundance, that it turneth a mill immediately at the very mouth thereof, and meeting with the river of Witham giveth a good addition thereunto¹⁰." Thus the ancient appendages to a capital mansion, a mill, a dove-coot, and a coney-green, were had here, in the greatest perfection. Yours, &c. D. R.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

IN the town of Alfreton, in Derbyshire, pleasantly situated about nine miles from Mansfield, there is an excellent inn, built by the late G. Morewood, Esq. lord of the manor, whose large possessions in this place are now enjoyed by his relict, since married to the Rev. Henry Case, who has taken the name of Morewood, and resides at the hall, some distance South-west of the church. Little can be said at this time of the hall, as it is undergoing a complete repair as well as considerable alterations. The grounds are sloping into lawns; and, from the abilities of the conductors, and liberality of the possessor, it will doubtless be a magnificent structure when completed.

The town boasts great antiquity; whether with truth I know not; but it is no less than having been built by King Alfred. It certainly retains very uncertain memorials, at present of remote antiquity. However, Robert was son to Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, who was one of the assassins of Thomas à Becket; and, in his hours of penitence and remorse, founded the abbey of Beau chief.

The church (*pl. III.*) was dedicated to St. Mary, and is a vicarage. As I have unluckily mislaid or lost my notes of the inside of the building, I would esteem it as a particular favour if your respectable correspondent H. R. (who has favoured you with *Devondale*) would, in his visit to Alfreton, indulge you with an account of what is remarkable there. His researches as an Antiquary have repeatedly enlightened and amused

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 30.

THE remarkable fact mentioned by your Cambridge correspondent, p. 1000, is by no means novel, although perhaps it may never have been noticed by any of our travellers. But I recollect sending you a pretty long extract from

¹⁰ Sanderson, ut supra.

⁵ Collins's Peerage, Art. *Bolingbroke*.

⁶ Itinerary. ⁷ Index to MSS.

⁸ This is preserved in a building now erecting at Stoke-Rochford.

⁹ Sanderson, ut supra.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1794,

Maffi's Verona illustrata, in which he speaks at large of the descendants of the Cimbrians still living in the mountains near Verona. This extract I transmitted you from Germany, I think in the summer of 1792; but, not having seen your *Magazines* for that year since my return to England, I am uncertain whether you ever received it. I therefore send you a short extract from an abridgement of *Maffi*, by which your correspondent will perhaps receive more accurate information.

VIATOR A.

“Non è stato fuor di proposito il distendersi alquanto nel racconto della spedizione de' Cimbri, sì per distinguerne i tempi ed i fatti, sì perchè oltre all' essere di quella famosa guerra il paese nostro stato teatro, un avango di quella gente rimase per sempre nelle montagne del Veronese, del Vicentino, e del Trentino, mantenendo ancora in questi territorii la discendenza, ed una lingua differente da tutti i circostanti paesi. Si è trovato Tedesco veramente essere il linguaggio, e simile pure la pronunzia, non però a quella de' Tedeschi più limitrofi dell' Italia, ma a quella de' Sassoni e de' popoli

situati verso il mare Baltico; il che fu studiosamente riconosciuto da Frederigo IV. re di Danimarca, che onorò con sua dimora di dieci giorni la città di Verona nel 1708. Non s'inganna dunque il nostro popolo, quando per immemorabile uso Cimbri chiama gli abitatori de que' boschi e di quelle montagne.”

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 29.

YOUR correspondent J. B. who favoured you with a list of the portraits of Shakspeare, and the engravings that have been made from them (p. 1068), enumerates, among others, that prefixed to Dr. Johnson's edition of that Poet's Works in 1765; but adds, that it cannot be ascertained at what time, or for what work, it was engraven. He has truly described it as engraved by Vertue; and the fact is, that the identical plate was first used for Pope and Warburton's edition, in octavo, 1747; prefixed to which he will find it, it he has the good fortune to get a sight of a copy that has not been robbed of the head.

Yours, &c.

J. S. H.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794, concluded.

H. OF LORDS.

May 26.

THE House resolved itself into a Committee upon the bill for the regulation of statute labour,

Earl Stanhope took some objections on the bill; and contended that, instead of relieving the poor, it would tend to add to the hardships of their situation.

Lord Toulshew thought there were some strong grounds in what the Noble Lord had said; and therefore moved, that the Rev. Prelate (Bp of Bangor) should report progress, and postpone the Committee; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Sheridan moved for leave for a bill to prevent certain qualifications, now called for by law, from being acquired in in future of persons bearing military offices. This was opposed by Mr. Dundas, who moved the previous question; which was carried.

H. OF LORDS.

May 27.

Prayers being read, their Lordships proceeded farther on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, there being an insufficient number of members to proceed to business, the Speaker adjourned the House.

H. OF LORDS.

May 28.

Proceeded farther on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, read the third time, and passed, the bill for the discharge of insolvent debtors in certain cases; as also, the bill for erecting a penitentiary house at Battersea; and the bill for regulating the mode of carrying Slaves from the coast of Africa.

H. OF LORDS.

May 30.

The Duke of Bedford endeavoured to impress upon the House the impossibility of obtaining any one of the objects for which we are at present engaged in war, without a total change of the measures adopted by the existing Government. He said that, to make their Lordships more fully acquainted with the grounds to which he this day called their

their attention, he would read over to them a string of resolutions which he had prepared. [These resolutions were 14 in number, and contained the several state papers which have appeared during the present war, and for a short period previous to its commencement.] The last of these resolutions expresses the opinion of the House, that it was the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to recommend it to his Majesty to point out some specific object of the present war; and to declare, in the strongest terms, his determination not to meddle in the internal government of France. Upon the state papers contained in these resolutions his Grace made some remarks, and then entered into a view of the French revolution from its commencement; and contended, that the unfortunate monarch, Louis the XVIII, was inclined to grant his subjects every thing, but that there were men in France so attached to that system of despotism in which they had been brought up, that they opposed his wishes. Had the French been unanimous, and acted with care, they might have formed the most brilliant structure mankind ever beheld; but those who were for the old despotic system (the Emigrant Princes and their adherents) thought it impossible for men to be happy who did not live by the will of an individual; and to them all the ills that have befallen France is to be attributed; nay, the very destruction of their unfortunate king; for, they taught the people to mistrust their sovereign, and to believe that no man could willingly sacrifice so much power as he was possessed of. His Grace entreated their Lordships to look to the progress of the French and of the Combined Armies, and they would be convinced that neither can conquer; this country may continue to exhaust her blood and treasure, but it would be to no purpose. It had been the practice of late to heap suspicions and calumnies, both in public and private, on those who differ from the Minister; they were almost too despicable for notice, and he mentioned them merely because they had fallen on several of his friends; for himself, from his heart he most sincerely despised such insinuations. His Grace concluded by moving the last resolution; the substance of which we have given above.

Lord Auckland was fully convinced of the necessity of the measures which have been adopted; and that, if the

reasonable measures that were concerting had not been stopped at the time they were, this country would have been seriously endangered. His Lordship concluded by making a motion of adjournment.

His Lordship was followed on the same side by Earl Darvel and Earl Fitzwilliam; and was opposed by Lord Lauderdale, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Albemarle, &c.

Lord Grenville, after a speech of much animation and information, concluded by declaring, that he should vote for the motion of adjournment.

At one o'clock the House divided on the motion for adjournment.

Contents 113, Non-contents 13.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Fox, in a long and able speech, took a view of the state of this country both as to its external and internal affairs. With respect to the situation of affairs at home, he contended, they were such as should induce a wise Minister to avoid a war, or at least to obtain a peace as soon as it could be done honourably. As to our situation on the Continent, he contended, it was still more discouraging; we had failed in every one of our efforts. Our Gazettes daily recorded victories, and yet what benefit had we derived from them? Were we at all advanced? Was there any greater probability of peace? He was afraid not. Under these circumstances, he thought the most likely means of obtaining so desirable an object was, to point out fairly to mankind the object for which we were contending, so that it might be known when we were likely to have a peace. With this view he had prepared a variety of resolutions; which he concluded with moving. The resolutions contained a statement of the various events of the war; and the last recommended to his Majesty's Ministers to point out the distinct object of the war.

Mr. Jenkinson replied to Mr. Fox; and contended that our affairs on the Continent were not so unpromising as he had represented; on the contrary, that, now the Prussians had arrived, there was every reason to expect the most complete success.

The House divided; for Mr. Fox's motion 55, against it 208.

H. OF LORDS.

June 2.

The Judges having given their opinions

nions on the writ of error, Gibson and Johnson *versus* Hunter, the Lord Chancellor affirmed the judgement of the Court of King's Bench.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *John Cavendish* and *Evelyn James Stewart*, esq. took the usual oaths, and their seats.

H. OF LORDS.

June 3.

On the statute-labour bill being read the third time, Earl *Stanhope* objected to the power which it gave to justices of the peace; which power he called an arbitrary one, inasmuch as it allowed the magistrate to shew that lenity to one man which he might deny to another; and therefore he should move an amendment to alter that part of the bill; which was negatived without a division, and the bill passed, and was ordered to the Commons.

In the Commons, the same day, the House took into consideration the amendments made by the Lords to the Bristol church bill; and the same, being read, were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

June 5.

The Duke of *Clarence* presented a petition from the West-India merchants, praying to be heard, by counsel, against a clause in the Slave-carrying bill; which was agreed to. An amendment was then agreed to, purporting that, in cases of aggression of the masters of the ships, the owners should not be entitled to recover their insurance, if lots ensued.

In the Commons, the same day, there being but 14 members present, the Speaker adjourned the House.

H. OF LORDS.

June 11.

Their Lordships proceeded farther in the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker informed the House, that 15 public, and 9 private bills, had received the royal assent by commission.

H. OF LORDS.

June 12.

Their Lordships proceeded farther in

the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, there being only five members present, the Speaker adjourned the House.

H. OF LORDS.

June 13.

Lord *Grenville*, in consequence of previous notice, rose to move the thanks of their Lordships to Earl Howe. This was a subject upon which, he was sure, such perfect unanimity must prevail, any attempt on his part to expatiate upon the circumstances attending the late glorious victory obtained by his Majesty's fleet, under the command of that able and gallant admiral, would be perfectly unnecessary. He could not, however, avoid saying that, when all the circumstances of the late engagement were considered, it would be found to be one of the most glorious to this country of any that are to be found in its naval history; for, exclusive of that determined courage which has always characterized the English seamen, there was a degree of skill and science displayed by the Noble Lord that never was exceeded upon any former occasion. Thus much his feelings prompted him to say; and he should conclude with moving,

"That the Thanks of this House be given to Admiral Earl Howe, for the important services rendered to this country by his able and gallant conduct in the victory obtained by the fleet under his command, over the French fleet, on the 1st of June, 1794.

"That the thanks of the House be given to rear-admirals Hood, Greaves, Gardner, Pasley, Bowyer, Caldwell, and Sir Roger Curtis, and to all the captains and officers of the fleet, for their brave and gallant behaviour during that engagement.

"That the House does highly approve of the conduct of the seamen, soldiers, and marines, on-board the fleet; and that the officers of their respective ships do communicate the same to them: and

"That the Lord Chancellor do communicate the thanks of the House to Earl Howe."

The Duke of *Grafton* could not avoid saying a few words on the subject; for, in the course of 35 years most intimate acquaintance with the Noble Earl, he entertained but one steady and uniform opinion; that he was a great and valuable

able character, capable of rendering the most essential services to his country. This opinion had now been justified. He concluded with observing, that all ranks of persons in this country, who had any wishes for its welfare, must join in thanks to this great commander.

The Duke of *Bedford* could not resist the strong impulse he felt to join in congratulation with the rest of his countrymen to the Noble Lord. He rejoiced in the victory the more, as he hoped it would point out to Ministers, that the sea was the proper element upon which to exert the force of England, because there it would always be crowned with success. He rejoiced at it also, because he hoped it would tend, in a very considerable degree, to accelerate the restoration of the blessings of peace.

The Duke of *Clarence* heard such general approbation of the conduct of the navy of Great Britain with particular satisfaction. He considered the action as one of the greatest of which the annals of this country boasted, and he congratulated the country at large on it; for, it proved that still we had as great superiority as ever at sea, and that this country is not to be conquered by France.

The questions were then put; and all of them passed *nem. diss.*

Lord *Grenville* then moved the order of the day, for taking into consideration the report of the Secret Committee. It was unnecessary for the whole of it to be read, for he was confident it had been attentively perused by all their Lordships. He then proceeded to read several extracts from the report, which, he had no doubt, he said, had made a deep impression on the minds of their Lordships, and would, he trusted, lead them to the same conclusion as the Committee had drawn, namely, that there now was, and had long been, a deliberate systematic plan to overturn the Constitution, and abolish the laws of this country by force; which was proposed to be brought about by means of clubs and associations, as had been done in France. After enumerating what they had already done, and what they farther intended to do, his Lordship concluded with moving an address, the substance of which was, to thank his Majesty for his gracious communications on the subject—to assure him of the inviolable attachment of that House—that they are convinced of the existence of a conspiracy to overturn by

force the happy Constitution of this country—and that they will use their exertions to prevent such conspiracy from being carried into effect, for which purpose the laws should be rigorously executed, &c. If this Address should meet the approbation of their Lordships, he should propose that it be sent to the Commons for their approbation, in order that it should be presented to his Majesty as the joint address of the two Houses of Parliament.

The Earl of *Abingdon* approved of the Address, and thought that the *Sans Culottes* Lords were much too heedless of the effect of their conduct.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* wished to ask their Lordships seriously what proof they had of the existence of this conspiracy, or, at least, what proof that would justify them in pledging themselves in that decisive manner? There was one consequence, that would probably follow this measure, which Ministers had not foreseen, *viz.* they would prove to the government of France that there existed in this country not only a conspiracy, but so formidable a one, that it was necessary to invest the Executive Government with extraordinary power to resist, and that that conspiracy was favourable to any designs the French might have upon this country. Whether it was advisable for Ministers to give such information, he would leave their Lordships to consider. Their Lordships were deciding upon a question for which, in a short time, some persons were to be tried for their lives; and their Lordships' determination must have a considerable influence upon their fate. His Lordship then contended that, in the year 1780, language much more violent was held by a set of noblemen and gentlemen who associated to obtain a reform for certain abuses. In this association were to be found names of several Peers and Members of Parliament; but, though they used such strong language, it was not thought necessary to suspend the Habeas Corpus act, or to take any such violent measures. His Lordship concluded with stating, that he did not feel himself justified in coming to the conclusion drawn by the Secretary of State upon the report.

