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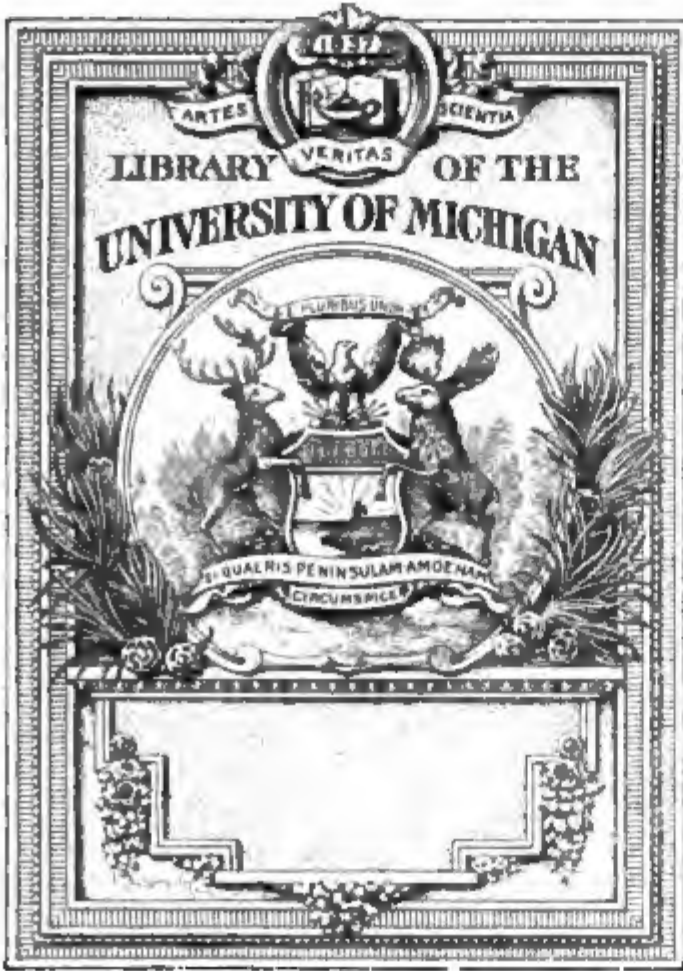
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Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCVII.

VOLUME LXVII.

PART THE FIRST.



 By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
 at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;
 where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST PAID.
 And sold by ELIZABETH NEWBERY,
 the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street, 1797.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING HIS SIXTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

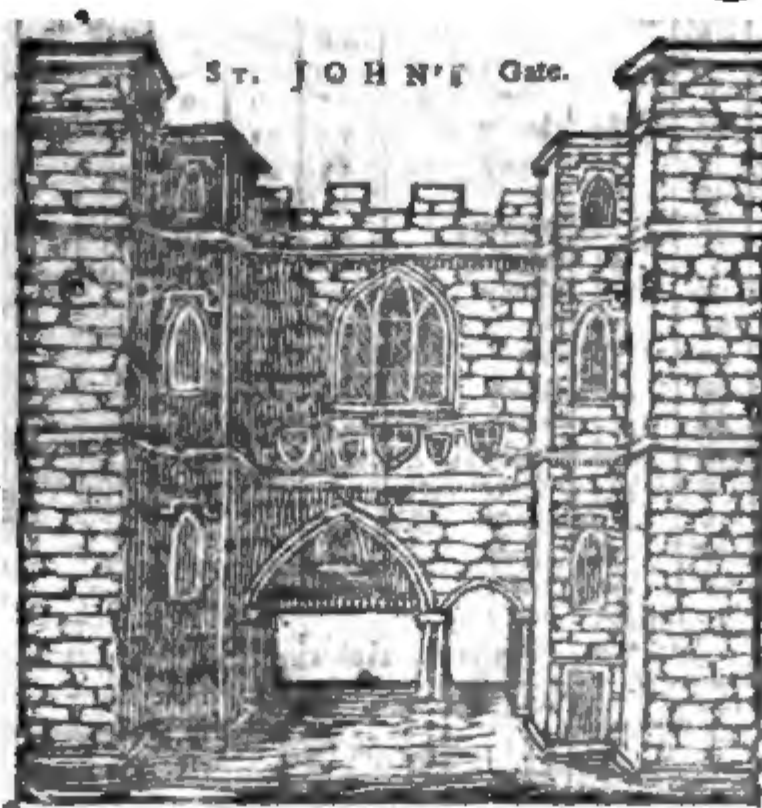
URBAN, the Muse to thee repeats her lays ;
Who love thy labours should impart their praise.
See Taste superior to the mass appear,
And Judgement's base on various Science rear :
'Tis thus the Forest-trees high tow'ring rise,
" Their base in earth, their canopy the skies ;"
Beneath their umbrage live th'aërial race,
Their nat'ral freehold, and their happiest place ;
Below, from earth the herds their comfort draw,
And follow Nature, form'd by Nature's law ;
While the gay insect-train or dart or fly,
A short-liv'd race, that breed, take wing, and die.
But still the lusty Oak and healing Pine,
The Elm, or Ash, for all our wants combine ;
In endless shapes domestic they are spread ;
The chearful fire ev'n from their refuse fed ;
Disjoin'd, cemented, of the Forest born,
Ships form new groves upon the briny lawn.
And as the Forest, so thy Work imparts
A store exhaustless to the Liberal Arts ;
A fruitful glebe, where every birth conveys
Some bloom, to brighten 'neath thy friendly rays ;
While, like its foliage, num'rous shades combine,
And round their parent-trunk encircling twine.
See Genius occupy the loftiest site,
And shine ennobled by its Patron's light ;
See keen-ey'd Criticism unite to scan
All that contributes to the gen'ral plan ;
To raise low Merit from its grave of earth,
And give its various fruits a second birth ;
Thus every claim doth with thy Work ascend,
Confessing URBAN as the general friend.
If public men may draw on public fame,
Pleas'd with the echo of a patriot name ;
If the Philanthropist, with friendly glow,
Attracts our friendship, and dispels our woe ;
Who, like the influence of the Summer's day,
Imparts to all his mild and clearing ray ;
If these have praise—the Muse should then entwine
Her lays for URBAN, Patron of the Nine.

Dec. 31, 1797.

HAMLIN.

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—Telegr.
 Morning Advert.
 13 Weekly Papers
 Bath 2, Bristol 4
 Birmingham 2
 Blackburn
 Bucks—Bury
 CAMBRIDGE 2
 Canterbury 2
 Chelmsford
 Chester, Coventry



Cumberland
 Doncaster 2
 Derby, Exeter
 Gloucester
 Hereford, Hull
 Ipswich
 IRELAND
 LICKERTON
 Lower Leeds
 Liverpool 3
 Maidstone
 Manchester 2
 Newcastle 3
 Northampton
 Norwich 2
 Nottingham
 OXFORD
 Reading
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 SCOTLAND
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 Sherborne 2
 Shrewsbury 2
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JANUARY, 1797.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Currier's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYED. 1797.

2 *Meteorological Diaries for December, 1796, and January, 1797.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1796.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in pts.	Weather in Jan. 1797	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in pts.	Weather in Jan. 1797.
	6 o'cl.	Morn.	Even.				6 o'cl.	Morn.	Even.		
Dec.	•	•	•			Jan.	•	•	•		
27	30	31	29	29.80	cloudy	11	31	32	28	29.90	snow
28	31	37	37	.60	cloudy	12	26	39	43	.98	rain
29	38	45	47	.66	fair	13	49	44	.6	.69	rain
30	47	51	45	.72	showery	14	36	36	35	.78	rain and snow
31	49	50	46	.71	showery	15	35	37	30	30.10	fair
1	47	50	45	30.01	cloudy	16	27	36	36	.56	fair
2	46	47	43	.10	fair	17	36	40	40	.44	rain
3	17	42	40	.40	fair	18	37	41	42	.50	small rain
4	39	43	39	.46	cloudy	19	46	52	48	.38	cloudy
5	39	40	35	.47	cloudy	20	48	50	47	.30	cloudy
6	34	36	34	.58	cloudy	21	44	48	45	.26	cloudy
7	32	32	30	.61	cloudy	22	43	47	44	.20	cloudy
8	30	31	30	.60	cloudy	23	42	44	40	.18	cloudy
9	27	27	30	.58	cloudy	24	30	38	30	.41	fair
10	33	35	28	.32	cloudy	25	35	44	35	.22	fair
11	28	32	30	29.94	cloudy						

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

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.					Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in December, 1796.
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1	NNW gentle	29.97	35	27	31	39	32	14 2.6	clear
2	S calm	94	36	33	29	29	24	.6	clear A. M. overcast P. M.
3	SW brisk	5	34	37	35	38	32	.5	showers
4	SW calm	55	31	27	31	38	28	.5	snow
5	SW brisk	44	30	25	35	36	31	.1	snow, hail, and rain
6	NW calm	80	30	27	31	27	31	.4	little snow
7	W moderate	9	31	29	36	38	36	.2	showers
8	NW calm	98	28	29	32	38	32	.5	clear
9	NW calm	30.26	37	24	31	28	25	.5	clear
10	SW calm	33	37	28	32	32	31	.5	showers
11	N calm	20	41	35	36	36	31	2.8	foggy
12	NNW calm	33	41	35	37	35	35	.9	gloomy and mild
13	NNW calm	30	42	35	35	34	34	2.0	gloomy
14	NNW calm	10	44	37	38	37	37	.0	gloomy
15	NNW calm	12	44	37	38	36	36	.0	gloomy
16	NNW calm	10	43	35	37	32	34	.1	gloomy
17	SE calm	43	39	37	38	32	32	.3	clear with sun
18	SE calm	29.50	40	30	34	32	32	.4	rain
19	E calm	22	43	35	37	35	35	.0	small rain with fog
20	W calm	30	41	36	38	35	35	.0	clear with sun
21	SW calm	47	42	34	34	32	32	.3	clear with sun
22	S calm	50	34	19	21	19	19	.5	clear
23	N calm	36	35	22	19	21	23	.5	clear
24	N calm	56	35	20	23	19	19	.4	clear
25	SE calm	60	28	13	15	19	14	.5	clear with sun
26	SE moderate	55	32	25	31	27	27	.4	gloomy
27	SE moderate	55	31	21	31	27	31	.5	gloomy
28	E moderate	30	37	31	31	31	31	.1	gloomy
29	SE breeze	27	32	30	39	30	30	7.5	gloomy, rain about 8 A. M.
30	SE calm	20	45	45	41	46	46	0.7	showers
31	SE moderate	46	41	41	45	44	44	.9	showers

1. Ice 1 1/2 inches thick this and the preceding night.—2. Ice from the same pond and place since yesterday morning 1/2 inches.—3. Ice one inch.—4. Ice 7-12ths of an inch.—5. Ice 1/2 inch to blond and gold, sparrows chirp.—6. Such has been the temperature of the air, though the snow commenced on the 14th, the effects are scarcely discernible, and, notwithstanding four days and nights of thaw, the snow is skating upon the ponds.—7. The snow still remains undissolved, and appears to have sustained little diminution; not that the air has been wholly clear of frost during some nights, yet scarcely sufficient.

T H E

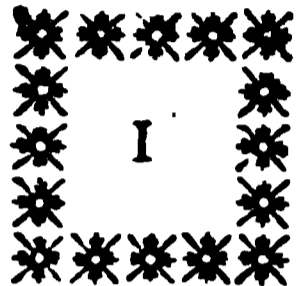
Gentleman's Magazine:

For J A N U A R Y, 1797.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.


 MUCH wonder that no one of the numerous friends of the late lamented Mr. Benwell has paid a greater tribute of respect to his memory than what appeared in your Obituary, vol. LXVI. p. 797. A character so truly amiable and excellent deserves to be displayed in the brightest colours; nor is it with any idea of doing justice to his merits that I trouble you with this account of him, but in the hope of drawing from some more able pen a fuller and more perfect delineation of his genius and virtues.

Mr. Benwell was brought up under the care of the Rev. Dr. Valpy at Reading, who still conducts his school with so much credit to himself, and such advantage to his numerous scholars. He entered at Trinity College, Oxford, in the beginning of the year 1783, and soon distinguished himself as an excellent classical scholar, particularly for his Latin compositions both in prose and verse. These attainments led him to aspire to the public honours of the University, and his efforts were crowned with success; first, by gaining the Under-graduate's prize in 1785 for Latin hexameters on "The Siege and Pilgrimage of Rome by Alaric" and then the Bachelor's, in the year 1787, by a very elegant essay on "The Superiority of the Moderns over the Antients in Art and Science." Henceforward

he was looked up to as one of the ornaments of the University; and, besides his literary accomplishments, he was equally esteemed and admired by his friends for an amiable sweetness and modesty of disposition, for maturity of judgement, and an exquisite purity of general taste.

Soon after taking his degree of A.B. he was ordained deacon by the present Bishop of Hereford, then Bishop of Oxford; and (there being yet no fellowship vacant for him on the foundation of his college) he retired to the curacy of Sunning in Berkshire. Here the same unassuming modesty of manners, and purity of character, gained him the love and esteem of his parish, and the general respect of the neighbourhood. But it is in his behaviour to the poor that his admirable character most shone forth. His kind and patient attention to their wants and infirmities, his assiduity in instructing and catechizing the children, together with his zeal in visiting the sick, and administering to them the comforts of religion, shewed his own strong sense of clerical duty, and marked him as a most conscientious and exemplary clergyman. His own sincere piety too gave weight to his instructions, which failed not to turn many to righteousness, and left an impression, which, I dare say, is not yet effaced from the minds of his poor friends (as he used to call them) in that extensive parish.

In the year 1790 Mr. B. succeeded to a fellowship of Trinity-college; and

sufficient to produce any ice.—24. Ice 1 4-10ths inch.—25. Ice 2 4-10ths inches. This day the thermometer stood 19 degrees below the freezing-point at nine o'clock P. M. the usual time of memoranduming their respective heights (see col. 2 Northern aspect, out of doors), and lower than ever noticed by the writer of this.—28. A cake of ice upon the surface of the ground from the fall of sleet in the course of the night.

Fall of rain this month, 2 3-10ths inches. Evaporation-vessel broken by the frost.

Fall of rain the present year, 25 inches, .87. Evaporation eleven months of the year, 32.6 inches. N. B. The quantity of evaporation destroyed by bursting of the vessel containing the water the present month.

Walter, near Liverpool,

J. Holt.

On his return to Oxford he engaged in the tuition of pupils, and undertook the care of a new edition of the *Memorabilia of Xenophon*. In this work, from the multiplicity of his other engagements, his progress was much slower than the lovers of Greek literature could have wished; and, we believe, only about two-thirds of it were finished at the time of his death. But, from the specimens which the writer of this memoir has seen, there is a display of accuracy of verbal criticism and text-emendation, which rank him among the foremost of editors of the Classics. He also took upon himself the trouble of giving an entirely new Latin translation, which, for elegance of Latinity, is not inferior to any that ever accompanied a Greek author, that of the *Cyropædia* of Hutchinson not excepted.

In the spring of the last year Mr. B. was instituted to the living of Chilton, in Suffolk, on the presentation of Mr. Windham, the Secretary at War. This enabled him to accomplish his union with a most sensible and amiable woman, to whom he had been long attached with the purest love, and who was deserving of a man of such virtue and merit. Their marriage took place in June; and in September a fever, which he caught in his humane attention to a poor sick family at Milton, deprived the world of his valuable life, and left his widow inconsolable for so sudden a deprivation of all her hopes. The life of man is often called a breath—a vapour! And when we consider the circumstances of this happy union, there seems such a dash of all human hopes and prospects, as fully confirms the idea of the frail and perishable tenure of our mortal state. But “the virtuous soonest die;” and this good man is called away to receive those rewards which are laid up for spirits so pure and heavenly.