Lord *Sidney* was one of the persons who belonged to the association just mentioned; but, as his ideas of reform did not go so far as others, he very seldom attended it: but, at all events, their

their objects were very different, and proposed to be obtained in a very different manner, from those of the present Societies.

Earl *Mansfield* defended the report in a very able manner, and proved that the intention of the conspirators in Scotland was to have commented their operations with seizing the Bank and all the magistrates of the country, and that their first step would be to throw that country into the most dreadful confusion. Having stated these circumstances in a strong point of view, his Lordship concluded with giving his hearty assent to the motion.

The *Lord Chancellor* then put the question, which was carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* counted the members; when the requisite number to constitute a house not attending, an adjournment took place at four o'clock.

June 16.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* presented the supplement to the second report of the Committee of Secrecy, which was read by the clerk, and consisted principally of letters circulated between the different political societies, which, after a long conversation, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* moved the thanks of the House to Admiral Earl *Howe*, &c. &c. in nearly the same words as in the Lords, which was agreed to.

It was also ordered that a monument should be erected to the memory of Captain *Montague*, in Westminster-abbey, and that the House would make good the expences of the same.

After the order being read for taking into consideration the report of the Secret Committee; and the address to his Majesty on the occasion, transmitted to the House of Lords, being also read;

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*, in an eloquent and energetic speech, of some length, commented on the different topics set forth in the report, and urged the propriety of joining the other branch of the legislature in an address to his Majesty, expressive of their common sentiments on so momentous an occasion, and their firm determination to support our present happy and excellent constitution. He concluded with moving, that this House do agree in the address communicated by their Lordships. On

this occasion many gentlemen delivered their sentiments; among whom were Messrs. *Lambton*, *Watson*, *Robinson*, *Sir Watkin Lewis*, alderman *Newnham*, &c. After which the question for agreeing to the address was put and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

June 17.

Earl of *Lauderdale* moved, that a Committee be appointed to inspect the state of the house and buildings adjoining, and to devise the means of rendering the house more commodious for the reception of its members. This motion being passed *nem. con.* the following, among other peers, were nominated members of the Committee, Duke of *Dorset*, Earls *Lauderdale* and *Mansfield*, Lords *Greville*, *Anchland*, *Hawkebury*, &c. five of whom are to make a Committee, and meet when convenient.

Lord *Greville* then observed, that, in the present session of Parliament, it had twice fallen to his lot to propose votes of thanks for the success of two distant expeditions. It now remained for him to propose a similar mark of homage to the third grand division of our navy, which, in his opinion, had an equal claim to national gratitude for accomplishing its object. He would therefore move the thanks of the House to Admiral Lord *Hood*, for his distinguished services, and also to all the men on board the fleet under his Lordship's command.

Lord *Lauderdale*, after taking a general review of Lord *Hood's* services, declared, that they fell so far short of those performed by the West-Indian and Channel divisions of our fleets, that he could not, without depreciating the merits of Sir *Charles Grey*, Admiral *Howe*, &c. &c. give his assent to the present motion. A vote of thanks was the highest honour that the House could confer on any naval or military character, and it behoved their Lordships to guard against doing it on every frivolous occasion; on these grounds he would give his dissent to the motion.

Lord *Hawkebury* vindicated the conduct of Lord *Hood*, and contended that it merited the gratitude of his country.

The vote of thanks was put, and carried without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *Watkin Lewis* brought in a bill for the better regulation of the city militia. He thought it was for a popular and important to have a good force in readiness

in the metropolis, that he did not see how any gentleman could oppose this bill.

Mr. *Sheridan* was of opinion, that it was now too late in the session, to bring forward a measure of such importance. The bill was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 18.

Their Lordships proceeded to St. James's with the address to his Majesty.

In the Commons, the same day, the London Militia bill was read a second time, and committed; after which the House carried up the address to St. James's.

H. OF LORDS.

June 20.

The Lord Chancellor reported to the House the answer of Earl Howe to the Vote of thanks, of which the following is a copy :

“ MY LORD,

“ Acknowledging my obligations in respect of the very flattering terms in which your Lordship has been pleased to make known to me the highly esteemed honour conferred on me by the unanimous Resolution of Thanks of the House of Lords, signified in your letter of the 14th instant, I am to intreat that you will have the farther goodness to assure their Lordships of the deep impression I shall ever retain of their condescending notice. The merit I would assume on this occasion consists in my good fortune, inasmuch as I held the chief command, when so many resolute principal and subordinate Officers, as well as brave men, serving under their orders, were employed at that time in the fleet; and I must add, that, if there is cause for triumph in the late defeat of the enemy at sea, it is truly the triumph of the British Sailors, whose animated and persevering courage I believe has, in no instance, ever been exceeded. I shall therefore have a great increase of happiness in obeying the commands of the House of Lords, by communicating to the several descriptions of persons the sense their Lordships have deigned to express of their good conduct. I have the honour to remain, with the greatest respect, My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

Howe.

“ *The Queen Charlotte, at Spithead, the 18th day of June, 1794.*

“ THE LORD CHANCELLOR, &c. &c.”

Their Lordships waited a considerable time for the City Militia Bill from the Commons, and the Bill not being brought up, they adjourned to Monday next.

In the Commons the same day, a desultory conversation took place between Mr. *Sheridan*, who opposed the London Militia Bill, and the Aldermen Sir *J. Sanderson*, *Curtis*, *Anderson*, *Newnham*, and Sir *W. Lewes*, and Mr. *Dundas*, in favour of it. The House divided on the question of adjourning the debate, Ayes 12, Noes 70.

Mr. *Pitt*, in a most able speech, called the attention of the House to the conduct of the gentlemen who had been appointed to the very laborious office of managers in the impeachment against Mr. *Hastings*; he spoke in very high terms of the industry and abilities they had displayed, and concluded with moving them the thanks of the House.

Mr. *Dundas* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Sumner* opposed it; he thought the conduct of the managers, particularly the gentleman who was supposed to lead them, had not been such as to entitle them to any degree of praise; he dwelt particularly upon the harsh terms used by Mr. *Burke* during the trial, he concluded by moving the previous question, which was negatived. Ayes 21, Noes 55.

The House then divided for the motion of thanks; for the managers 50, against them 21.

The *Speaker* then communicated the thanks of the House to the managers in a very elegant speech.

Mr. *Pitt* moved that the *Speaker's* speech be printed.

Mr. *Burke*, in the name of the Managers, returned thanks to the House.

Mr. *Dundas*, without preface, moved the thanks of the House to Lord *Hood*, *Meliss*, *Sheridan* and *Fox* opposed the motion. After a debate of considerable length, and several amendments proposed by Mr. *Sheridan* (all of which were negatived), the original motion was carried.

The London Militia Bill was read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 30.

The Bill for new modelling the City Militia was read the third time, and passed.

The Duke of *Lieds* presented a report from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the House with respect to cold and heat, which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* reported the acknowledgements of

of Earl Howe, for the honour bestowed upon him and his fleet, by the vote of the House of Commons.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* moved, that the papers laid before the Secret Committee be sealed up, and remain at the Secretary of State's office, which was agreed to.

H. OF COMMONS.

July 11.

Mr. *Sheridan* wished Mr. Pitt would favour the House with some information on three points, namely, the war, the subsidy to the King of Prussia, and the situation which this country stood with respect to America.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* said, it was the intent of his Majesty's ministers to carry on the war, and that the object of it was the destruction of the Jacobin Government of France; as to the two last points, he did not think it his duty to say any thing on them.

Mr. *Grey* deprecated the continuance of the war.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* then moved, that an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, praying him to give directions for a monument to be erected in Westminster-abbey, to the memory of Captains Hunt and Harvey, for their distinguished services on the 1st of June; and that the House would defray the expences of the same; which was agreed to unanimously.

H. OF LORDS.

July 11.

His Majesty went in state to the House, where, being seated on the Throne, and the Members of the House of Commons, with the Speaker at their head, having come to the Bar, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me now to close this session of Parliament; in doing which, I have again to acknowledge that assiduity and zeal for the interests of my people, of which you had before given me so many proofs, and which have been so particularly manifested in the present year.

"I am persuaded that you entertain too just a sense of the nature and importance of the contest in which we are engaged, to suffer your zeal to be abated, or your perseverance shaken, by the recent success of the enemy in the Netherlands.

"In a moment which so strongly calls for energy and vigour, it is peculiarly gratifying to me to reflect on the uniform skill and bra-

very of my fleets and armies; the undaunted spirit and unwearied exertions of my officers and troops in every situation; and the general public spirit of my people, which have never at any period been more conspicuous.

"I have observed with the highest satisfaction the rapid and valuable acquisitions made in the East and West Indies, the successful operations which have been carried on in the Mediterranean, and the brilliant and decisive victory obtained by my fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, an event which must ever be remembered as one of the most glorious in the naval history of this country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you my warmest thanks for the cheerfulness and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which were necessary for the service of the year, and for the maintenance of a cause equally important to the security and happiness of every class of my subjects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I feel it incumbent upon me particularly to acknowledge your diligence in the investigation of the designs which had been forwarded against the Government and Constitution of these kingdoms, and to thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me on this occasion. It will be a principal object of my attention to make a vigorous and prudent use of the additional powers vested in me for the protection and security of my people; and relying, as I do, with the utmost confidence, on the uniform loyalty and public spirit of the great body of my subjects, I have no doubt of speedily and effectually repressing every attempt to disturb the public peace, and of defeating the wicked designs which have been in agitation.

"It must not, however, be forgotten, that these designs against our domestic happiness are essentially connected with the system now prevailing in France, of which the principles and spirit are irreconcilably hostile to all regular and established government; and that we are therefore called upon, by every consideration of our own internal safety, to continue our efforts, in conjunction with my allies, and to persevere with increased vigour and exertion in a contest, from the successful termination of which we can alone expect to establish, on a solid and permanent foundation, the future security and tranquillity either of this country, or of the other nations of Europe."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of August next."

218. *The Siege of Gibraltar, a Poem.*
(Concluded from p. 1128.)

WITH pleasure we embrace the opportunity of transcribing a Dedication that contains sentiments of which every Englishman may be proud.

“TO HANS SLOANE, Esq. M. P. for Christ-Church, Hampshire, Colonel of the North Hants Regiment of Militia.

“Sir, When men of considerable landed property quit domestic ease to bustle through the tented field, such deserve well of their country; at the same time they prove the good policy of being ready to protect the nation, and the great stake they have in it.

“I have often followed you, when at the head of your family of FIVE HUNDRED; and have been highly gratified at the attention of the men, and the skill in manœuvring them. That your regiment should be well-disciplined is not astonishing, when we have witnessed the activity of your *bonest veteran*, who is constantly about them. A regiment of desperadoes may be forced into the nicest point of field propriety; but the greatest pride of a national militia is the enrolling of hardy friends together, and bringing the leading character of the county along with them. Who, but a decent race of husbandmen, when a company had been violently cheated by a baker, and half the informing-money offered to them, would have spontaneously said, ‘We do not prosecute for money, but for justice!’ and modestly declined the sum tendered by the Mayor of Rochester? I never saw one soldier in liquor during the four months I was encamped with them; and I do not remember one man being absent from a roll-call during that time. These facts speak too well to be commented upon, and convince us how much we may depend upon this our *virtuous* national force.

“When the militia was called out, I followed our *mutual* friend, and had the luck to be in your regiment; and I esteem it a most fortunate event, as it has made me acquainted with some valuable officers, and I have had an opportunity of studying the native character of that most useful order of our fellow-creatures in the Hampshire Husbandmen.

“I only left you because the alarms that were afloat when you were embodied had subsided; but, should invasion or necessity call forth the exertion of every Englishman, I am glad to have your promise that I shall be received as a volunteer. There is only one man that I should give the preference to, but who has retired from the army. When my native Town of Manchester nobly gave One Thousand Men to Government, and even clothed them until they arrived at Gibraltar, they were put under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Gledstanes; a finer regiment of recruits had never been

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seen before; and, in a very short time, from the indefatigable exertions of the Colonel, they were completely disciplined. He treated them with strictness without severity; humanity, without relaxing in duty; he so well won them, the remains (for they are sadly thinned) speak of him as their father. Charge me with partiality—but I never saw so *fine* a body of men, or more undaunted soldiers, than the Old Royal Manchester Volunteers; and it is not to be wondered at, when they had such distinguished regiments to imitate in the old corps of the garrison. I was the oldest man but one, in a company of one hundred strong, at twenty-one; and it is great credit to them, and satisfaction to their officers, to have seen them return to their looms with as much industry as they had shewn alertness against the common enemy of Gibraltar. You, Sir, may judge what that corps once was, by the appearance their countrymen made at Brighton encampment, where we had the pleasure of seeing the Lancashire and the Hampshire men good-humoured, and hand-in-hand together—in countenance they resembled the younger brothers of the Lancashire Militia. My countrymen having for an adjutant an officer who entered the army the same day I did, and whose conduct was conspicuous on every occasion—and I know no one who is a greater honour to his native place than my friend; this young man, when a store*, in which an amazing quantity of flour was on fire from the enemy, though not on duty, collected the unemployed of the regiment, and, in the midst of the flames and fire, saved a great number of barrels; for which, the next morning, General Elliot thanked him, and gave him a handsome present to distribute amongst his men; and the garrison may be said to be obliged to this enterprising young officer for a supply of bread. Justice induces me to mention, what his modesty would never allow him to speak of.

“I know it is right, both towards Colonel Gledstanes and yourself, to say, you have often in the field, and in your humane manners to the men, reminded me of him; and the only reason why I could give a preference is a just one—gratitude to the man who taught me to be a soldier, and who, like yourself, always treated me as a friend.

“In presenting to you this production of my Gibraltar idle-hours, I have in recollection the friendship that subsisted between you and General Elliot, who, it is distressing to think, like the invincible Marlborough, was fallen almost to a state of fauity before he died; and we have heard, with disgust, the malevolent charge him with being ostentatious, when, alas! he has only acted from a relaxed state of intellect.

* “Boyd’s store, near the Moorish castle.”

“I

"I cannot, good Sir, offer you the studied efforts of the closet—I am no scholar; but you have the unlaboured effusions of a mind that was in the midst of the scenes it attempts to describe; and, if it may tend to give an unadorned account of an event the world was once interested about, it will not concern me if I should be said to fail in the poetry.