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chaste, easy, and correct, formed in the school of Cicero and Addison, or perhaps more nearly resembling the elegant simplicity of his favourite Xenophon. His critical taste was eminently just and pure; nor was it confined to literary productions, but equally extended to painting, prints, and every work of elegant art. His discourses for the pulpit were written and delivered in a strain of piety and sincerity, well adapted to move the affections of his poorer hearers, to whom he used more particularly to address himself; and both in manner and matter his preaching strongly called to mind the pious and amiable zeal of the good Bishop Wilson. With a mind thus highly improved and well-directed, had it pleased Divine Providence to have granted him a longer term of years, he would no doubt have produced some work that would have enriched the stores of learning, or promoted the cause of virtue and religion.

In stature Mr. Benwell was about the middle size, slender, and genteel in person, of mild and gentle deportment and manners, which, with the soft expression of his eyes and countenance, contributed to render him universally beloved.

His loss to his friends is irreparable, and by none of them is he more sincerely lamented than by the writer of this imperfect account. He knew Mr. Benwell soon after his entrance at the University, and always esteemed his friendship and acquaintance as one of the happiest circumstances of his life. This tribute of affection, therefore, he has wished to pay to the memory of him as a man of the most pure and virtuous character, of refined genius and taste, and of the strictest disposition and manners.

— *ἄλλοι γ' αὐτοῦ ἐπινοήσαντες,*

S. E. K.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

As you have given, in vol. LXIV, pp. 187. 275. a very faithful character of Mr. Brooke, and the particulars of his untimely fate; permit me to add, that a neat and plain mural monument by Ashton has been placed in St. Benet's church, over the Herald's pew, with the following inscription by his friend Edmund Lodge, esq. Lancaster, Herald, and F. A. S.

Arms: Ermine on a bend Sable a hawk's lure, Or, line and ring A. a crescent

crescent in chief for difference. Crest, as at head Sables crased Gules, horned and bearded Or; about the neck a collar of SS. Argent, a crescent for difference.

“SACRED to the Memory of JOHN CHARLES BROOKE, Esquire, SOMERSET HERALD, SECRETARY to the EARL MARSHAL of ENGLAND, and FELLOW of the Society of ANTIQUARIES:

descendant from the respectable Family of BROOKE, of BIRDWORTH in the County of YORK,

and a person of unrivalled eminence in his ancient and useful profession.

When we are told that this valuable man united a moral and pious disposition with a most cheerful and lively humour; That, with a mind to comprehend, a judgement to select,

and a memory to retain, every sort of useful and agreeable information;

he was blest with a temper, calm, unassuming, and inoffensive; that he lived in a strict intimacy with persons of the highest rank, and of the first literary character, without the smallest tincture of vanity; ABOVE ALL, that he enjoyed, with a happy constitution of body, an uncommon prosperity in worldly affairs; let us, instead of envying the possession, reflect on the awful uncertainty of these sublunary blessings;

For, A. A. S!
He was in a moment bereaved of them, in the dreadful calamity which happened, at the Theatre in the Hay-market,

on the third of February, 1794, in the forty-sixth year of his age.”

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Dec. 31.

EVERY one, who reverences the Verum atque Decens, owes many thanks to the able writer of the letter to Lord Sheffield, which has been too lightly reviewed in p. 852, col. 2. It might have been observed, that he has quoted the curious and extraordinary character of our modern Roman Historian, which you copied into your volume for 1790, p. 920; but that he has not presumed “to account for the opinion” of the distinguished writer of the character, “respecting the motives which urged the Historian to attack Christianity;” as it seems difficult to reconcile such opinion with such character.

Every Academic, whose study it is
“*curvo dignoscere radum,*
Atque inter silvas Academi querere
verum.”

is much indebted to the spirited author of “A Word or two in Vindication of the University of Oxford, and of Magdalen College in particular, from the posthumous aspersions of Mr. Gibbon;” a pamphlet evidently printed at a private press, with the view of concealing the name of one who is too modest to prefix it. Never were vanity and misrepresentation more pointedly exposed than in this complete vindication of a piece, where an “incompetent idler,” at the age of fifteen, and during a residence of not more than six months, dared to “measure, by his childish standard, the abilities of tutors and professors.” Be it remembered, that his irregular behaviour occasioned his expulsion; and that such was his philology, that to this expulsion is to be attributed all the venom he has poured out upon his Alma Mater; and that such was his vanity, that he considered his puerile resentments as deserving to be ranked among his last thoughts. *Sibi constat.* [See p. 53.]

As you were the first to explode the “too fashionable principles of his too fashionable work” in your volume for 1776, pp. 366, 441; and as you have since repeatedly admitted strictures upon it; the ingenious writer of the following characteristic lines has permitted them to be transcribed for insertion in your valuable Miscellany. Many of your readers may not have seen the ludicrous figure to which they allude; but it is said, by those who have seen the original, to be a very faithful copy from the life.

Written under the full-length SHADE of Edward Gibbon, Esq. as exhibited in his posthumous Works published by Lord Sheffield:

“Thou puny Statesman, thou Historian bold, [mould,
Struck from kind Nature’s most fantastic
Queerest of shades! hail to thy wondrous
fight, affright:
Which sure the shades below did much
By Sheffield’s pious care with noble clay
Thy carcase rots, and thou review’st the
day. [avail
Com’st thou to shew how much it does
To write like Tacitus, and read like Bayle;
To float in faith ’twixt Mecca, Dort, and
Rome; [Hume?
To live like Horace, and to die like
Com’st.”

4 *Character of the late Rev. Mr. Benwell, of Trin. Coll. Oxford.* [Jan.

On his return to Oxford he engaged in the tuition of pupils, and undertook the care of a new edition of the *Memoabilia of Xenophon*. In this work, from the multiplicity of his other engagements, his progress was much slower than the lovers of Greek literature could have wished; and, we believe, only about two-thirds of it were finished at the time of his death. But, from the specimens which the writer of this memoir has seen, there is a display of accuracy of verbal criticism and text-emendation, which rank him among the foremost of editors of the Classics. He also took upon himself the trouble of giving an entirely new Latin translation, which, for elegance of Latinity, is not inferior to any that ever accompanied a Greek author, that of the *Cyropædia* of Hutchinson not excepted.

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chaste, easy, and correct, formed in the school of Cicero and Addison, or perhaps more nearly resembling the elegant simplicity of his favourite Xenophon. His critical taste was eminently just and pure; nor was it confined to literary productions, but equally extended to painting, prints, and every work of elegant art. His discourses for the pulpit were written and delivered in a strain of piety and sincerity, well adapted to move the affections of his poorer hearers, to whom he used more particularly to address himself; and both in manner and matter his preaching strongly called to mind the pious and amiable zeal of the good Bishop Wilson. With a mind thus highly improved and well-directed, had it pleased Divine Providence to have granted him a longer term of years, he would no doubt have produced some work that would have enriched the stores of learning, or promoted the cause of virtue and religion.

In stature Mr. Benwell was about the middle size, slender, and genteel in person, of mild and gentle deportment and manners, which, with the soft expression of his eyes and countenance, contributed to render him universally beloved.

His loss to his friends is irreparable, and by none of them is he more sincerely lamented than by the writer of this imperfect account. He knew Mr. Benwell soon after his entrance to the University, and always esteemed his friendship and acquaintance as one of the happiest circumstances of his life. This tribute of affection, therefore, he has wished to pay to the memory of him as a man of the most pure and virtuous character, of refined genius and taste, and of the strictest disposition and manners.

— *ἄλλοι γ' αὐτοῦ ἐπινοήσαντες.*

S. E. K.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

AS you have given, in vol. LXIV, pp. 187. 275. a very faithful character of Mr. Brooke, and the particulars of his untimely fate; permit me to add, that a neat and plain mural monument by Ashton has been placed in St. Benet's church, over the Herald's pew, with the following inscription by his friend Edmund Lodge, esq. Lancaster, Herald, and F. A. S.

Arms: Ermine on a bend Sable a hawk's lure, Or, line and ring A. a crescent

at in chief for difference. Crest,
 head Sables crased Gules, horned
 earded Or; about the neck a col-
 SS. Argent, a crescent for dif-
 e.