"May diffensions in this most favoured country cease! may we lay our shoulders to the wheel, and not forget the *foil* we have to protect (with all its valuables), if rashness should dare to invade it!—and, in due time, may the errors complained of be wisely corrected! and 'God save the King,' and happinesses to the people!

"I have the honour to subscribe myself, with regard and esteem, dear Sir, your faithful, obedient, humble servant,

Jos. BUDWORTH.

Sloane-street, Chelsea, Nov. 17, 1794."

In our farther extracts, we shall not so much seek for striking passages, as for those which give occasion to introduce the most apposite historic information.

The poem opens with a description of "the firm pillar" of Gibraltar;

"Where oft the dip of War has clash'd
around, [found.
Are the Monk's art the dire combustion
When Moor and Spaniard with inveterate
strife [life;
Fought for the noblest gifts—conquest and
Until proud Spain expell'd the tawny host
To the rude confines of their barb'rous coast;

For'd them from homes where Arts enlighten'd reign'd,

To be—by stupor and by tyrants chain'd;
And gave the nations such apparent hate,
That seem'd to fix it in the Book of Fate.
But, now allur'd by the vile bribe of gold¹,
The faithless Moor his nat'ral hatred² sold;
With Spain agrees, that ne'er agreed before,
And sends her herdsto Calpe's sons no more—
The perjurd Monarchs no compunction feel,
And for a distant hope—the conscience sell:
Calpe's staunch sons—though hopeless of
supplies,

The gilded treaty cordially despise:
The little pittance—unrepining bear,
And, with a soldier's frankness,—*"share and share."*

In the progress of the "Siege," various incidents are naturally introduced—the first blockade³—Rodney's victory⁴; and, "Splendid as harmless—picturesque as bright,

The flaming fire-ships⁵ form'd a costly
Clov'd in the solemn awfulness of night. } [fight,
Whilst modest Harvey, of undaunted mind,
Tow'd their hot prow, and left them to the
wind:

Or some, more lucky, reach'd our rock-bound strand,

And left the welcome on th' indented sand;
The gaudy pageants our dull kitchens stor'd,
And cook'd the little plenty—for the board."

A second blockade⁶—the Spanish vaunting⁷—the concern of the garrison, not for their own lives, but for the weak and the defenceless⁸—a *fortis*, in which

¹ "The Emperor of Morocco not only refused to supply the garrison with any more cattle, but he permitted the Spaniards to take some merchantmen when at anchor in Tangier-bay; and Consul Logie, whose indefatigable attention to supply provisions every one in Gibralt. ar acknowledges, was not only forced to quit Barbary, but the Moors spit upon him, and treated him with every possible ignominy, though these poor wretches, at the same time, had the greatest regard for him; but it was by order of the Emperor."

² "The Kings of Spain and the Emperor of Morocco, in their coronation-oaths, swear *perpetual* war against each other."

³ "Commenced June 21, 1779."

⁴ "Admiral Rodney beat Langara, and relieved the garrison, Jan. 25, 1780."

⁵ "June 7, 1780. At half past one in the evening the enemy sent nine fire-ships, which did no destruction, owing to the vigilance of Capt. John Harvey, of the Panther—they were all of them in full blaze almost in an instant: one of them driving towards the Panther, the sailors held by the boat-hooks, and, though some of them were much scorched, they towed it between the buoy and the ship, whence it drifted into the Mediterranean; those which came on shore were called 'God sends.' Wood for cooking then sold at five shillings and three pence a cwt. according to the course of exchange. It is in gratitude to his services I have to add, he was the Captain Harvey of the Brantwick, *who fell* in Lord Howe's glorious victory in June, 1794." [See our present volume, p. 673.]

⁶ "They again attempted to blockade; Admiral Darby relieved us April 12, 1781; on which day, on the second man of war dropping anchor, at ten in the morning, they opened their batteries upon us."

⁷ "The Spanish Gazettes were continually saying, 'The Mountain is half won.'"

⁸ "Their gun and mortar-boats did no material mischief to the garrison, as avowed by their Gazette; but, as they fired indiscriminately at the camp, the hospital, and into Jew town, which was the retreat of the inhabitants, some men, women, and children, were killed and wounded."

"The

"The gallant Rofs⁹ led on the fearless band,
And mercy shone—conspicuous in command."

A Hanoverian Worthy is thus noticed :

"The gentlest manners to the hero join'd,
The polish'd scholar learnedly combin'd;
In courage vig'rous—in experience—old,
Amidst the foremost—boldest of the bold.
For such good Hugo's¹⁰ venerable breast
That ev'ry virtue seem'd a native guest.
Ye rock-known vet'rans, who delight to tell
Whate'er we lov'd—or truly honour'd well,
Let grateful Mem'ry his past worth proclaim,
And consecrate in tears—your tribute to his name."

A melancholy list of sickness and calamities is detailed, by those who, in their prattlings to each other,

"Told their old stories o'er and o'er again:"

"How the scorbutick¹¹, with corroding pain,
Long'd for reviving juice—but long'd in vain.
In frightful shapes the black'ned poison spread,
And on the springs of life destructive fed;
Whilst the lax flux unmann'd the boldest thought,
And with more rapid strides the victim

One sorrow more in Northern climates—new,
That much compassion for the suff'rers drew:
Scarce had bright Sol his stated journey done,
Ere the dim eye¹²—its visual course had run,
And even fire, with the full force of light,
Darken'd as chaos, could not cheer—their night.

But, when the morn unfolds the mystic chain,
The orbits are restor'd to life again;
From sapless food—these direful scourges come,
And fill the sick'ned mind—with longing thoughts of home."

The prowess of General Boyd¹³ is next described—and the appearance of the adverse fleet¹⁴, closed with a liberal and well-timed compliment to one of their principal commanders:

"D'Arçon, 'twas thine, whose penetrating mind
First form'd the whole, and then the sub-
On such a plan as man had never thought,
'Th' idea built—and then pursued the plot.
Such pond'rous efforts in the works conspire,
Although they fail'd, thy genius we admire:

⁹ "November 27, 1781. The fortie, under the command of Brigadier-general Rofs, went out at three o'clock, and effectually did its duty. The author's Muse presented him with a long poem the morning after this attack: this subject gave Mr Trumbull, an American artist, an opportunity of displaying the chastest skill as a painter; and, from his being formerly on active service, he has expressed much military propriety in the action. Mr. Sharp the engraver is to produce a print from it."

¹⁰ "Colonel Hugo, of Field-marshal Hardenberg's regiment, gave up the command of his regiment, to have the honour, as he said, 'to lead on the Hanoverian grenadiers;' and he was the first man out of the garrison on the attack."

¹¹ "The scurvy and the dysentery carried off many soldiers; and, if the men of war's boats had not luckily taken a vessel laden with lemons, during the blockade, which was becalmed behind the rock, we might have been in as terrible a situation as the Centurion was in during her voyage round the world. The scurvy, at that period, was raging most destructively; and the fruit of this vessel was the means of cleansing the constitution so successfully, that this scourge was never so severe afterwards, though it always cut a figure on the sick-list. Sucking the juice, and rubbing the wounds with the inside skin, was the grand restorative, and gave many brave fellows to life and their duty, who otherwise must have sunk beneath disease."

¹² "When this complaint made its appearance, the first of the afflicted were supposed to be *Malingarers*, and many mounted guard, though as blind as beetles, lest they should be suspected to be so. On the night the fire-ships came, one man of the company I was in cried most bitterly that he could not find his things; and I knew the night before he had been on duty. The eye had no particular appearance; but, when they were called by name, it seemed vacantly to turn towards the person that spoke. This singular malady must be owing to poor food, as it sometimes happens to the natives of India, who live on rice only; and at this time rice was amongst the best nourishments the garrison had; but it was in such small quantity it could not alone affect the sight; so that we will venture to add to the cause, the dry stock-fish, and the stinking sapless meat."

¹³ "Sept. 8, 1782. This is the first time red-hot shot was fired from the garrison; it was at the particular request of General Boyd, and under his direction: but it is to be understood, it was always the intention of the Governor to fire red-hot balls upon the floating batteries; the General kept up a most tremendous fire, and totally destroyed M'ahon-battery, besides other damage. Prince Ferdinand recommended General Boyd so strongly to his Majesty, for his conduct at the battle of Minden, he immediately received his *first* commission—a lieutenant-colonel in the guards; and he has done the highest honour to the recommendation. The veteran is interred in a vault purposely made for him in the King's bastion—a battery he had the honour of building, and which had often witnessed his contempt of every danger."

¹⁴ "The combined fleets of France and Spain."

And as the whole we trace—the end pursue,
D'Arçon¹⁵ has fail'd—but credit is his due."

We now come to the preparations for the 12th of September¹⁶, and the high expectations formed by the Spaniards¹⁷. At this period, an unusual number of the feathered tribe hovering in the air¹⁸;

"One Bird of Heav'n!—The Monarch of the whole

Descends—and perch'd upon the signal-pole;
'Twas thought a signal for a British fleet,
And loudest joy burst forth in *bonfeli* greet:
But, nearer seen—with bold erective crest,
A mighty eagle rear'd his swelling chest,
And dauntless overlook'd the crowded bay,
The favour'd omen of the coming day."

The 13th, a proud morning¹⁹, is described; and

"The *big-soul'd Chief*²⁰, erect—in danger seen,

And who in danger always is serene,
Darts round the whole with comprehensive eye,

Whilst through the works his pointed orders
Sound as the rock, th' undaunted leader's mind,

Yet softly textur'd—as the most refin'd,
Though boist'rous words (too often) *foak*
the hour,

None but the great defaulter feels his power.
The sick—the vet'ran—and the prud'ner
knows [flows."

The silent spring—whence his rich bounty

A

¹⁵ "Monf. D'Arçon, a Frenchman, formed the idea, and the ships were built under his immediate direction."

¹⁶ "After the battering-ships had moved to the Orange-grove, to take in their ammunition, they were constantly decorating them, and firing salutes; and it would be impossible to describe their *grand gala day*, the *paganic* 12th of September. On shore there were various processions, civil, military, and ecclesiastic; blessings and pardons were as common as words. The priests not only blessed those who were going to fight, but promised them pardon for every thing they had done amiss, if they were killed: and I understand, amongst *their blessings*, mercy to the Hereticks was not included; but a kind of side-blow given to the mind of the superstitious, in case they were victorious, which would have made the blood of all the Hereticks in the garrison of no more value than that of one of the King of Spain's pointers. If I may judge from the conversation I had with one of the Walloon guards immediately upon his landing, I can believe all this."

¹⁷ "The number of spectators was beyond calculation; the many hills were like moving forests during the day; and, as they knew not the calamity which had already taken root, I do not believe there could be more cheerful beings under heaven. On the following morning hardly a person could be seen; "the barren wilderness had ceased to smile," they retired to their disappointments; and, as a Spaniard of distinction afterwards said to General Elliot, "We were neither company for ourselves or for each other."

¹⁸ "At the time the ships were sweeping majestically round, different flights of eagles hovered on a nazing height above the summit of the rock. At certain seasons this is not uncommon; but they made their *first* appearance this year at the very hour the fleet came. We had been given to understand that Lord Howe's fleet was expected to relieve the garrison; and, upon the cry of "Another fleet!" we turned to the signal-house, and what we first took for the signal proved an amazing large eagle, probably tired by his flight from a distant part of Barbary. It remained some time, and I remember it was said, "Why should not the Britons think it an omen of victory, as the Romans would have done?" and we gaily agreed to think it so."

¹⁹ "The ten floating-batteries had springs upon their cables by 10 o'clock; in about half an hour one of them had two of her masts shot away, and the fire poured in from the land-batteries and the junk-ships was tremendous: our 13-inch and 10-inch shells rebounded from their tops without having made any apparent impression. The conduct of the Royal Artillery was on this, as it is upon all occasions, beyond praise; and, notwithstanding the rapidity, and their incessant firing of red-hot balls, not one accident happened during the attack, though they were running about with them in all directions. Not only the artillery, but that part of the troops quartered at the King's bastion, and the picquet-guard, were as busy as bees in supplying ammunition, &c.; and those quartered at the Southward lent every assistance; even some of the sick stole from the hospital, and particularly a corporal who had been recently trepanned: and these zealous soldiers were found in the thickest of the fire, and with reluctance returned to the hospital."

²⁰ "General Elliot remained upon the King's bastion the greatest part of the day, against which three of the battering-ships directed their force. This ill-judged bravery of theirs was certainly taking the bull by the horns; the governor sent for his dinner and ate it on the ramparts. As he is gone to the final "bourne," we may now say what he never wished to be known in his life time. I remember, when an officer of merit wished to sell out to pay his debts, that he has advanced the money, saying, "the service shall never lose a good off-

007

A friend's death is feelingly lamented :
 " One fatal shot (the saddest in the day)
 Tore from my friend ²¹—the vital spark
 away.

On the same day immortal Wolfe was slain,
 He shar'd the laurels of th' embattled plain;
 And on that day the soldier first drew
 breath,
 That painful sent him to an honour'd death."

The conclusion is a tribute so justly
 due to Bravery and Humanity, that it
 would be unjust to pass it over :

" Health to the naval Chief ²²—to whom
 we owe

The final grandeur of this fatal blow ;
 In whom true courage and good conduct join,
 In whom Humanity did nobly shine ;
 Who gain'd the admiration of his friends,
 And Bourbon's self—the gen'rous act com-
 mends : [power,

For, while the batt'ries burnt with scorching
 Amidst the fury of the dang'rous hour,
 Careless of life—and all alive—to save
 The victim'd Spaniards from th' impending
 grave,

And yet, how painful to the human mind,
 What must remain a stigma—on mankind ;
 What!—No—not all the sophistry of Spain
 Can word away—the ignominious stain.
 But what—the haughty Spaniard will not do ;
 Witness, ye base—your murders at Peru :

No wonder then—as the good naval Chief
 Did almost more than man—to yield relief ;
 Her very sons—should fire upon the crew :
 Deny it, Spain?—She cannot—'tis too true.

" But who could paint the grandeur of the
 scene? [pen.]

(Words would fall short, but from a Milton's
 When with'd Aurora op'd th' auspicious dawn,
 And shew'd to Calpe's sons the happy morn ;
 When the explosions rent the trembling air,
 And columns high in majesty appear ;
 When million dangers overpread the sea,
 Each British heart, brave Curtiss, felt for
 thee,

Thou native son of fair Humanity !
 But, as that day can never be express'd,
 " Silence—expressive silence"—paints the best.
 To " Silence," then—which cheers the busy
 thought,

As Reason dictates, and as Nature taught,
 The rest is left—Come, gen'rous " Silence,"
 then,
 And think the Glorious Action o'er again."