“SACRED to the Memory
 IN CHARLES BROOKE, Esquire,
 SOMERSET HERALD,
 ETARY to the EARL MARSHAL
 of ENGLAND,
 ELLOW of the Society of ANTI-
 QUARIES;

n. ant from the respectable Family of
 JOKE, of BODWORTH in the
 County of YORK,

a person of univaled eminence
 his ancient and useful profession.
 we are told that this valuable man
 a moral and pious disposition
 a most cheerful and lively humour;
 with a mind to comprehend, a judge-
 ment to select,

and a memory to retain,
 sort of useful and agreeable infor-
 mation;

he was blest with a temper,
 n. unassuming, and inoffensive;
 at he lived in a strict intimacy
 ith persons of the highest rank,
 id of the first literary character,
 out the smallest tincture of vanity;
 LOVE AND that he enjoyed,
 th a happy constitution of body,
 ommon prosperity in worldly affairs;
 , instead of envying the possession,
 lect in the awful uncertainty
 of these sublunary blessings;

For, A. AS!

is in a moment bereaved of them,
 in the dreadful calamity
 happened, at the Theatre in the
 Hay-market,

the third of February, 1794,
 he forty-sixth year of his age.”

URBAN, Oxford, Dec. 31.

ERRY one, who reverences the
 Terum atque Decens, owes many
 to the able writer of the letter
 d Sheffield, which has been too
 reviewed in p. 852, col. 2. It
 have been observed, that he has
 l the curious and extraordinary
 ler of our modern Roman Histo-
 which you copied into your vo-
 for 1790, p. 920; but that he
 it presume “to account for the
 ” of the distinguished writer of
 rader, “respecting the motives
 urged the Historian to attack
 mity;” as it seems difficult to
 le such opinion with such cha-

Every Academic, whose study it is

“*curvo dignoscere rectum,*

*Atque inter silvas Academi querere
 verum.*”

is much indebted to the spirited author
 of “A Word or two in Vindication of
 the University of Oxford, and of Mag-
 dalen College in particular, from the
 posthumous aspersions of Mr. Gib-
 bon;” a pamphlet evidently printed at
 a private press, with the view of con-
 cealing the name of one who is too
 modest to prefix it. Never were va-
 nity and misrepresentation more point-
 edly exposed than in this complete vin-
 dication of a piece, where an “incom-
 petent idler,” at the age of fifteen, and
 during a residence of not more than six
 months, dared to “measure, by his
 childish standard, the abilities of tutors
 and professors.” Be it remembered,
 that his irregular behaviour occasioned
 his expulsion; and that such was his
 philology, that to this expulsion is to
 be attributed all the venom he has
 poured out upon his Alma Mater;
 and that such was his vanity, that he
 considered his puerile resentments as
 deserving to be ranked among his last
 thoughts. *Sibi constat.* [See p. 53.]

As you were the first to explode the
 “too fashionable principles of his too
 fashionable work.” in your volume for
 1776, pp. 366, 441; and as you have
 since repeatedly admitted strictures
 upon it; the ingenious writer of the
 following characteristic lines has per-
 mitted them to be transcribed for inser-
 tion in your valuable Miscellany.
 Many of your readers may not have
 seen the ludicrous figure to which they
 allude; but it is said, by those who
 have seen the original, to be a very
 faithful copy from the life.

*Written under the full-length SHADE
 of Edward Gibbon, Esq. as exhibited
 in his posthumous Works published by
 Lord Sheffield:*

“Thou puny Statesman, thou Historian
 bold, [mould,
 Struck from kind Nature’s most fantastic
 Queerest of shades! hail to thy wondrous
 fight, affright:
 Which sure the shades below did much
 By Sheffield’s pious care with noble clay
 Thy carcase rots, and thou review’st the
 day. [avail
 Com’st thou to shew how much it does
 To write like Tacitus, and read like Bayles,
 To float in faith ’twixt Mecca, Dort, and
 Rome; [Hume?
 To live like Horace, and to die like
 Com’st

6 *Continuation of a Tour to the Netherlands in 1793.*

Com'st thou to see if Oxford's blear-ey'd
 Take counsel from her more enlighten'd
 Admire the fruit, who could not rear the
 And her dead Socrates behold in thee;
 Give thee for thy bold censures bolder
 And from these lineaments thy statue raise?
 Whate'er thine errand, welcome from the
 Cease now thy wand'rings; here thy station
 Thy darling quartos from the worms pro-
 Enjoy the utmost Heaven thou didst ex-
 Feed on th' ethereal vapor of thy fame,
 And be, what thou hast toil'd to be, a
 Name."

ACADEMICUS.

*Continuation of a Tour to the NETHER-
 LANDS in the Autumn of 1793.*

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.

I TRAVELLED from Haerlem to Amsterdam in a treckschuyte. The distance is ten miles. The canal exhibits the dull uniformity of a straight line, with few ornaments on its banks to relieve the eye. We changed boats at Half-Wegen, so called from its being mid-way to Amsterdam. At this place the lake of Haerlem, and the branch of the Zuider Zee called the Y, form a junction; but they are kept asunder by immense flood gates, over which there is a road that forms the only communication by land between Haerlem and Amsterdam. I surveyed, with admiration, these enormous sluices, which, if opened, I have heard, would inundate a considerable part of the province of Holland. The objects which I had hitherto seen in Holland pleased by their novelty and beauty, as might naturally be expected in a tame and flat country; but the scene which now presented itself to my view conveyed to the mind the emotion of grandeur, resulting from the appearance of a great expanse of water, and the display of wonderful exertions of human industry and art. On the left of the canal appeared the Y. On the right, the lake of Haerlem extended as far as the eye could reach; and in front the city of Amsterdam rose to the view. It was here that the Dutch patriots had established one of their strong posts in 1787, to guard the access to Amsterdam on the side of Haerlem; but the place was taken by surprise, on the night of the 30th of September, by a detachment of the Prussian army, who had crossed the lake of Haer-

lem in flat boats, and made themselves masters of the sluices without the aid of a man. Had the embarkation been delayed till the next day, the object it would probably have been defeated, for every precaution had been taken to render the access from Haerlem impracticable; and it is said that the king had determined to station some vessels on the Haerlem Meer the next day. A few hours after the party was surprized, an armed sloop from Amsterdam appeared on the left of Haerlem, with an intention, as it was reported, of opening the flood-gates, and laying the country under water. She instantly struck her flag to the Prussian batteries. Perhaps the talents of the Duke of Brunswick never displayed with more skill and address than on the first of October, and in a future letter I purpose to give a brief detail of the various transactions of that eventful day.

The lake of Haerlem is said to be sixteen miles long, and in some places eight miles in breadth. Projects have frequently been made to drain the lake, an undertaking which I have always considered to be very practicable, considering the value of such a portion of land to a country like Holland. It may appear surprizing that no attempt has never yet been made to drain the lake. A curious fact, that, in the course of the last century, a lake in North Holland of the extent of two leagues, was vested into *terra firma* and the district called the *Bemster*, of which William Temple, upwards of a century ago, gave the following description: "That part of the country called Bemster is now the richest soil in the province, lying upon a dead flat, with canals, and the ways distinguished with ranges of dykes, which make the pleasantest landscape of any country. I have seen that part." The same writer adds as follows for the defeat of the project of draining the lake of Haerlem: "Much discourse there has been concerning such an attempt; but the city of Amsterdam, having no other way of relieving their town, or renewing the water in their canals, but from this lake, never consent to it. On the other side Amsterdam will ever oppose the draining and cleansing of the old channel of the Rhine, which they say might be compassed, and by which the city of Leyden would grow ma-

"great part of the trade now carried by Amsterdam."

old me now, Mr. Urban, at Amsterdam, once a poor fishing village, one of the greatest and richest cities in Europe.

in molem Aeneas, magalia quondam; et portas, strepitumque et strata viarum.

A celebrated seat of commerce on the confluence of the Amstel and the Y. The former is a little river, and the latter, I have already observed, is a branch of the Zuider Zee, which forms here a noble and capacious harbour, capable, it is said, of containing more than two thousand large vessels.

"The surface of the Zuider Zee," Mr. Bowdler, in his Letters from Amsterdam, at high-water, is nearly on a level with the pavement in the best part of Amsterdam, and it is a little higher than the lower parts of the town and the neighbouring country." This is a curious phenomenon; and scarcely to be expected in the dykes, which the industry of the

Hollanders has opposed to the incursions of the ocean.

Amsterdam presents the appearance of a crescent, and comprehends a circuit of about four leagues. It is fortified by a rampart, and twenty-six bastions, upon each of which, at the salient angles, stands a windmill. This city is built upon a morass; and the houses are raised upon piles of wood, as at Venice. On this account it is that the streets are seldom disturbed by the rattling wheels of carriages.

"The carriage," says Mr. Peckham's words, "is generally fixed on sledges, drawn by a horse, the driver attending on the side, and no other carriages are permitted, without a licence from the magistrates." The population of Amsterdam is calculated at near three hundred thousand inhabitants. The canals are broader than those that I had hitherto seen.

Some of the streets are spacious and beautiful, particularly the Keyser's and the Heere Gracht. Many of the public edifices are magnificent, especially the Stadhouders-palace, that illustrious seat of the genius of Van Cambray.

Amsterdam is very subject to floods; it can neither boast of pure water, nor of good water. The brewers are obliged to get their water conveyed from the river Vech, at the distance of six leagues from the city. Their beer is blackish; and the inhabitants

are eager to catch as much rain-water as possible, for which they have reservoirs. In hot weather, the stench of the canals and common-sewers is extremely offensive. I landed there about the middle of September, and, notwithstanding the weather was rainy, the impression made upon my olfactory nerves, in many parts of the town, was very unpleasant; indeed, of all the places which I have visited upon the Continent, Amsterdam is the last I should recommend to an Englishman who talks of his nerves.

On the recommendation of a fellow-traveller, I went to an inn, known by the sign of the *Bible*, where I found a civil landlord, whose name was Anthony Kaa, who spoke tolerable English, and whom, if he be in the land of the living, I would recommend to any of your readers who may hereafter visit Amsterdam. I had no acquaintance at Amsterdam; but I had a letter of recommendation from the Reverend Doctor Maclaine at the Hague, to the Reverend Mr. Sowden the minister of the English Episcopal church here, by whom I was entertained, to borrow Dr. Johnson's words, "with all the elegance of lettered hospitality."

To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's merit but his own.

This learned and worthy man, who is now, alas! numbered with the silent dead, was well-versed in every branch of theological learning; and I have met with few clergymen of any church who possessed more candour, or who had such clear and enlarged views of the character of a consistent Protestant. I have lately been informed, that Mr. Sowden had been for several years the principal writer of the Appendix to the Monthly Review, a department for which few men were better qualified: in my next I shall communicate some farther particulars concerning Amsterdam.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

AS a descendant by the female line of the Zouch family of Harringworth, co. Northampton, I should be much obliged to any of your genealogical readers to inform me whether there are any descendants now remaining of Edward, last Lord Zouch of Har-

Harringworth. Elizabeth, one of his daughters and coheirs, married William Tate, of Delapre, Northamptonshire (which estate is now in the possession of the Hon. Edward Bouverie); and the other daughter, Mary, married . . . Leighton. The pedigree of Tate, in Brydges's Northamptonshire, reaches no farther than about 1650; so that it may be no improbable supposition, that the descendants of Elizabeth Zouch failed soon after that period. However this be, it should seem from the best accounts I have been able to meet with, that there are no remaining representative of the late Lord Zouch; for, we are informed that the *family being extinct*, the chapel, particularly appropriated for the interment of its representatives, is now in ruins.

From the inscription on the monument of Francis Uvedale, of Horton, Dorsetshire, it appears that he married the daughter of the Lord Zouch, and left issue three sons; and in Hutchins's History of Dorset she is stated to be Catharine, second daughter of John Lord Zouch of Harringworth.

But it is remarkable, that neither Dugdale's Baronage, nor the Zouch pedigree in Brydges's Northamptonshire, make mention of such marriage; nor is any daughter Catharine mentioned either of John, or of the succeeding Lords Zouch of Harringworth. So that it may not be improper to enquire whether she was daughter of John, or of Richard, or of George Lord Zouch; and also, whether any personal representatives of the said John, &c. now remain, exclusive of the descendants of Catharine?

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

A CONSTANT reader wishes for some information respecting the Society, spoken of in vol. LXVI. p. 1012; particularly,

1. Where is this Society?
2. Who is to make the trusses?
3. What sum is generally subscribed?
4. At what rate will they be sold?
5. How made; and where send, the subscription?

I wish to help forward the good design; and therefore much desire some account of the useful scheme.

A. B. at Mr. Hollis's,
Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

IN "Heylyn's Cosmographic." it is mentioned, p. 106. that S Malachy, an Irish apostle, prophesied the downfall of popery; that there was to be just 36 Popes after Urban VIII. 1623. Now I could wish, as a matter of curiosity, that any of your learned correspondents, who have the opportunity of knowing, would favour me with the number that have been since the year 1623, in which, I believe, Urban VII. died.

I. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

IN an excursion, which I made last autumn, to visit the place of my nativity, I had an opportunity of ascertaining the parentage of the poet Mallet. His father, whose name was James Malloch, kept an alehouse in Crieff, a handsome little village in the county of Perth, and about 56 miles North from Edinburgh. Here Mallet was born. During the rebellion in 1715, the village of Crieff was burnt by the Highland army, on account of the attachment of its inhabitants to the royal cause. The house of James Malloch shared the same fate with the rest of the village. Some years ago the descendants of the sufferers received from government a sum equivalent to a certain proportion of the loss which had been sustained. The proportion which fell to James Malloch's heirs was about 24 l. sterling. This sum, I believe, was never claimed by any of Mallet's children.

CREFFENSIS.

Mr. URBAN.

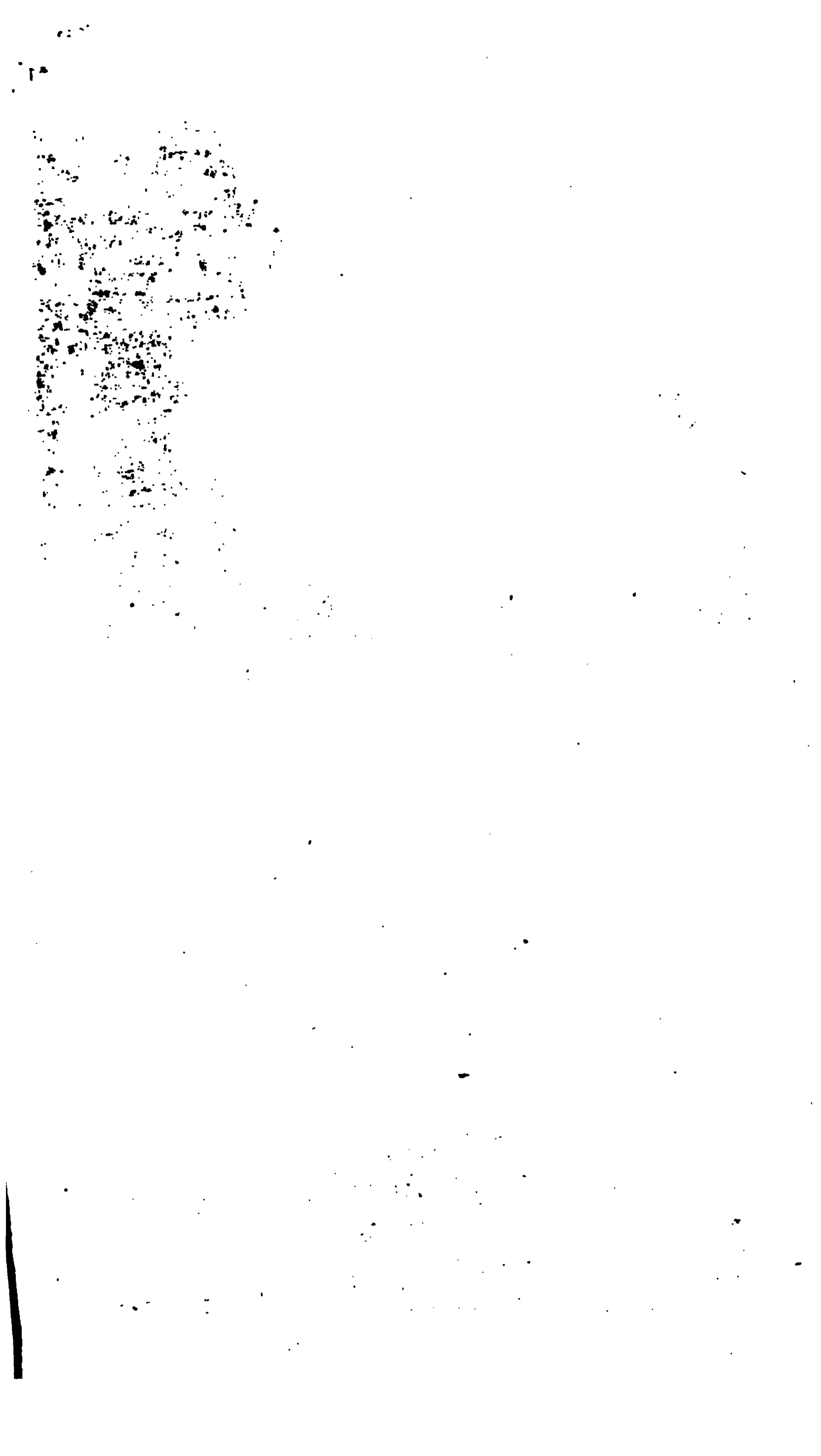
Jan. 12.