229. *Dissest Shame the primary Source of the
 Corruption of the Christian Doctrine: A Ser-
 mon, preached at the Gravel-pit Meeting in
 Hackney, April 6, 1794. By Thomas
 Belfhani.*

FROM the words of St. Paul, Rom.
 i. 16, Mr. B. takes occasion to expose
 the dishonesty of being ashamed of the

cer for an hundred pounds." I have heard of his giving a handsome new-year's gift to an old quarter-master, who had a large family, after having reprimanded him a few days before in his unfortunate manner: and I know he has said, that he never felt anger for an instant after he had spoke *in his way* (which, we all know, was disagreeable enough); but, when any one defev'd a reprimand which he did not wish to bring to extremity, he said nothing, but then only felt recollected displeasure.—I have heard of his having purchased promotion unknown to officers, and afterwards told them to "repay him when they were general officers." And w! at officer and foldier did he ever hurt, who did not deserve it? And has he not, with success, applied to his Majesty for defaulters under sentence of courts-martial? These are circumstances which must hide his disagreeable defects; and we may say,

" He had no faults, for he is dead."

²¹ "Capt. Reeves, of the Artillery, was mortally wounded, at four in the afternoon, by a random shot from a long ranger, after having been extremely active in supplying the different batteries with ammunition. This misfortune was, if possible, heightened from his bustling in the midst of danger all the day, and he was then gone to give directions at a point where shot seldom reached. He was born on the 13th of September; served under Wolfe, at Quebec, on the 13th of September; and a straggling shot took him off on the 13th of September. His long services, and his particular ones on that day, were the occasion of a pension being settled upon his daughter. He was adjutant; and the distress of the soldiers that carried him to his grave, and the officers that attended, was the best proof of what kind of man he was."

²² "Captain Curtis went out with his gun-boats early in the morning. When the first floating-battery blew up, his cockswain was killed in his barge, and three sailors wounded, besides one of his gun-boats sunk. After this, in the midst of two other explosions, he continued to assist the wretched sufferers, and saved near 400 prisoners, some of whom had been much wounded in the engagement. Count D'Artois, on his going with a flag of truce to the Spanish camp, complimented him, in the name of the French nation, for his humanity, which he said, "I was an eye-witness of, and anxious for your safety."—It is with concern I feel myself obliged to mention a circumstance which is but too true, though we will hope it was more from ignorance than design: some of their guns from the lines fired upon the boats while saving their countrymen. The author has some reason to speak with severity; he was at the Ragged Staff during the landing of the prisoners, where a valuable serjeant of the 72d regiment had his right arm taken off by one of those ungrateful shot."

true

true faith. But, while he charges the source of this shame on the opinion, that the Author of the Christian Religion, who was crucified, was something more than man, it seems to us that he himself is as much ashamed of the truth as it is in Jesus. He certainly distorts the present received Scriptures to his purpose. But, while he rejects the miraculous conception, he is forced to acknowledge that, though it is found in all our present copies of Matthew and Luke, it was certainly wanting in some of the ancient ones—in the copies used by the *Jewish Christians*, and by *Marcion*. Here the argument must be in a circle *ad infinitum*; the orthodox charge the hereticks, and the hereticks the orthodox, with corrupting the text. "If the Christian Religion will not stand the scrutiny, let us discard it as an impious forgery." This is well said; but if this scrutiny is to cut out of the book of life every leaf which we cannot square to our understandings, though probably abler and wiser men sealed their belief of them with their blood, we should surely distrust the motives of our free examination, whether they are not too strongly tinged with a spirit of singularity and unrestrained self-opinion, or perfectly consistent with the candour and moderation so much and so frequently held out in boast. The drift of this sermon, by which Mr. B. may be said to install himself as the successor of Doctors Price and Priestley, is easily seen. The objection to the year of Christ's birth and the death of Herod may be answered from Mr. Mann's essay on the true years of Christ's birth and death, p. 39 & seq.

230. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, at the Music Meeting, Sept. 30, 1794. By Robert Lucas, D. D. Published at the particular Request of the Stewards and the Gentlemen present, and for the Benefit of the Charity for the Relief of distressed Clergymen, and their Widows and Children, in the Diocese of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester.*

A decent defence of the ministers of the Established Religion; text, 1 Thess. v. 12, 13.

231. *Original Correspondence on the respective Tenets of the Two Orders of Episcopals in Scotland, respecting the Royal Supremacy, the Canonical Obedience due from inferior Clergy, and the Usages in the Office of the Lord's Supper, in which alone the Worship of the Scotch Order now differs from that of the*

Church of England. To which is prefixed, A brief historical Introduction, supported by Citations from its Sources of Authority.

THIS is the conclusion of a correspondence begun in our *Miscellany*, vol. LXI. p. 426, LXII. 239, 331, 457, between Mr. Aiken, a presbyterian of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and a clergyman of the Church of England, who, in the pamphlet before us, discovers himself to be the Rev. Thomas Watson, of Wighill, near Tadcaster, and has, we think, detected some fallacious and equivocal doctrines of the Scotch Episcopalians; though, on account of its length, we found ourselves under the necessity of declining to admit his concluding letter, here published.

232. *The Origination of the Greek Verb, an Hypothesis.*

THIS ingenious speculation, the work of Dr. Vincent, head-master of Westminster-school, consists of neither more nor less than the assumption of the primitive verb $\epsilon\Omega$ as the origin of all terminations in the Greek verb, and the source of all its extensive variety.

"The chief assistance towards the investigation of this subject has been drawn from Villoison's commentary on the pastoral history of Longus. Those who are acquainted with that work will perceive that fewer liberties are taken, and less violence used, with the Greek verb than he has done. Valkenaer, Dawes, Burges, and Kuster, have all contributed their share; and, whenever a regular treatise shall be prepared, their contributions shall be duly acknowledged: but nothing is due to Lennep, who, instead of simplifying the difficulties, has augmented them, by multiplying roots and themes without discretion. It is not pretended that this scheme of the verb should supersede the necessity of acquiring the conjugations by those who are commencing their acquaintance with the language; but, as soon as they comprehend the power of the respective characteristic letters, one month's practice, in forming every Greek verb upon the model of $\epsilon\Omega$, will give them a primary and general idea, which will never be obliterated from the memory. This will be equally useful in practice, whether the scheme is founded in fact or supposition; and as such it is offered, both to those who teach and those who learn. No proficient in the language can look back to his own labour, in the acquisition of conjugating a Greek verb, without wishing that the road should be shortened for others; and, if this scheme should not answer the purpose, it will at least save the trouble of travelling the same journey so repeatedly, and sometimes

times without obtaining the object at the end of it."

233. *An Address to the Proprietors of East India Stock, on the Subject of addressing His Majesty, to express their Wish to support the Constitution, and to raise Three Fencible Regiments for the present Service of the State.*

THE measure strenuously recommended by this Anti-Carmagnol (for so the writer subscribes himself) has been carried; and he in a postscript speaks highly of another address to the proprietors on the same subject.

234. *The Principles of Eloquence, adapted to the Pulpit and the Bar; by the Abbé Maury. Translated from the French, with additional Notes, by John Neal Lake, M. A.*

THE zeal and talents of the Abbé M. in the late crisis of public affairs in France, will long be remembered. Eloquence appears to have occupied his maturest thoughts; and the justness and enlargement of his ideas upon this subject mark the success with which he pursued it. His precepts and rules are every way adapted to form the taste of a young orator to that affecting simplicity which disdains all frivolous ornaments, and has no other object in view than to touch and to persuade. The editor, who, we understand, is minister of the Calvinistic congregation at the new meeting at Walthamstow, apologizes for his translation by observing, that "he began at first to peruse and translate this performance in the course of his private studies, and merely with a view to his personal improvement. Some elucidations from English authorities naturally occurred to his mind, which he has accordingly annexed. But it was not till afterwards, and in compliance with the wish of those whose judgement he respects, that he thought of submitting the whole to public view. He cannot be insensible that imperfections may discover themselves to the eye of rigid criticism; while, at the same time, he would indulge a hope, that the time and pains employed will render this translation of the Abbé's sentiments not wholly unacceptable to the young student and reader, for whose use it is principally designed. The Abbé's predilection for French preachers and orators gives a tincture of severity to his censures on the English; and, in one or two instances, his zeal for the Romish Church embitters his language with regard to the conduct and writings of some Protestants. Every man has his partialities.

For the prejudices of education, country, and connexions, great allowance must, and by every liberal mind will, be made. This is an age of free enquiry; and, in proportion as this spirit prevails, we shall say with the poet,

Veniam petimus
Dabimusque vicissim

Free liberty must therefore be allowed to every reader to judge for himself what degree of regard is to be paid to a few passages wherein the Abbé gives such an unbounded preference to some of his favourite preachers above those of the Protestant church and the English nation."— This translation is dedicated to the Bishop of London, "who, in addition to his other eminent qualities, has exhibited, both from the pulpit and the press, so distinguished a model of the excellence and commanding influence of his art."

235. *Considerations on a Separation of the Methodists from the Established Church; addressed to such of them as are friendly to that Measure, and particularly to those in the City of Bristol. By a Member of the Established Church. Bristol.*

A calm and candid address to a numerous body of Religionists, who, now they have lost their great leader, seem like sheep without a shepherd. From the example of the first reformers in Germany, and the first puritans in England, he advises them not precipitately to go out of the Established Church, but to stay till they are thrust out; and, from the example of God himself, who commands that the tares and wheat in his church be let to grow together till harvest, he infers the folly of such a separation at present; and, from Mr. Wesley's own example, he protests against it.

236. *Observations on the National Character of the Dutch, and the Family Character of the House of Orange; considered along with the Motives and Means which they have to defend their Country at this Time against French Invasion. By Robert Walker, F. R. S. Senior Minister of Canongate, and Chaplain to the Chamber of Commerce. Edinburgh.*

AFTER drawing a lively picture of the Batavian character for courage, fortitude, and patriotism, from their contest with the Romans to these with the Spaniards, and a no less flattering one of the house of Orange, the author proceeds to shew the source of the present deviation in the people at large, and places it entirely to the account of difference of opinion in religion, to the duplicity of

the Arminian party, who spare no pains to insinuate themselves into offices of power and trust, in defiance to their conscience. But these are carefully watched; and the treatment of the Flemings by the French has opened their eyes. Though the commercial spirit of the Dutch has, in a degree, quenched their military ardour, it appeared in the sea fight with us off the Dogger Bank, 1781. The French may cross the Maese, and over-run Gelderland, Over-ysse, and Friesland; but, should they penetrate thus far, the chief strength of the country would still be entire; an opposing army watching to harrass them; a communication of strong posts, Breda, Bois-le-Duc, Maestricht, &c. behind them; with the possibility, at least, of the Austrians and the troops of the Empire to cut off their retreat. These two last resources have unfortunately failed since our author wrote. His remaining hope is, that the natural situation of the country will protect it from invasion from the most numerous armies, IF THE INHABITANTS ARE DETERMINED to avail themselves of it. This is well added; and perhaps, before the phlegmatic Hollanders have so determined, the country may fall a prey to invaders. Mr. W. admits that their navy is but sufficient to convoy their trade; and there were, and still are, circumstances that render it difficult, if not impossible, to augment their navy: the principal of these was, the fear of laying additional taxes on the disaffected; and they contented themselves with levying a regular and well-appointed army of 24,000 men, to concur with the combined forces in Flanders, besides complete garrisons in all their fortified towns. "When it is considered that these troops have been employed in all the most dangerous services; that they have repeatedly suffered immense losses, and yet have been always kept up, by levies from the interior of the country, to the complement above stated, it will appear A VERY GREAT EXERTION in a country which hardly consists of 200,000 inhabitants, and those almost universally engaged in occupations most unfavourable to the prevalence of a military spirit." In an appendix we have a statement of the taxes of Holland, which are chiefly laid on the necessaries of life. Bread-corn pays nearly its original price for a licence to be ground into flour; and, when it is sold in the market for other purposes, it pays a smaller duty. All kinds of butcher's

meat pays a halfpenny per pound; fowls a stiver, and pigs three stivers each. Private families pay in the same proportion for a licence to kill their own poultry, pigs, or sheep; and are bound to give to the surveyor of the town or district an account of their live stock, all kinds of which pay a tax per head: calves and two years old bullocks, 24 stivers per annum; above that age, two guilders. Every dairy-farm 24 guilders per annum, in name of sope and sk money. Every horse kept for any purpose, two guilders per annum; a saddle-horse for pleasure, 36; a carriage for the same purpose, 50; besides 56 for each horse used in it. Farmers' horses and carriages, although for travelling, are exempted. Female-servants in private families are taxed at the rate of six guilders per annum; and, in public houses, 23 guilders, in the name of licence for the inn-keepers to sell tobacco, coffee, and tea; and their names must be given-in to the collector before they sleep a night in these houses, under penalty of 500 guilders. Male-servants pay a graduated tax, according to their number, as among us. All fish, fruit, and vegetables, brought to market, are approved and taxed before they can be exposed to sale. Fuel of all kinds pays a tax more than equal to its original value. Private families pay for a licence to drink tea and coffee from six guilders upwards, according to their estimated income; and this tax is consolidated with that on servants. The tax on funerals is regulated by the station of the person, which is perfectly ascertained by public opinion. In the highest station a person cannot be laid in the dust under an expence of 70l. sterling; but an ordinary physician visits his patient for a shilling each time, and a professor of medicine for a guilder. Travelling in Holland, though very cheap, produces a great revenue to Government; the *treck-schuits* are furnished by the magistrates, and renewed once in 20 years. Commissioners are appointed at each *birth* to register the passengers, and to *bire* [let] out the cabin: near one half of the fare goes to the revenue. Each boat may easily contain about 60 passengers, who pay little more than a penny a mile, and, in some fares, less. The land-tax is 5s. in the pound. There are also very high town's imposts on the consumption of wine, spirits, and beer: a tax on houses, pleasure-boats of all kinds, transportation of goods for consumption is

small parcels, viz. a licence of about three farthings on each; on the society of pilots in every navigable river, who must furnish a certain monthly sum to the revenue; on locks and bridges in inland navigations; on the registering of parcels sent by treckschuits, or other vessels; on the weighing of all goods: in a word, on almost every article of consumption that can be named. To close this account, there is a tax on collateral inheritages, in three classes: a man succeeding his brother pays 5l. per cent; his uncle, 7½; and to any more distant relation, 11 per cent. on the whole heritage.