CHRISTMAS Eve, 1796, will be recorded hereafter, as the frost was more rapid, and more rigorous, it is supposed, than that in 1739-40, or any degree of cold experienced in England. The quicksilver in a thermometer in London sunk from 28 to 4 degrees above 0 in twelve hours, 3 degrees below the depression of the mercury in 1794, and 28 degrees below the freezing point. It must necessarily have been lower in the country.

I will thank any of your philosophical correspondents to inform me of the reason why, of several bottles of rose-water, some were completely frozen, and some not at all, during the late very severe frost, though they all stood in the same situation; at least, in the same cupboard, and, to all appearance, equally protected from the cold.

JUVENIS.

Mr.





Winchelsea Castle. Sussex.



Corkeonagh Castle. Cumberland.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

WINCHELSEA, or CAMBER, castle (*plate I.*) stands in the marshes on a peninsula about two miles North of the town, and was built by King Henry VIII. in 1539. Its main walls are entire; many of them are brick-cased with square stone. The plan of it is nearly similar to some others built about the same time. It has one large tower, which serves for the keep, surrounded by a number of smaller ones of nearly the same figure, connected by short curtains. These buildings clearly evidence the very low and imperfect state of military architecture in this kingdom at that period; for, of all others, round towers were the least capable of actual defence. Round about the large tower, or keep, there was a very low battery, or place with chink, for firing out of, so low as now to be below the surface of the ground. On the moulding round the keep are some devices, particularly the cross and rose, at the first coup d'œil on entering the gate (the view here given). In 1541, Winchelsea castle, together with all other castles, block-houses, and bulwarks, in Kent and Sussex, were subjected to the care of Sir Thomas Cheney, governor of Dover castle. The trade of Winchelsea failing, this castle went to ruins.

COCKERMOUTH castle was the baronial castle of the honour of Cokermonth, built, it is supposed, soon after the Conquest, by William de Melchinc, who had it by the gift of his brother, Ranulph, Earl of Cumberland, to whom the conqueror gave all that part of Cumberland called *Copeland*. For want of heirs, it came to Gilbert Piffard, from whom, for the like cause, it came to R. de Lucy; whose daughter, marrying Thomas de Moriton, had issue a son, Anthony, to whom this honour, with the manor of Poppe castle, were granted by Edward III. Anthony de Moriton dying without issue, it devolved to his sister Maud, who married H. Percy, Earl of Northumberland. She settled it upon her husband and heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, upon the conditions that they should bear on all shields, banners, ensigns, &c. the arms of De Lucy, Gules, three pikes Arg. quartered with their own. In this family it continued till Joceline, whose only daughter married Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset;

GENT. MAG. January, 1797.

and, by the death of the last duke, it descended to Sir Cha. Windham, bart.

It stands on the West side of the Cocker, on a mount, seemingly artificial, near the Darwent. The dimensions of the walls, which are nearly square, are 600 yards, flanked by several square towers. The entrance is on the East side over a bridge. Over the gate are five shields of arms; four of them said to be those of the Moultons, Umfervilles, Lucys, and Percys. In the gate are four habitable rooms, where the court is held twice a year. Within the walls are two courts. On each side of the gate are two dungeons, each capable of containing 50 persons, vaulted at the top, and having a small opening in order to admit the prisoners, who descended by a ladder. Within the second court is the kitchen and chapel. It was garrisoned, during the civil-war, for the king, 1648, during which it was besieged, taken, and burnt, and never since repaired.

P.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20, 1788.

IN the year 1547, Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity college, Oxford, bought of King Henry the Eighth the ancient stately mansion-house of Tyttenhanger, in the parish of Ridge, in Hertfordshire, being the country-seat of the abbots of St. Alban's; and which, but for this purchase, would have been destroyed as an appendage to the abbey. This house was so large, that, in 1528, King Henry the Eighth, with his queen Catharine, and their retinue, removed hither during the continuance of the sweating sickness in London.

In this house Sir Thomas Pope made great improvements. It became his favourite place of residence, and the statutes of his college are dated thence. He erected over the vestibule of the great hall a noble gallery for wind-musick. The chapel was a spacious edifice, and beautifully decorated. The windows were enriched with painted glass, which Sir Thomas Pope brought hither from the choir of St. Alban's abbey, when that church, by his interposition with the king, was preserved from total destruction. The wainscot behind or over the stalls was finely painted with a series of the figures of all the saints who bore the name of John, in memory of John Moot, one of the abbots. But Sir Thomas Pope put up a new piece of wainscot, of Spanish

Spanish oak, on a very large scale, at the East end, most exquisitely sculptured, beginning at the end of the stalls, and continued towards the altar. This was to adorn that part of the chapel which was usually called the Presbytery, or the space about and near the altar.

After Sir Thomas Pope's death, in 1559, Tyttenhanger-house continued to be inhabited by the relations of his second wife, bearing the name of Pope-Blount. In the year 1620 it began to be lessened, or pulled down in part; about which time the family of Napier, then tenants to Trinity college (Oxford), at Luton, by the mediation of the college, removed the wainscot (above-mentioned), put up by Sir Thomas Pope in the chapel of Tyttenhanger-house, in entire preservation, to the chapel of the mansion-house at Luton. John, Earl of Bute, about the year 1768, pulled down this old mansion-house at Luton, to build a new house in its place; but, with great taste and judgement, retained the old chapel, with Sir Thomas Pope's wainscot, where it still remains. (Bibl. Top. Brit. VIII. 69.)

No traces of the old house at Tyttenhanger now remain. It was totally demolished about the year 1652, and was soon afterwards most elegantly rebuilt as it appears at present.

T. WARTON.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 21

A VERY neat mural monument, in honour of the late Rev. Mr. Harrison, and executed by Mr. Westmacott, of Mount-street, has been lately erected in Brompton chapel, near Knightbridge, with this inscription:

“ SACRED

to the memory of the
Rev. RICHARD HARRISON,
minister of this chapel
from its opening in 1769,
rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell,
and evening preacher at the
Magdalen Hospital.

He departed this life

23d Dec. 1793,

aged 27 years.

HIS LABOURS WERE ABUNDANT:

HIS PRAISE IS IN THE GOSPEL:

HIS REWARD IS WITH
THE MOST HIGH!”

GOthic ARCHITECTURE.

From WREN's Parentalia, p. 307.

THE Italians, amongst which are some Greek refugees, and with

them French, Germans, and Flemings, joined with a fraternity of architects, procuring *Papal bulls* for their encouragement, and particular privileges, they styled themselves Free-masons, and ranged from one nation to another as they found churches to be built. Their government was regular; and, where they fixed near the building in hand, they made a camp of huts. A surveyor governed in chief; every tenth man was called a warden, and overlooked each nine. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood, either out of charity, or commutation of penance, gave the materials and carriages. Those who have seen the exact accounts in records of the charge of the fabricks of some of our cathedrals, near 400 years old, cannot but have a great esteem for their œconomy, and admire how soon they erected such lofty structures. Indeed, great height they thought magnificence. Few stones were used but what a man might carry up a ladder on his back from scaffold to scaffold, though they had pulleys and spoked wheels upon occasion; but, having rejected cornices, they had no need of great engines. Stone was easily piled upon stone to great heights; therefore, the pride of their works was in pinacles and steeples. In this they essentially differed from the Roman way, who laid all their mouldings horizontal, which made the best perspective. The Gothic way, on the contrary, carried all their mouldings perpendicular.

Thus they made their pillars of a bundle of little toruses, which they divided into more when they came to the roof; and these toruses split into many smaller ones, and, traversing one another, gave occasion to the tracery-work of which this society were the inventors.

To the BENCHERS of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING desirous of transcribing the epitaphs upon the tombstones in the cloisters under the chapel, I visited them some time ago with that design; but, finding them in a very illegible state, and that you had ordered them to be all inclosed, I therefore declined carrying my design into execution, from a persuasion that your motive was, inasmuch as your predecessors had been pleased to pay particular respect to several of their members, by conferring funeral honours on them,

you

you had conceived it your duty to repair the grave-stones; and, in order to preserve them from the future ravages of time, they were to be all inclosed. Impressed with this idea, I returned the other day with a view to inspect them; and, as I was in hopes, in their improved state; but in that I was disappointed. I take leave to lay the result of my inspection before you.

I found the letters on three of the grave-stones almost obliterated by being filled up with dirt; but principally with mortar, whereby they were become (until I caused them to be thoroughly scoured) very near as plain as if no inscriptions had been on them; and, which seems to me very extraordinary indeed, the tombstones were so improperly placed, that the epitaphs upon them are on the outside of the railing, and the other part within. By this means your chief intension, as I should suppose, of putting up the railing is thereby totally defeated, in that the place alluded to is now the only part of the cloisters over which passengers can walk; and the tombstones in question are, therefore, much more liable to be defaced by ambulation than they were before the railing was erected; and, as far as I could judge from the distance, all the other grave-stones within the railing are, in general, so very irregularly and so promiscuously placed, that they put me more in mind of the original chaos of confusion than the order to be expected in the awful receptacle of the dead; for, some of them are turned top-sy-turvy, others are laid long-ways, and many just the contrary by the side of them. This makes such confusion, that the tombstones are thereby become almost as useless, as if they had been absolutely taken away. However, as long as the inscriptions are suffered to remain in their present injured and imperfect state, the position of them is very immaterial. Nay, the epitaphs themselves are very objectionable; for, in some of them there are numerals, whereas they should be common figures; but by far the greater number are liable to the contrary objection; and Latin and English may sometimes be found in one and the same inscription; as, for instance, *obit*, with the date in English. This occasions as incongruous a junction as the name of a peer of the realm and that of a *filii populi* did once on the writs issued from one of the supreme courts of justice. Many other

other such absurdities and blunders might be pointed out; but the above may suffice for the purpose adduced.

In order to remedy the above, I wish you, gentlemen, to order all the tombstones to be examined, and the letters, on such as require it, to be re-cut, omitting the several improprieties above alluded to, for which the hewers of tombstones have rendered themselves so very remarkable. I think the mere cleansing them from their present filth will not be quite sufficient. Let them all be placed with their feet, or lower part, as near as may be to the inside of the railing, and all round it, if the number of inscribed stones admit it; because, thus deposited, they may be read by the passengers on the outside. This disposition will, of course, make room, in the middle part of the cloisters for additional grave-stones. In case these should happen to be at too great a distance to be read from the outside of the railing, notice may be affixed, that, on application to the treasurer, or other person, as may be judged proper, permission may be had to be admitted into the inside of the railing, for the purpose of transcribing or reading.

ONE WHO REVERES THE DEAD.

WILL SITCORN.

A SONG BY AN OLD SHIPMATE.

WILL SITCORN was as sound a tar
As ever trod a deck;
But, now he's lost his precious sight,
WILL SITCORN is—a wreck.

A burning fever seized him,
And one eye fell—a prey;
So griev'd the other at the loss—
It melted quite away.

Will was as smart a seaman as ever lived. He is now often seen in Holbourn, or by the Duke of Devonshire's wall in Piccadilly. He was seized with a fever at St. Helena, by which he lost one eye; and in a week the other was darkened. The many good turns I had in sickness received from him and his brother-sailors demand my acknowledgements; and I should rejoice if this may be a means of serving him. He has a good countenance, long white hair, blue jacket, and napkeen trousers, and generally has his face turned towards Heaven. He tells me, the Marquis of Townsend often speaks very kindly to him, and as often relieves him.

A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

W. F. concludes his letter relating to the change of dress in the clergy, LXVI, p. 1005. with the following questions—"Who has not heard of the Cambridge prosecution and mock-trial of W. Frend?—Who has not heard of the 27 confederates?—Who has not heard of Kilvington and Lloyd?"

If these questions do not meet with a proper comment from some other quarter, I am anxious to furnish one myself; lest some of your readers, not well informed on the subject, should be led to imagine that Mr. Frend has lately experienced, from an academical court at Cambridge, a treatment not less scandalously unjust and insouly oppressive, than what might have been expected from an inquisitorial council under the auspices of papal tyranny.

What I have to say, immediately relating to this point, may be comprehended in a few words.

If the University of Cambridge have no other view in its establishment than the general advancement of learning and science, Mr. Frend is not only permitted, but even invited by the nature of the institution, to publish any political or religious opinions, however novel, irregular, or extravagant, which have no tendency to excite sedition, or recommend immorality. But, if this University is to be considered not only as the school and patroness of science, but also of religion, and not only of religion in general, but in a more especial manner of religion as established by the laws, and defended by the civil authority, of this country; let any one read the offensive pamphlet, which was the occasion of his trial, and say, whether the University could fail to punish its author with every mark of academical censure and disgrace, without at the same time renouncing the most important purposes of its institution, without encouraging its members in licentious speculations and disorderly opinions, and without provoking its youth to insult that church, which it is bound to protect and vindicate.

Let the reader of the abovementioned letter be cautious how he condemns the university and its officers from the principle of adopting the popular side of the question, without understanding the merits of the case. Let him read the pamphlet in question, let him compare it with the nature of our church-establishment, and the nature

of the academical institution; from this comparison he may learn the extent of Mr. Frend's delinquency: let him again compare this with the sentence passed upon him, and he will be enabled to determine, whether the University was influenced in its proceedings by a spirit of party or personal animosity, of wanton oppression, or unnecessary rigour; or, on the other hand, by a disposition of mildness, which nothing but the necessity of maintaining the fundamental principles of its institution, and preserving the most essential part of its discipline, could have induced to punish in any degree whatever.

Mr. Frend speaks of those, who appeared as prosecutors in the trial, as of a notorious band of conspirators: in particular he points the finger at Lloyd and Kilvington.

I believe it to be no other than a just compliment to the reputation of Mr. Frend, to observe, that the two persons abovementioned are undistinguished in the University of Cambridge and its vicinity (as far as I am informed) by any thing else besides this gentleman's resentment. At the same time my personal knowledge of the subject enables me to say, that, whatever may have been the want of moderation, in his prosecutors, of fidelity and accuracy in their evidence, of candor, liberality, and propriety, in their personal behaviour, of all which I am entirely ignorant, yet in nothing was Mr. Frend's trial more signally disgraced than by the shameful evasions and prevarications of Mr. Frend himself, relating to the authenticity of the pamphlet, and the circumstances of its publication, by his indecent petulance calculated to captivate the applause of thoughtless and unruly undergraduates; and, above all, by his vexatious importunity in objecting to the forms of the court, with no other view than to perplex its officers and delay its proceedings, without a rational hope of any advantage whatever to be derived from it to himself, his cause, or his character.

Mr. F. must certainly make use of the term *mock trial*, not so much with a reference to any neglect or contempt of equitable and impartial equity, on the part of the court, as of the impunity, with which Mr. F. was permitted from day to day to defy its resentment, and insult its authority.