237. *A few plain Questions, and a little honest Advice, to the Working People of Great Britain. To which are added, Texts of Scripture, recommended to the serious Consideration of Persons in every Rank of Life.*

WHEN there is a chance of doing good by the distribution of an useful little treatise at the very cheap price of 4s. for 100 copies; who would not willingly attempt it?

“That the present times are marked by a spirit of disaffection to Government, and a contempt of lawful authority, is a truth unhappily too obvious to be disputed. To check this spirit, and to point out the necessity of subordination, which alone can secure the peace and comfort of society, several valuable treatises have been published by learned and able writers. But, as many persons have neither leisure nor opportunity to read these treatises, it has been thought expedient to recommend to their perusal the precepts upon this subject here copied from the Scriptures. And, as these precepts are derived from that sacred Book, which contains the words of eternal life, which directs our steps to present peace and everlasting happiness, it is to be hoped that they will be seriously attended to by all who profess to be friends to the liberty and the religion of their country.”

This little production is evidently by no ordinary hand; and we therefore with confidence recommend it.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In the billet from “A Constant Reader” we recognize one whose friendship we highly esteem, and whose literary favours are always acceptable; but, as he is *wrong* in his conjecture, he will agree with us that it would be imprudent to recall attention to the Letters which he very justly reprobates.

A FRIEND to MODERATION observes that “K. p. 1101, has with great propriety referred L. L. to the 13th chapter of St. Paul’s first epistle to the Corinthians; and GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1794.

desires also to refer him to Matthew, vii. 12, and wishes they may do him good. In vol. LXIII. p. 211, of Gent. Mag. L. L. compares it to a spacious apartment, open for the reception of masks; and declares that if any person, whose face is covered with a visor, forget himself so far as to attempt removing or peeping under *his*, he shall make no scruple of appealing to Mr. Urban, as Master of the ceremonies, to resent so inexcusable a breach of decorum. This *inexcusable breach of decorum* HE HIMSELF has been guilty of, p. 975. He happened, indeed, to be mistaken; but his conduct is certainly irreconcilable with the doctrine contained in the verse that is recommended to his perusal.”

In answer to part of the enquiry of E. E. the names of the authors of the Independent Whig were Gordon and Trenchard.

A. H. in answer to some correspondents, respecting the cure of warts, agues, fits, &c. by means of bean-shell, raw meat, pieces of silver, rings, &c. thinks it is to be attributed to a much higher and better cause than the strength of imagination; namely, a firm faith in the thing tried. Persons who use these remedies are generally of the lower class, and they have a firm confidence. Our Saviour, it will be recollected, said to his Disciples, “If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove.”

A FRIEND recommends to our notice (and we would gladly avail ourselves of the hint) to request a copy of the monumental inscription, placed by Mr. J. Bentham (see p. 1151) in one of the North aisles of Ely Cathedral, to the memory of his father and family.

We wish we could report to T. W. any farther information than that we believe Dr. Warton is busily employed in preparing Pope’s Works for the press.—Of the progress of DRYDEN we can at present say nothing.

A Poetical Innamorato presents compliments to Mrs. Robinson, and wishes to be informed why numbers of poetical readers are to be debarred the pleasure of reading her works by the enormous price they are sold at? he, for one, can never think of giving a guinea for a small octavo volume.

P. R. of Wellingborough should recollect, that we are not *orniscent*.

MR. LOVERIGHT’S second letter on *Higways* is much too long, and would probably lead to an unending discussion.

WETHMICK CLERICUS of Chudleigh; and have no objection to pay the POSTAGE.

TIRO’S double letter, post *not paid*, is returned to the Post-office.

P. M.’s “Theorem” are not within the plan of our publication.

MR. W. RIXON, of Havant, may see the BOHEMIAN CATALOGUE in every capital library, or at almost any book-seller’s.

Edin-

Edinburgh, Nov. 23. This morning, about one a dreadful fire broke out in Mr. Bell's great brewery in the Pleasance, which, in a very few hours, was entirely consumed, together with the valuable stock of grain and utensils therein. Upon the first alarm, the Lord Provost and magistrates, a great number of the Edinburgh Volunteers, firemen, city guard, and two companies of the Argyleshire Fencibles, at present in the Castle, attended, together with fire-engines, by whose exertions the fire was confined within the walls of the buildings, and prevented from stretching to Mr. Bell's dwelling house, and other adjacent tenements.—The Edinburgh Volunteers made a most respectable appearance, in complete uniform, and, carrying their arms, rendered essential service, by keeping off the mob, and accompanying the property that was removed to a place of safety. It was a new but very pleasant occurrence, to see gentlemen of the first fortune in the city mounting guard, and protecting the property of their fellow-citizens, amidst showers of burning embers and volumes of smoke. The flames were so great that the whole city was illuminated, as well as Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Rocks; a person could have seen to have picked up a pin on the pavement, or read the smallest print in the streets. Happily, the premises were insured, but not near to the amount of the loss. Fortunately the ale-vaults were not touched, but it is not known if the liquor is soured. Bell's ale has been famous all over the world for these 30 years past, and he was always very careful to guard against fire in his premises. This, it is said, began in one of the kilns where the malt was drying.

Dec. 1. The Judges under the Special Commission met at the Old Bailey, when John Augustus Bonney, Jeremiah Joyce, Stewart Kyd, and Thomas Holfroft, were brought to the bar, and the Jury being sworn in, and the prisoners arraigned in due form, the Attorney General said, "that when he had on the last trials had the honour to stand there in the discharge of his official duty, he had addressed the Jury on those occasions, in order to state the grounds of the prosecution, and that the Juries on those trials had found a verdict of Not Guilty. It then became his duty to consider what was proper for him to do in respect to the publick and the prisoners at the bar. The result of the consideration was, that as the evidence adduced on those trials, and that which applied to the prisoners, were the same, and as, after the best consideration, the persons had been acquitted, he would submit to the Jury and the Court, whether the prisoners should not be acquitted, and for that purpose would not trouble them by going into evidence."

The Lord Chief Justice to the Jury—
"Gentlemen, as there is no evidence, you

must of course find the prisoners Not Guilty." The Jury then pronounced a verdict of "Not Guilty;" and by direction of the Court the prisoners were discharged.

Dec. 26. Mr. Justice Lawrence was the only Judge who this day appeared on the bench under the Special Commission. The Court opened a few minutes after nine o'clock, and then adjourned to Wednesday, Jan. 14, the day on which the usual gaol-delivery is to commence. James Martin, the attorney, whose trial was expected to take place, was not liberated, as being detained also on an attachment for contempt of the Court of King's Bench, issued against him on the motion of Mr. Bearcroft previously to the prosecution for High Treason.

Dec. 30. This day his Majesty was pleased to open the session of parliament with the following most gracious speech from the throne:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"After the uniform experience which I have had of your zealous regard for the interests of My people, it is a great satisfaction to Me to recur to your advice and assistance, at a period which calls for the full exertion of your energy and wisdom.

"Notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses which We have experienced in the course of the last campaign, I retain a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in the vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war in which We are engaged.

"You will, I am confident, agree with Me, that it is only from firmness and perseverance that We can hope for the restoration of peace on safe and honourable grounds, and for the preservation and permanent security of our dearest interests.

"In considering the situation of our enemies, you will not fail to observe, that the efforts which have led to their successes, and the unexampled means by which alone those efforts could have been supported, have produced amongst themselves the pernicious effects which were to be expected; and that every thing which has passed in the interior of the country has shewn the progressive and rapid decay of their resources, and the instability of every part of that violent and unnatural system which is equally ruinous to France, and incompatible with the tranquillity of other nations.

The States General of the United Provinces have nevertheless been led, by a sense of present difficulties, to enter into negotiations for peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country.—No established government or independent State can, under the present circumstances, derive real security from such negotiations: on our part, they could not be attempted without sacrificing both our honour and safety to an enemy whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

“ I have therefore continued to use the most effectual means for the further augmentation of My forces; and I shall omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the powers of Europe as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion. I place the fullest reliance on the valour of My forces, and on the affection and public spirit of My people, in whose behalf I am contending, and whose safety and happiness are the objects of My constant solicitude.

“ The local importance of Corsica, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, determined Me not to withhold the protection which they sought for: and I have since accepted of the crown and sovereignty of that country, according to an instrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

“ I am happy to inform you, that I have concluded a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been My object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries.— As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you, in order that you may consider of the propriety of making such provisions as may appear necessary for carrying it into effect.

“ I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of My son the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick: the constant proofs of your affection for My person and family persuade Me, that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to My domestic happiness, and that you will enable Me to make provision for such an establishment, as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of these kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

“ The considerations, which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war will, I doubt not, induce you to make a timely and ample provision for the several branches of the public service, the estimates for which I have directed to be laid before you. While I regret the necessity of large additional burthens on My subjects, it is a just consolation and satisfaction to Me to observe the state of our credit, commerce, and resources, which is the natural result of the continued exertions of Industry under the protection of a free and well regulated government.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ A just sense of the blessings now so long enjoyed by this country will, I am

persuaded, encourage you to make every effort, which can enable you to transmit those blessings unimpaired to our posterity.

“ I entertain a confident hope that, under the protection of providence, and with constancy and perseverance on our part, the principles of social order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that My faithful people will find their present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened since the establishment of civilized society.

Dec. 31. A little before twelve o'clock, two store-houses at the powder mills belonging to Messrs. Pigue and Andrews, at Dartford, in which were about 2600 pounds of gunpowder, blew up, by which unhappy accident eleven men employed in the same unfortunately lost their lives. Several have left wives and families to deplore their unhappy loss. The explosion was so great, that it shook most of the buildings in the town, and the concussion was sensibly felt at the distance of more than fifteen miles round; and the horrible scene on the spot was shocking beyond description, as the adjoining fields were covered with fragments of the building, consisting of large beams of timber shivered into thousands of splinters, sprinkled with blood, and interspersed with the mangled limbs of the unfortunate sufferers, many of which have been gathered up for interment, but not one of their heads have been yet found. Fragments of nine bodies were collected, and interred in five coffins, in the upper burial-ground at Dartford, on Saturday evening; and a trunk of another body was since found at a greater distance from the mill than could have been expected, as also part of a foot suspended on a tree. The explosion of this evening mill was felt at the parsonage house at Wilmington, where it cracked a pane of glass, and at Mr. Tasker's near the church drove in three. The concussion was the greater from the cakes being under the press, and but a short time before upwards of 45 barrels of powder had been removed. How the accident happened is at present, and probably ever will remain, unknown. The explosion took place a few minutes before twelve o'clock, when providentially the overseer and two boys had just left the works, and one of them was ringing the bell for dinner, or they could not have escaped the untimely fate of their companions. Mrs. Wilkes, the wife of the manager, standing at her own door, about 200 yards distance, was knocked down, but happily not materially hurt. Only six men were blown up in the explosion of October, 1793; the body of but one could be ascertained.

B. I. T. H. S.

BIRTHS.

- Dec.* **A** T Solihull, Mrs. Yates, wife of the Rev. Mr. Y. a daughter.
The wife of Mr. Burgeſs, farmer, of Enfield, two ſons.
27. At his ſeat in Yorkſhire, the Lady of Thomas Maſſingberd, eſq. a daughter.
30. At Richmond, Surrey, the Lady of W. L. Symes, eſq. of Jamaica, a ſon.
31. The Lady of James Chriſtie, eſq. of Pall-Mall, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec.* **A** T Mancheſter, Mr. James Watkins, merchant, to Miſs Frances Kirk, daughter of the late Mr. Matthew K. formerly a conſiderable cotton-manufacturer.
- James Morris, eſq. of Pall-Mall, to Miſs Harriet Saunders, fourth daughter of Thomas S. eſq. of Yately, Hants.
- At Halleaths, the Hon. Wm. Maule, of Pagnure, to Miſs Patricia Heron Gordon, dau. of the late Gilbert G. eſq. of Halleaths.
- At Berwick, John Forſter, eſq. captain in the 60th regiment of foot, ſon of Capt. William F. of the marines, who died in November, 1790 (LXI. 1148), to Miſs Margaret Forſter, hiſt. couſin-german, and only daughter of Matthew F. eſq. of Berwick.
2. Rev. Wm. Jurin Totton, P. A. vicar of Meldreth, co. Cambridge, to Miſs Frances-Mary-Anne Church, eldeſt daughter of Jn. C. eſq. of Iſington.
3. Rev. R. Lillington, B. A. of Worceſter-college, Oxford, and vicar of Hampton in Arden, co. Warwick, to Miſs E. Bayly, of High Wycombe, Bucks.
4. At Kenſington, Mr. Wm. Trimmer, of Brentford, to Miſs Bayne, of Earl's Court-houſe, near Kenſington.
- W. B. Rooke, eſq. of Duke-ſtr. Groſvenor-square, to Miſs L. Durnford, of South-ſtreet.
7. At Gordon-caſtle, Major Maedonald, of the 100th regiment, or Gordon Highlanders, to Miſs Innes, of Sandſide.
9. Rev. Jonas Thompſon, of York, to Miſs Etherington, of Scarborough.
- Rev. C. Clapham, to Miſs Ingleby, ſecond daughter of Columbus I. eſq. of Auſtwick, near Settle, co. York.
10. At Stockton, near Bridgnorth, co. Salop, Major Lyſter, of the 22d light dragoons, to Miſs Price.
11. Capt. Foore, of the Wilts regiment, eldeſt ſon of Edw. P. eſq. of Wadhampton, Wilts, to Miſs Wolff, daughter of George W. eſq. the Daniſh conſul-general.
- By ſpecial licence, William Drummond, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, to Miſs Boone, of Berkeley-ſquare.
- John Britland Hollings, eſq. of Eaton-Malcott, co. Salop, to Miſs Barrar, of Gatacre-park, in the ſame county.
- Mr. Charles Stupart, of Willock, to Miſs Sarah Barnard, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Samuel B. of Greenwich.
- Mr. John Twigge, ſurgeon, of Market-

Deeping, to Miſs Charlotte Molecey, of Weſt-Deeping, co. Lincoln.

12. At Edinburgh, James Haig, eſq. of Bimerſide, to Miſs Iſabella Watſon, daughter of Mr. Sam. W. writer in Edinburgh.

13. At Inverneſs, Robert M'Bean, eſq. of Tortola, to Miſs Margaret M'Intosh, daughter of the late Mr. M. of Dalmigavie.

At Edinburgh, Peter Murray, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Wm. M. hart. of Ochtertyre, to Lady Mary-Anne Hope, daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent E. of Hopetoun.

15. At Fulham, Benj. Garnett, eſq. of St. George's in the Eaſt, to Miſs De Charms, of Hammerſmith.

Mr. Alexander More, merchant, to Miſs Margaret Innes, daughter of the late Alex. I. eſq. of Cowie.

16. At Hornſey, co. Middleſex, Mr. John Branton, merchant, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Day, dau. of Tho. D. eſq. of Highgate.

Charles Sinclair, eſq. to Miſs Fozard, of Piccadilly.

Rev. John Dudley, of Humberſton, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Kirby, of Nottingham.

18. Edmund Eaſtcourt Gale, eſq. of Great Bedwin, Wilts, to Miſs Gooder, of Spoochamland, Berks.

At Oxton, co. Nottingham, Rev. Ephraim Rogerſon, vicar of that place, to Miſs Henrietta Becher.

John-Henry Loſt, eſq. of Louth, major in the Prince of Wales's regiment, and colonel of a regiment now raiſing, to Miſs Eliza Farr, ſecond daughter of Gilbert F. eſq. of Caiſtor.

20. W. P. Piggott, eſq. high ſheriff of the county of Wexford, in Ireland, to Miſs Houghton, eldeſt dau. of Henry-Tho. H. eſq. of Kilmarnock, in ſame county.

22. Rev. John-Francis Howell, canon, reſidentary of Exeter cathedral, to Miſs Anne Kitſon, daughter of Henry K. eſq. alderman of Exeter.

23. Thomas Chandleſs, eſq. of Goldenſquare, to Miſs Williams, only daughter of the late Rev. Wm. W. of Blackheath, Kent.

26. At the ſeat of Mrs. Jackſon, near Dundalk, by ſpecial licence, Lord Gormanſtown, to the Hon. Miſs Southwell, one of the daughters of Lord Southwell.

By ſpecial licence, at Stanmer, co. Suſſex, Lord Sheffield, to the Hon. Miſs Lucy Pelham, daughter of Lord P.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Edward Riley, eſq. of Hampſhall-Ridware, co. Stafford, to Miſs Anne Evans.

27. At Ewelme, Berks, Francis Kirbey, eſq. of Winterbrook, near Wallingford, to Miſs Maſon, late governeſs of Yew-hall boarding ſchool.

29. Wm. Webſter, eſq. of Aſhborne, co. Derby, to Miſs Goodwin.

At Whitehaven, Mr. O'Neil, Iriſh linen-draper, and well known for hiſt. performances on the union bag-pipes, to Mrs. Martha Hartley, widow, of New-ſtreet; and, on that day week, Mr. O'N. diel.

30. At

30. At Dublin, by special licence, Ambrose Going, esq. of Ballyphilip, co. Tipperary, to Miss Louisa English, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas E. esq. and sister of Wm. T. E. esq. of Dublin.

Charles Gustaf Baron Oxenstierna, envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the Court of Sweden to that of Portugal, to Miss Mary-Anne Tomkins, youngest daughter of the late Francis T. esq. of Park street, St. James's.

At Goutrauff, co. Somerset, Wyndham Goodden, esq. of Clifton, near Bristol, to Miss Mary Jeane, youngest daughter and coheir of John J. esq. late of same county.

Mr. George Simland, attorney, of Southwold, Devon, to Miss Cruwys, of Cruwys Morchard.

Mr. Sutton, of Wragby, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Stennett, of Lincoln.

Mr. Tailby, farmer, of Tur Langton, co. Leicester, to Mrs. Oswin, of Leicester.

At Burrow, co. Leicester, Edwin Andrew Burnaby, esq. of Gaddesby (son of Mr. Archdeacon B.) to Miss Brown, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. of Burrow.

31. Richard James, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Sharp, of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

DEATHS.

AT Cuddalore, in the East Indies, 6. the Lady of Capt J. Cockburn, of his Majesty's royal artillery. She was interred in the Mission church, close to the communion-table; and was supported and followed by every lady and gentleman of the place, and a handsome monument is erecting. The Rev. Mr. Horst performed the burial-service, and the children of his school followed two and two. The patience, resignation, and serenity, with which this amiable character encountered the struggles of Nature, under the lingering and painful illness that ended in her dissolution, were truly characteristic of her habits through life—of a superior mind—of a conscience void of offence—of a joyful faith, and its exalted views. In her, society is deprived of one of its best ornaments, its fairest examples; her family, of a fond and faithful wife, a tender and vigilant mother, a dutiful and affectionate daughter; her friends and acquaintance, of one of their most valued and valuable connexions.—The pen that traces this imperfect sketch of departed excellence on the tablet of truth, and furnishes the afflictive record, feels the farther and the full regret of its own incapacity to do justice to the faint outline it has attempted to draw of a model worthy indeed of being copied faithfully and circumstantially by an abler hand—of being copied into a more profitable and lasting page than the Obituary of the day—into the imitation and practice of the age that produced her.—[We have much satisfaction in copying from the Madras Courier this production of an elegant

female friend, in remembrance of departed excellence.]

June . . . In the West Indies, Mr. George Port, second son of John . . . esq. of Derby; a young gentleman possessed of such talents and disposition as led his friends to entertain high expectations of his rising to considerable eminence in his profession. He was an officer in his Majesty's navy, and received a wound in an action which took place a short time before his death.

2. At Madras, Mrs M. V. Landon; and, on the 22d, Mr James Landon, in the East India Company's service.

8. At Cuddalore, on his way to join the army, of a putrid fever, Col. Maxwell, brother to the Duke of Gordon.

Nov. 4. At Bruges, in Flanders, much regretted by all who knew her, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. Jane Edwards, of St. Anne's, Jamaica, wife of W. E. esq. She has left a fond and a large family to deplore their irreparable loss.

6. At Bahia, in Corsica, Capt. James Tourle, of the 31st regiment of foot.

27. At Knabsworth-house, near Rotherham, suddenly, Mrs. Winter, wife of Thomas Bradbury W. esq. of Hammer-smith, and one of the daughters and coheir-esses of the late Mr. Joseph Micoe, merchant, of Watling-street. She has left a son and four daughters. One of this lady's sisters, Mrs. Lown, was found dead in her bed.

Lately, in the East Indies, the following officers on that establishment: Capt. Lee, Lieutenants Boisdaine, Roberts, Wallace, Graham, O'Sierne, Mendam, and Ensign Millman.—At Lucknow, Capt. Conway.

At Tanjore, in his 27th year, Thomas Pearce, esq. late sheriff of Madras, and paymaster of the troops at Tanjore, eldest son of the late Capt Pearce, in the East India Company's service.

At Bengal, Sir William Jones, one of the judges of the Supreme Court there. His death is a great loss to the republic of letters, for he had made profound researches into the literature of the East, and with great success. He was himself a very good poet; and to his translations we are indebted for many beautiful effusions of the Persian Muse. Sir William, however, amidst his attachment to the Muses, did not wholly disregard the god of riches, and is supposed to have left a very considerable fortune to his family, for, contrary to the usual turn of poets, he was severely economical. [We refer to our next volume for farther particulars.]

In the West Indies, John Morice Davies, esq. of Crygie, co. Cardigan, lieutenant in the 31st regiment.

Killed at Martinique, by the bursting of a cannon, Lieut.-col. Robert Irving, of the 76th regiment.

At Quebec, the Hon. Edward Harrison, one of the members of the legislative council for Canada.

In Flanders, ——— Whitmore, esq. son of the late Gen. W. of Slaughter, in Gloucestershire. This gentleman, with his lady and daughter, had been released from prison only a few days before his death.

John second Lord Coleraine of the kingdom of Ireland, eldest son of Gabriel Hanger, esq. who was so created by privy-seal at St. James's in 1761, and by patent at Dublin in 1762, and was grandson of George H. esq. of Duffield, co. Gloucester, whose eldest daughter married Henry Hare Lord Coleraine, which title became extinct. The deceased lord succeeded his father in 1773, and himself succeeded by his brother William.

At his seat at Kevington, in St. Mary Cray, Kent, which he purchased of the Onslow family, Hermans Berens, esq. aged 89. He married the daughter of Stephen Riou, merchant of London, who died July 11, 1790, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. She was aunt to Lieut. Riou, commander of the Guardian storeship, lost in December, 1789.

At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Pope, who for many years kept the Pope's Head and Pelican inn there, son of Mr. Joseph P. a respectable wholesale linen-draper at Exeter.

At Swaffham, co. Cambridge, aged 78, Charles Allix, esq.

At Kibworth-Harcourt, co. Leicester, in his 79th year, much respected by his tenants and acquaintance, George Foxton, gent. lord of the manor. From a nervous complaint he had been many years helpless.

At Uppingham, aged 44, Mrs. Bell. In her the poor have lost a kind benefactress, her husband a worthy helpmate, and her children a tender mother.

Dec. . . . Aged 40, Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. W. of London.

2. Of a gradual decline, in his 50th year, Mr. Joseph Bond, citizen and cooper, formerly of Craven-street, Strand, wine and brandy-merchant, in which he succeeded Mr. James Warren, wine-merchant, who quitted trade, and went to reside at Philadelphia, a few years before the American war. Having ill success in life, he may be said to have died of a broken heart. Mr. Bond was second cousin, and had a handsome legacy of 500l. under the will of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq. who died in January last. He was the only surviving son of Mr. Bond, a considerable cloth-maker at Newbury, Berks, whose father was James, only brother of Benjamin Bond, esq. of Leadenhall-street, Turkey merchant, and whose family is mentioned in p. 183, and other parts, of this volume. In the year 1771 he married Hester, the younger of the two daughters of George Bohem, esq. of Dunstable, by a daughter of Vander Mulin, esq. of St. Albans, whose elder daughter is married to Mr. Mark Brown, an eminent manufacturer of Dunstable wares, and who is the mother of a numerous and amiable family. He has had

also a numerous family, two of whom only, a son and daughter, survive him.

4. At Voylas, co. Denbigh, universally lamented, Jn. Griffith, esq. of Cefanarawlich, co. Carnarvon.

7. At Perth, Mrs. Sandeman, wife of Mr. David-George S. merchant.

18. At Cupar, in Fife, Robert Kerr, esq. late captain of the Princess Royal East India-man.

At Kersey, Suffolk, Sir Thomas Thorowgood, knt. He served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1762.

At Wisbech, aged 99, Mrs. Coventry, a Scotch woman.

20. At Gorcum, in Holland, after an illness of 14 days, in his 27th year, Mr. Thomas Nash, staff-surgeon to the British army on the Continent, and son of Mr. Alderman N. of Worcester.

In his 68th year, Mr. Samuel Butler, many years an eminent cutler in Hereford, and lineally descended from the facetious author of "Hudibras."

In his 51st year, Mr. Philip Ashley, an eminent attorney, of Spalding, and steward to Lord Eardley.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Colepeper.

Mrs. Hudson, relict of Mr. H. coal-merchant of Chatham.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Joseph Newbold, keeper of the White Lion inn. He went to bed apparently as well as usual the preceding night, got up early in the morning to brew, but complained he was not well, returned to bed, and expired.

At Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, Nicholas Lumpkin, esq.

21. At the manse of Kibirny, in Ayrshire, in the 100th year of his age, and 61st of his ministry, the Rev. Malcomb Browe.

At the new meeting-house in Norwich, in her 83d year, Mrs. Anne Ainger, one of the people called Quakers.

At Wisbech, Mr. Dixon, relict of Francis D. esq. formerly of Upwell, Norfolk.

Aged 61, Mr. Storey, hair-dresser, of Derby. He complained of indisposition the preceding evening, and died in the morning.

Aged 94, the Rev. Edward Wilmley, upwards of 60 years rector of Falmouth. Till within three days of his death he was in full possession of his faculties; and, whenever his advanced age permitted him to extend his duty, his church was crowded.

22. Mrs. Douglas, of High-street, Maryla-Bonne, relict of Col. D. in the East India Company's service, and late of Madras.

At Chatham, in childhood, aged 22, Mrs. Talkinton, wife of Lieut. T. of the marines, quartered in the lower barracks there, and eldest daughter of Major Andrew Burn.

In Berners-street, Thomas Cheap, esq. late a director of the East India Company.

22. In his 64th year, Edward Parker, esq. of Brownholme, co. York.

23. In his 70th year, the Rev. Richard Bercny,

Berney, M. A. rector of Stokesby and Bramerton, and uncle to Sir John B. bart.

At Liverpool, after a short illness, in his 88th year, Ambrose Dawson, M. D. senior fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

In his 80th year, Farren Wren, esq. of Binchefer, near Bishop's Auckland, co. Devon. On the night of the 18th, as he was putting out the candle, previous to getting into bed, the flame caught his shirt-sleeve, and burnt his arm from the wrist up to the shoulder before the servants could get to his assistance. Mr. W. having no serious apprehension of the consequence, refused to have a surgeon sent for till next morning, and even then the inflammation was not so violent as to cause an alarm. The accident, however, terminated in his death in five days.

At the Rev. John-West Carew's, at Bickley, after a very long illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Timothy Smallwood, esq. of Cumberland, brother to Lady Carew, of Haccombe, and Mr. Carew, of Bickley.

24. At Croyland, co. Lincoln, deservedly and sincerely lamented, Mr. Geo. Worrel, a considerable farmer and grazier.

At Hull, much regretted, Mr. John Robinson, formerly a woollen-draper, but had retired from business; and, on the 26th, Mr. Geo. B. Thornton, of the same place.

25. After a short illness, Mr. William Bleckly, of Long Stratton, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers.

At Ludlow, Edward Pearce, esq. of Cresfage, near Shrewsbury.

At Mottley-park, co. York, the Hon. Eliza Savile, youngest daughter of the Earl of Mexborough.

At his seat at Hackwood, Hants, in his 75th year, the most Noble Harry sixth Duke of Bolton, seventh Marquis of Winchester, and Premier Marquis of England, Vice-admiral of Hampshire and Dorsetshire, and Vice-admiral of the White, 1760; M.P. for Lymington, 1754, and, in the succeeding parliament, for Winchester. He married, first, 1752, Henrietta, daughter of — Nunn, of Eltham, Kent, esq.; and by this lady, who died 1764, and is buried at Eltham, had a daughter, Mary, born 1753, and married, 1772, to the present Earl of Sandwich. His Grace succeeded to the title and estates on the 5th of July, 1765; and in April the same year intermarried with Catharine Lowther, sister to the Earl of Londale, the present Duchess; by whom he had only two daughters, Catharine, now Countess of Darlington, and Lady Amelia Powllet. His Grace having died without male-issue, the title of Duke of Bolton is extinct; that of Marquis of Winchester devolves on George Powllet, esq. By his death a pension, on the Irish establishment, of 1700*l.* a year, to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Orde, ceased; it having been granted only during the life

of the Duke. Mrs. Orde, however, who was related to the Duke's family, from the same circumstance, comes into the instant possession of 17,000*l.* per annum. These estates were left by the Duke immediately preceding the last to his lately-deceased Grace and his male-issue; but, in default of such issue, to his daughter, since married to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Orde, who has since taken the name of Powllet.—Sir William Powllet, ancestor of the Duke of Bolton, which title is now extinct, was 30 years lord high treasurer of England, during three successive reigns. He was created Lord St. John by Henry VIII.; and Earl of Wiltshire, and Marquis of Winchester, by Edward VI.; and died at the advanced age of 97. The family being instrumental in forwarding the Revolution, the then Marquis was created Duke of Bolton by William III. The barony of St. John is in abeyance between his Grace's daughters; the marquissate goes to another branch of the family.

26. Aged 31, Thomas Gouffrey Frogatt, esq. of Langley, Bucks.

At Stonehouse, Major Wm. Henville, of the Plymouth division of marines, and late of the Culivada man of war.

Mrs. Bullivant, wife of Mr. B. of Cammeringham, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

Aged 70, Joseph Strutt, esq. of Rickmanstorth, Herts, brother to Jed. Strutt, esq. of New Mills, Derbyshire.

27. At his seat at Beechwood, near Edinburgh, after a few days illness, caught at Glasgow in the service of quelling the late riots there, the Hon. Alexander Leslie, only brother to David Earl of Leven and Melville, lieutenant-general in the army, second in command in Scotland, and colonel of the 9th regiment of foot. Some of his most amiable and respectable qualities were, friendship, affectionately sincere and steady without ostentation, benevolence and liberality without shew, public spirit without parade, and the truest valour with great modesty. On account of these and other similar virtues, gone with General Leslie, he is a real loss to his country and profession; while he will be long and irreparably regretted as such by all those who were honoured with his confidence, generosity, or kindness.

At the house of his brother, Mr. Alderman Farr, at Redland, Paul Farr, esq. of Bristol.

Aged 79, Mrs. Crosley, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, sister to the late Mr. C. surgeon.

At Cambridge, the Rev. John Coleman, D. D. master of Benet-college. He was a native of Northamptonshire; admitted of Benet-college, 1745; proceeded B.A. 1749; M.A. 1753, was chosen fellow, 1752; appointed Whitehall preacher, 1767; took the degree of B. D. 1761; was senior non-regent 1765; professor, 1759; chosen master of the college, in the room of Dr. Bernardston,

ton, June 25, 1773 (in which he is succeeded by the Rev. Philip Douglas, B. D.); and took the degree of D. D. the same year; was presented to the valuable rectory of Stalbridge, co. Dorset, 1773; elected F. A. S. 1778; vice-chancellor of the university, 1779, and again 1794.

28. At Stirling, William Christie, esq. merchant and banker there.

In Percy-street, Rathbone-place, aged 61, John Jackson, esq. vice-president of the Society of Stewards and Subscribers for maintaining and educating poor Orphans of Clergymen till of age to be put apprentice. He has bequeathed considerable legacies to several charitable institutions.

At his house in Lincoln's inn-fields, aged 65, Anthony Dickens, esq. more than 30 years one of the prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Donington, in the prime of life, John Ward, esq.; whose good dispositions and qualifications made him highly respected and esteemed by his friends and acquaintance.

In one of the alms-houses in Crown-st. Bury, in her 101st year, the widow Seal; who, till after she was 80 years of age, was remarkable for her industry, but had been many years bed-ridden, and supported principally by parish-relief.

At his house in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, in his 85th year, George Gordon, 4th Earl of Aboyne. His Lordship succeeded to the title and family-estate in 1732. He had received from Nature a sound understanding, which was cultivated and improved by a liberal education. Having finished the usual course of study in the Scottish universities, he went abroad, where, mingling for several years with the higher ranks of life, his manners acquired a delicacy and gentleness which endeared him to all. On his return to Scotland, and when his character became known to the Scotch Nobility, he was frequently solicited to become one of their representatives in parliament; but, from his attachment to the pleasures of calm and domestic life, this honour he uniformly declined. Though zealous for the purity and independence of his order, never was there a man more warmly attached to his King and the Constitution of his country. In private life his character was respectable and amiable. With a clear and discerning head he possessed a tender and feeling heart. As a husband he was affectionate—indulgent as a parent. He was ambitious of being a good, rather than a great man. What he saw could be easily spared from the extravagance and parade of life, he devoted to nobler purposes, the improvement of the family inheritance, and the support of the aged and industrious poor. Of these last a considerable number was constantly employed in executing his extensive plans. The barren mountains and sequestered glens, which formerly produced nothing but heath,

are now covered with beautiful and thriving plantations. Impressed at all times with a deep sense of the importance of religion, his life, as a Christian, was exemplary. His approaching dissolution he sustained with uncommon firmness and resignation; and in the calmness and composure of his last moments, he bore testimony to the power of Religion to support the mind at this solemn season. His loss will be severely felt by his afflicted friends, and his memory long revered by his numerous and respectable acquaintance. He married Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Alexander Earl of Galloway, by whom he had one son and two daughters.

29. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Ensign Wm. Thompson, of the Stamford volunteers; a young man of genteel appearance, and whose conduct in the recruiting-service at Peterborough gained him universal credit. He was polite, affable, and engaging in his manners; and by his death his Majesty's service has sustained the loss of a promising, active officer, and a valuable subject. His remains were interred in All Saints church with military honours, the whole of the regiment attending on the solemn occasion.

At Quainton, Bucks, in his 65th year, Mr. Lipicomb, surgeon, formerly a surgeon in the royal navy, in which capacity he served in the war of 1756, at the taking of Manila, Pondicherry, &c.

At Glynd, near Lewes, Sussex, in her 100th year, Mrs. King, mother of Mr. K. gardener to Lord Hampden.

Mrs. Bell, of Dunster-court, Mincing-lane.

30. Suddenly, at his lodgings in Queen Anne-street, Archibald Kennedy, Lt. Kennedy and 11th Earl of Caillies. He was in perfect health the preceding day, and succeeded the last earl, David, 1792.

At Mortlake, Surrey, Charles Clive, esq. a near relation to Lord C.

At Montrose, Alexander Christie, esq. late chief magistrate of that burgh.

At an advanced age, John Pigot, esq. of Brockley-court, co. Somerset.

At his father's house in George street, Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell, esq. Lieut. captain in the 9th regiment of foot.

Mrs. Caufebrook, of Lincoln, wife of Mr. Thomas C. of the Crown inn, near the corn-market.

Aged 73, Mr. John Wells, farmer, of Sutterton-fen.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Aytone, widow of James A. esq. of Kippo.

Returning home from the Tontine inn in Sheffield, Mr. Handley, a gentleman-farmer of respectability. He was found the next morning with his horse by his side, and his neck dislocated, occasioned, it is supposed, by a fall.

At Peterchurch, co. Hereford, in his 108th year, Richard Brown. By the parish regis-

ter of Byford it appears, he was baptized on the 26th of June, 1687; but, from the prevalent custom of keeping children for some time before they are carried to be baptized, and other corroborating circumstances, it seems probable that he was somewhat older. He was bred to the farming business, from which he retired many years ago, with what he at that time conceived a competency for the remainder of his days: but his life proved a better one than he expected, for he long outlived his fortune, and was latterly dependant on the bounty of his friends for subsistence. In the example of this old man, the assertion, that smoking tobacco is prejudicial to health, is completely refuted, as he was seldom seen without the pipe in his mouth, and took his last whiff a short time before his death. He had lived in the reigns of six sovereigns, and was so little enfeebled by age as to walk out to the hawkers during the last harvest.

31. Found drowned in the river Isis, High Bridge, near Oxford, Mr. Edsall, head-butler of Wadham-college. No cause can be assigned for this rash action, as he was in good circumstances, and appeared very cheerful in the morning.

At her lodgings at Weymouth, Lady Harriet Fleydell Bouverie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Radnor.

Tristram Huddstone Jervoise, esq. of Britford-house, near Salisbury. About two years since, he bestowed an estate in Hampshire, of 25,000l. a-year, on his elder nephew, George Purefoy Jervoise, esq. He has now bequeathed annuities to his other nephews, and to his brother, the Rev. Mr. Jervoise, the bulk of his fortune, supposed to be at least 3000l. per annum.

Mr. Burrage, jun. of Pulborough. He was walking, on the 25th, before a person who had a loaded gun in his hand, which accidentally went off, and Mr. B. unfortunately received the whole of the charge in his knee-joint. The consequences proved fatal to him, for he languished till this day, and then expired in great agony.

At Liverpool, Peter Rigby, esq. an alderman of that corporation.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, aged 19, Mr. Samuel Cockram. His wife died on the 17th, aged 30.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

GEORGE BOWYER, esq. of Radley, co. Berks, and Alan Gardner, esq. of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, vice-admirals of the Blue. created baronets.

Thomas Pasley, esq. rear-admiral of the Red, created a baronet, with remainders severally and successively to the first and every other son and sons of Maria Pasley, his eldest daughter, and of Magdalene Pasley, another of his daughters, and their respective heirs.

Sir Roger Curtis, of Gatcombe, co. South-

ampton, kn. rear-admiral of the Blue, created a baronet.

John Foote, appointed surveyor to the hospital for the forces at Port au Prince, St. Domingo; and W. Sinclair appointed surgeon to the said forces.

The Earls of Chesterfield and Leicester, appointed joint post-masters-general.

Col. Hugh Montgomerie, appointed governor of Edinburgh castle, vice Lord Elphinstone, dec.

Major John Waugh, appointed commandant of the invalids at Alderney.

Ensign James Hamill, appointed adjutant to the invalids at Alderney.

Major-general Gerard Lake, appointed governor of Limerick, vice Clinton, resigned.

Major-general Edmund Stevens, appointed lieutenant-governor of the town and garrison of Berwick, vice Lake.

George Hazleton, from 7th foot, appointed surgeon to the forces in Lower Canada.

Wm. Lindsay, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Tobago, in America, vice Ricketts, appointed governor of the island of Barbadoes.

Rev. Edward Ledwich, appointed chaplain to the garrison of Sheerness.

Rev. — Tunstall, appointed chaplain to the garrison of Montreal.

— Robinson, appointed commissary of stores and provisions at New Brunswick.

Sir Charles Preston, bart. appointed baggage-master and inspector of the roads in North Britain.

Captains John-George Hurley, Thomas Master, Henry Percy Pulline, Hon. C. Ashley, Josiah Cottin, William Fullerton, George Fearon, Haviland Smith, Pinfon Bonham, Henry Thurlowe Shadwell, and P. R. Skinner, appointed majors of brigade to the forces.

Emperor-John-Alexander Woodford, and Wm. Tudor, gent. appointed assistant-commissaries of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces on the Continent under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Drs. Sutton, E. G. Clarke, and M'Laurin, appointed physicians to the said forces.

John Whitelock, Geo. Munro, and Peter Oliver, appointed surgeons to the said forces.

St. Leger Hinckley, Surgeon John Hahnay, and Philip Priddie, gent. appointed apothecaries to the said forces.

Gustavus Chassepot, appointed lieutenant of guides to the said forces.

— Philips, gent. appointed surgeon to the forces in Great Britain, vice Home, retired.

Major Frederick-Augustus Wetherall, appointed deputy adjutant-general to the forces at Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

Major-general Adam Williamson, appointed governor and commander in chief of such parts of the island of St. Domingo as belong to his Majesty; and created a knight of the Bath.

Major-

Major-general Alexander Earl of Balcarres, appointed governor of the island of Jamaica, *vice* Williamson.

Charles-Holmes-Everitt Calmady, esq. John Bourmafter, esq. Sir George Young, knt. John Henry, esq. and Richard Rodney Bligh, esq. app. rear-admirals of the Blue.

Robert-Wears Fox, esq. approved by his Majesty as consul for the United States of America at the town of Falmouth.

Lieut.-col. John Moore, appointed adjutant to the forces serving at Corfica.

John Duncan, appointed quarter-master-general to the said forces.

Dr. ——— Frank, appointed physician; Surgeon Cope, surgeon; Surgeon Robert Patrick, apothecary; and ——— Fielder, gent. purveyor of hospital to the said forces.

Surgeon Wm. North, appointed surgeon to the garrison in the island of Corfica.

Sir Morton Eden, K. B. appointed envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna.

Sir James Sanderson, knt. alderman of the city of London; Christopher Willoughby, esq. of Baldon-house, co. Oxford; and Geo. Wm. Prescott, esq. of Theobald's-park, co. Herts, created baronets.

Thomas Graves, esq. admiral of the Blue, created a peer of Ireland, by the style of Lord Graves Baron of Gravesend, in the county of Londonderry.

Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. admiral of the Blue, and rear-admiral of Great Britain, created a peer of Ireland, by the style of Baron Bridport, of Cricket St. Thomas, with remainder to Samuel Hood, esq. second son, and every other son or sons born after him, of Henry Hood, esq. of Catherington, co. Southampton; to Alexander Hood, esq. captain in the royal navy; and to Samuel Hood, esq. also captain in the royal navy, and their respective heirs.

Rt. Hon. William Earl Fitzwilliam, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, *vice* Earl of Westmorland, resigned.

Right Hon. David Earl of Mansfield, appointed lord-president of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, *vice* Earl Fitzwilliam, resigned.

Right Hon. John Earl of Chatham, appointed keeper of the privy-seal, *vice* Marquis of Stafford, resigned.

Right Hon. George-John Earl Spencer, appointed first lord-commissioner of the admiralty, *vice* Earl of Chatham, resigned.

Major-general Charles Leigh, appointed captain-general and commander in chief in and over his Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America.

Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, appointed inspector of health for the land forces.

William Fleming, appointed surgeon to the forces at Plymouth.

Rev. Alexander Scott, presented to the new church and parish of Dumfries, *vice* Burnside, resigned.

Rev. Angus Mackintosh, presented to the church and parish of Tain, in the presbytery of Tain, and county of Ross.

Lord Garlies, appointed lord-lieutenant of the shire of Kirkcudbright, in Scotland.

John Earl of Bute, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan, *vice* his father, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HENRY BOSANQUET, esq. of Longford-court, co. Somerset, elected recorder of Glastonbury, *vice* Gould, dec.

Mr. Elliot, cousin to Sir Gilbert E. appointed, by the Duke of Portland, his private secretary.

Washington Cotes, esq. of Lincoln's-inn old buildings, appointed principal secretary to the Lord Chancellor, *vice* Wilmot, dec.

George-Augustus Earl of Guildford, elected high steward of Banbury, co. Oxford.

Charles Abbott, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, appointed clerk of the rules in the Court of King's Bench, *vice* his brother, dec.

Robert Hopper Williamson, esq. elected recorder of Newcastle upon Tyne, *vice* Fawcett, resigned.

Eleazer Davy, esq. of Yoxford, appointed receiver-general for the Eastern division of the county of Suffolk, *vice* Spink, dec.

George Woodroffe, esq. appointed chief prothonotary of the Common Pleas, *vice* Mainwaring, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. J. COLMAN, B. A. Oulton V. Norf.

Rev. Cyril Clough, Stredset V.

Rev. Richard Patrick, Sculcoates V. near Hull, *vice* Stainton, dec.

Rev. Thomas Bartlam, M. A. Studley R. co. Warwick.

Rev. Ralph Worley, late of Trinity-college, Cambridge, Finchley R. co. Middlesex.

Rev. Mr. Powley, Sillay R. near Thirk, co. York, *vice* Greenwood, dec.

Rev. Dr. Grisdale, Stratford prebend, in Salisbury cathedral.

Rev. He:ry Ford, LL. D. prebendary of Hereford, Cradley R.; and Rev. Robert Strong, B. A. collated to the first portion or prebend of Artley, founded in the church of Bromyard, co. Hereford. both *vice* Price, dec.

Rev. Cha. Preston, Whienby V. co. York.

Rev. Charles Staggall, B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, Wyverstone R. co. Suff.

Rev. Geo. Capper, B. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, Little Blackenham R. co. Suff.

Rev. Edw. Moon, Bedingham V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Francis, dec.

Rev. Thomas Young, Neston R. with Holme Hale, co. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Gordon, B. A. of Merton college, Oxford, Dunfer V. co. Somerset.

Rev. H. Quartley, M. A. Wolverton R. co. Bucks.

Rev. Richard Dixon, LL. B. Claxby and Normanby RR. co. Lincoln.

Rev.

Rev. George Pritchett, B. A. Mathon V. co. Worcester.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Peters, elected bishop of Vermont, in North America.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, vicar of Soham, Genny R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Tatham, M. A. late vicar of Melling, Tatham R. co. Lancaster

Rev. Wm. Jurin Totton, B. A. of Oriel-college, Oxford, Meldreth V. co. Camb.

Rev. Spencer Madan, M. A. late of Trinity-college, Cambridge, son of the Bishop of Peterborough, appointed (by his father) chancellor of that city and whole diocese.

Rev. Mr. Haggett, chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, preferred to the tenth prebendal stall in Durham cathedral; and Rev. Mr. Plumbtree, to Long Newton R. co. Durham, *vice* Vane, dec.

Rev. George Davison, Harthurn V. co. Durham.

Rev. R. Cox, vicar of Bucklersbury, Sudbury R. co. Gloucester; and Rev. John Walker, East Stefford R. Berks; both *vice* Willis, dec.

Rev. John Plampin, M. A. Whatfield R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Johnson, B. A. Wiggshall St. German V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. George Betts, Overstrand R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Gale, M. A. E. scribe R. co. York, *vice* Harrison, dec.

Rev. Robert Markham, M. A. appointed archdeacon of the West riding of Yorkshire, *vice* Cooper, dec.

Rev. Nicholas Spencer, vicar of Butlecombe and Hasle, co. Somerset, appointed domestic chaplain to Earl Spencer.

Rev. Hugh Laurens, Grafton Flyford R.

Rev. George Loughton, D. D. Chippenham V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Wm. Paley, M. A. archdeacon of Carlisle, appointed prebendary of Ealdstreet, in St. Paul's cathedral, London.

Rev. Walker King, D. D. (see p. 765), and the Hon. and Rev. Charles Digby, elected canons-residentiary of the cathedral of Wells.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Fitzroy, M. A. of Trinity-college, Cambridge, son of the Duke of Grafton, Euston with Fakenham Parva R. and Barnham St. Gregory with St. Martin annexed, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Nicholas Burne, fellow of St. John's college, Kirk-Ella V. near Hull, *vice* Wade, resigned.

Rev. Valentine Lumley Bernard, B. A. Stockton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Fisher Belward, M. A. Long Stratton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. William Chaplin, M. A. rector of Raithby cum Hallington, co. Lincoln, North Coates R.

Rev. Charles Mesman, B. A. Dunsborne Abbotts R.

Rev. Thomas M'Culloch, Bredfield V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Reeve, Ilkeshall St. Lawrence curacy, co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Vickers, M. A. fellow and tutor of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, appointed one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Mr. Bayliffe, of Greatbrook, Rotherham V. co. York, *vice* Harrison, dec.

Rev. Richard Huntley, M. A. Boxwell R. with Leighterton chapelry annexed, in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Joseph Jackson, D. D. of Risley, co. Derby, Keddington V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Inglis, M. A. late fellow of King's college, Cambridge, elected head-master of Rugby school.

Rev. Richard Roberts, M. A. Sporis V. with Little Palgrave R. annexed, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Robert Foley, M. A. St. Peter V. with St. Owen R. annexed, in Hereford.

Rev. John Ambrose Tickell, Shipton Moine R. co. Gloucester, to which he had been several years curate.

Rev. Richard Hardy, B. D. of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, appointed one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Richard Stansy, M. A. of Shifnal, Penkridge V. co. Stafford, *vice* Stafford, dec.

Rev. Dr. Grisdale, collated to the prebend of Tolerton, in Salisbury cathedral.

Rev. Frederick Tompkins, M. A. of University-college, South Parrus R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Wm. Walford, M. A. fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, Buckletham R. co. Suffolk, with Weeting All Saints and St. Mary RR. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Lewis, B. A. of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, Kirstead R. with Langhall annexed, co. Norfolk.

Rev. William Smith, North Bavant V. co. Wilts.

Rev. J. C. E. Graves, M. A. Kilmersdon with Ashwick V. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

Rev. John Arnold Bromfield, B. A. Market Weston R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Bowerbank, elected head-master of the free grammar-school of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, *vice* Kendall, dec.

Rev. Geo. Clarke Doughty, M. A. Hoxne with Denham V.

Rev. R. Douglas, of Knightwick, Hampton Lovett R. co. Worcester.

Rev. Wm. Boughton, M. A. Blockley curacy, co. Worcester, *vice* Selwyn, dec.

Rev. J. Edmonds, M. A. Skinnard R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Charles Anson, B. A. Lyng cum Whitwell R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Feawick, Brantingham V. co. York.

Rev. W. Baverstock, Bilingham V. co. Durham.

Rev. Edward Wigley, All Saints R. Worcester, *vice* Cleiveland, dec.

Rev. Henry Bright, M. A. of New-college, Oxford, Chittlehampton V. Devon.

Rev. James Etty, B. A. Whitechurch R. co. Oxford, *vice* Stebbing, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Charles Sutton, B. D. rector of Aldburgh, Thornham with Holme near the Sea V. *vice* Castleton, dec.

Rev. Edward Wallron, M. A. Ruffhook R. co Worcester, *vice* Widdson, dec.

Rev. Weldon Champneys, M. A. appointed to a precentorship in Westminster-abbey, *vice* Bailly, dec.

Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. Wm. Beresford, bishop of Offory, in Ireland, translated to the archbishoprick of Tuam, with the united bishoprick of Enaghdoon, and the bishoprick of Ardagh, in *commendam*, all *vice* Bourke Earl of Mayo, dec.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, vicar of Droitwich, co. Worcester, Yarm perpetual curacy, in that county, *vice* Hopkinson, dec.

Rev. John Graves, Kirkclavington perpetual curacy, near Yarm, *vice* Hopkinson, dec.; and High Worsfall perpetual curacy, near Yarm, *vice* Thomson, dec.

Rev. Francis Randolph, M. A. Halberton V. co Devon.

Rev. Bernard Price, Billerton V. co Worcester.

Rev. John Probyn, rector of Abinghall, co. Gloucester, Newland V. in same county, with Bream chapelry, *vice* Ball, dec.

Rev. George Smith, M. A. vicar of Salcombe, co. Devon, Ottery St. Mary V. *vice* Smerdon, dec.

Rev. James Hardwicke, LL.D. Sopworth R. Wilts.

Rev. Robert Greville, LL. B. Orston V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Robert Watts, elected Thursday afternoon lecturer of Allnallow, Great-Street.

Rev. Wm. Smith, Coleridge V. co. Devon.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. J. Myers, M. A. of Ingoldisby, co. Lincoln, to hold Ruskington R. with Someby cum Humby R. in same county.

Rev. John Plampin, M. A. to hold Whatfield R. Suffolk, with Great Chesterford V. co. Essex.

Rev. H. Freeman, M. A. to hold Evertoncum-Tetworth V. in the diocese of Lincoln, with Norborough R. in dioc. Peterborough.

Rev. Augustus-Thomas Hupfman, M. A. to hold Beverstone R. with Kingsfoote chapelry, also Berkeley V. and Stone chapelry, all in the county and diocese of Gloucester.

Rev. James Hardwicke, LL.D. to hold Sopworth R. Wilts, with Tytherington V. co. Gloucester.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 10, 1793, to December 9, 1794.

Christened { Males 9518 } 18689. Buried { Males 9816 } 19241. Decreased in the Burials this Year 508. { Females 9151 } { Females 9415 }

Died under 2 Years	6543	20 and 30	- 1363	60 and 70	- 1280	100	-- 2
Between 2 and 5	2126	30 and 40	- 1674	70 and 80	- 957	101	-- 2
5 and 10	772	40 and 50	- 1849	80 and 90	- 401	102	-- 2
10 and 20	647	50 and 60	- 1563	90 and 100	- 59	105	-- 2

DISEASES.				CASUALTIES.			
Abortive & Stillborn	795	Evil	8	Measles	172	Bit by Mad Dogs	4
Abcifers	22	Fever, malignant Fever,	5	Miscarriage	1	Broken Limbs	5
Aged	1124	Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	1935	Mortification	193	Bruised	5
Ague	4	Fistula	2	Pally	62	Burnt	20
Apoplexy	88	Flux	4	Piles	1	Dropped down dead	4
Asthma and Phthisic	401	French Pox	25	Pleurisy	8	Drowned	161
Bedridden	6	Gout	9	Quinsy	2	Excessive Drinking	7
Bile	1	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	28	Rheumatism	7	Executed	5
Bleeding	9	Grief	3	Rising of the Lights	1	Executed	5
Bloody Flux	1	Head-Ach	1	Scurvy	7	Found dead	2
Bursten and Rupture	17	Head-mouldshot, Horshothead, and Water in the Head	79	Small Pox	1913	Found hanging	2
Cancer	97	Heart overgrown	1	Sore Throat	11	Fractured	5
Chicken Pox	2	Jaundice	42	Sores and Ulcers	16	Frighted	2
Childbed	180	Imposthume	3	Spalm	1	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	54
Cold	3	Inflammation	366	St. Anthony's Fire	1	Killed by Fighting	1
Colick, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	12	Leprosy	1	Stoppage in the Stomach	17	Killed themselves	14
Consumption	4781	Lethargy	2	Suddenly	131	Murdered	3
Convulsions	4368	Livergrown	1	Surfeit	0	Overlaid	1
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	469	Lunatick	77	Teeth	430	Poisoned	1
Cramp	1			Thrush	55	Scalded	1
Croup	21			Tympany	1	Starved	1
Diabetes	1			Vomiting and Looseness	0	Died of a Strain	1
				Worms	6	Suffocated	1
						Total	301

* There have been executed, in Middlesex and Surrey, 11; of which number 5 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

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Mr. URBAN, Dec. 23.
THE surmise, p. 1101, respecting the original of the proverbial expression *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdem*, is well founded; it being thus noticed in Stephen's *Treasures: Evitata Charybde in Scyllam incido, &c.* *Deo vivo gravius malum in alud majus incido.* V. Erasmus Chlidias I. centur. v. prov. iv. The illustration of it fills a column and an half of vol II. 183; 4 fol. W & D.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 24.
AS the recent discovery of a genuine likeness of our great dramatic writer has excited a wish in several gentlemen to possess (for sake of comparison) all the pretended as well as authorized representations of him, the following list, for their use, solicits a place in your valuable Magazine:

- I. Engravings from the true original portrait of Shakspere, painted on wood in the year 1597:
 - M. Droeshout, before the first folio, 1623
 - W. Marshall, before the Poems 1640
 - T. Trotter (two plates) 1794
- II. Engravings from the Chandos's canvas:
 - M. Vanderburgh, before Rowe's edition 1709
 - G. Vertue (set of Poets) 1719
 - Ditto, before Jacob's Lives, &c. 1719

* Published Dec. 1, 1794, by W. Richardson, Castle-Street, Leicester-square.

- III. Engravings from other spurious portraits:
 - G. Duchange, before Theobald's edition 1733
 - H. Gravelot, before Hanmer's edition 1744
 - J. Houbraken (illustrious Heads) 1747
 - G. Vertue, before Johnson's edition † 1765
 - J. Mifler, at the end of Capel's Introduction 1768
 - J. Hill, before Reed's edition 1785
 - T. Cook, before Bell's edition 1788
 - G. Knight, before Malone's edition 1790
 - Le Goux (Harding's Shakspere illustrated, &c.) 1790
- G. Vertue, from Lord Oxford's pictures: prefixed to Pope's edition, 4to 1725
 J. Simon, mezz. from a picture by Zouff no date
 R. Earlom, mezz. from Johnson's picture: prefixed to his edition of King Lear 1770
 All other heads of Shakspere are copies, with trivial variations from some of the foregoing plates. J. B.

[In our Magazine for December last, the foregoing article (on account of an accident at press) having appeared in a mutilated state, it is here reprinted with the necessary restorations.]

† For what work this head was originally designed, and the time at which it was engraved by Vertue (who died in 1756) cannot be ascertained. [See p. 1186.]

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