I ask

I ask the most zealous of his friends, to whom a criminal levity of character and sentiments cannot be objected, whether his behaviour was not altogether unworthy of himself and unworthy of the assembly, totally the reverse of what might be expected from a scholar and philosopher, who stands forward to plead his cause before his equals? The judicial event indeed of this trial must be supposed to affect Mr. Friend's peace of mind far less than the loss of credit, which his character must sustain from the degree in which his speeches on the occasion deceived public expectation, and contradicted general opinion.

I myself, as well as many others, with whom I communicated my sentiments, hoped to have witnessed the exertion of a manly eloquence, spirited and impassioned, but at the same time plain, perspicuous, correct, and conclusive. This hope was answered by confused and incoherent declamation, forced allusions, gross sarcasms, impertinent railery, illiberal scoffs, and despicable cavils. Unfortunately, Mr. F. cannot save his credit by attributing these abortive efforts to that modesty which is the natural companion of genius, and a diffidence perfectly consistent with ability; he feels his disgrace aggravated by the conscientiousness of owing it to vanity which promised more than it could perform, and arrogance which claimed more than it deserved.

When these things are thus understood as they ought to be; whatever may be Mr. Friend's merit as a man of learning and science, whatever be the sincerity of his faith as a divine, whatever be the benevolence of his intentions as an innovator, and whatever be his private worth in the common intercourse of life, may we not suspect, that the malignity of disappointment, and the rancour of an enemy defeated, though not subdued, still find a place in his heart, and still breathe from his lips?

The passions of men sometimes betray themselves under circumstances the most unfavorable to their gratification. From the manner in which Mr. F. suffers, let us conceive, how he would act; from the disposition with which he receives punishment let us consider how he would inflict it; and from his intemperate invectives against those whom he terms his persecutors,

let us examine, whether he does not discover in his own temper more of the spirit of persecution, than what appears to have belonged even to these persecutors themselves.

ANTI-THERSITES.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.
 I HAD scarcely finished the perusal of "A Collection of Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter," when I took up your Review, p. 1026 of your last volume, and was not surprized to see the copious extracts which you have given from, what I conceive to be, the most important paper in the work; viz. "Reflections on the Composition and De-composition of the Atmosphere, as influencing Meteorological Phenomena." This paper is certainly a very important one; and the author has touched with much ingenuity upon the influence which the composition and de-composition of the atmosphere must have in the production of the winds. Whenever the *true Theory* of the composition and de-composition of the atmosphere is received by the philosophical world, that of the winds must undergo a thorough revolution; and this writer's ideas on the subject will be found to be incontrovertible. You have, therefore, Mr. Urban, shewn much judgement by paying particular attention to the paper; but, I confess, I was not a little surprized to find that on such a subject you should forget one of your most industrious correspondents; and that the author of the paper, who has yet caught but a very faint glimpse of the doctrine of the composition and de-composition of the atmosphere, should express himself in this manner: "Thus far went Mr. de Luc, a laborious and ingenious philosopher, hinting, indeed, at more, often without explaining what his additional views were, and this is the latest author who has arrived at novelty; for, Dr. Hutton has only attempted to elucidate and enlarge the theory originally derived from Halley." I must repeat it, Mr. Urban, I was rather surprized at all this, because there are many parts of your Miscellany, which is in the hands of all the world, that might have told him there is another writer, who has, during the last twenty years, made this subject his study, and published several volumes on the Composition and De-composition of the Atmosphere; a doctrine
 which

which ought never to be mentioned without some notice being taken of your ingenious correspondent Dr. Harrington.

His works are now voluminous; and it is not in my power at present to refer regularly and properly to them; but I will take the liberty to direct the attention of the author of the above-mentioned paper to the first volume of the "Medical Spectator," in which he will find a Series of Essays containing "a General View of the Distribution of Heat through the different Objects of Nature, comprehending an Enquiry into the Principles of the Harringtonian Theory of the Atmosphere." They enter largely into the doctrine of the formation, destruction, and renovation, of the atmosphere; and in every page the author gives due praise to Dr. Harrington, to whom he candidly confesses himself indebted for that theory which he is anxious to illustrate and recommend to the notice of our modern philosophers.

Dr. Harrington's first publication appeared so early as the year 1780; previous to which, it had never, I believe, entered into the mind of any other philosopher, that water is a constituent part of the atmosphere. Water was by them believed to be merely dissolved by and suspended in the air; and the latter was universally supposed to be an element; but the author of the Medical Spectator clearly shews, that Dr. Harrington alone is entitled to the honour of the important discovery; not only that atmospherical air is a compound body subjected to the laws of elective attraction, but that water is one of its constituent ingredients. This doctrine, great and important as it is, was no sooner published than it was vilified and rejected; and now that its principles begin to be almost generally admitted, now indeed, I may say, that they can be no longer disputed, no writer but the author of the Medical Spectator has the courage or the candour to vindicate his honest claim to a discovery, which, ere long, will be regarded as an honour to the age and the country in which he was born.

It will not now be denied, I believe, by any philosopher, that water is one of the constituent ingredients of air; nor do I think there are many who will now refuse their assent to another of its ingredients, viz. *heat*, or rather

fire, as it ought more properly to be called. But almost every pretender to chemistry, Mr. Urban, is still ready to deny, what Dr. Harrington hath completely demonstrated, that fixed air, or the aerial mephitic acid, is another of the ingredients of atmospherical air, and that this acid is neutralized by the fire.

But, perhaps, when Dr. Priestley shall again venture to publish experiments on the formation of air from water, and shall tell us, what I here take upon me to predict, "that he was not then aware of the important part which this agent, fixed air, had in the composition of the atmosphere; that, by repeating his experiments with more attention to this important agent, he *now discovers* that water can no longer be converted into true, permanent, elastic, atmospherical air, than whilst it contains some portion of the aerial acid." Perhaps, Mr. Urban, I have thus anticipated an entire sentence from that publication, which, under the auspices of the French Convention, was to have announced this important *discovery*, the formation of atmospherical air, and, consequently, of the whole atmosphere, from fixed air, fire, and water.

But, pardon me, Mr. Urban: I will trespass no longer on your time; this will be sufficient to shew the worthy Doctor, that on this subject he is narrowly watched, and that it will be impossible for him ever to promulgate the grand *discovery* either in France, or America, without doing honour to that insulted philosopher, who has long since completely investigated the subject.

But let us return to the rise and fall of the mercury in the barometer, as influenced by the composition and decomposition of the atmosphere. On this subject the following passage, copied *verbatim* from the first volume of the Medical Spectator, p. 159, will merit the attention of the writer of the essay which has been so justly and so respectably mentioned by you.

"As we never find the atmosphere without some portion of fixed air, this latter Dr. Harrington hath proved to be an essential part of its composition, and not merely an adventitious mixture. But it is not necessary at present to enter into a discussion of this subject. It will be granted that water, chemically combined with heat, will form an elastic vapour. We see this every day take place in the open air on every

every part of the terraqueous globe. In a few days immense quantities of water are raised by heat, in consequence of which the atmosphere itself is often greatly increased; which is demonstrated by the gradual rise of the mercury in the barometer. A greater superincumbent atmosphere must of necessity press with additional weight on the mercury, and force it upwards. But, as soon as a decomposition begins to take place, the atmosphere as gradually lessens in quantity, and the mercury falls in proportion, thus alternately showing every change that takes place with as much delicacy and truth as the nicest balance. For, though we do not always experience rain or fair weather according to the express indications of the barometer, yet there can be no doubt: but that its rising or falling in every instance depends upon changes having taken place in the extent of the atmosphere. It may often happen that a considerable decomposition may be taking place, the mercury may sink, and the appearance of the sky may be such as to promise rain; but by degrees the sun again over-powers or neutralises the moisture, and we are disappointed, notwithstanding that the state of the atmosphere has been accurately pointed out by the barometer.

“Nor is it any objection to this idea, that rain will fall when the mercury is rising. The general state or balance of the atmosphere is all that the mercury can point out. A partial cloud may deposit a considerable shower of rain, whilst the greatest part of the superincumbent atmosphere is in a state of increase; but in general the barometer is to be depended upon; and I flatter myself that this account of the rise and fall of the mercury in that instrument will prove, that the evaporation of water is the increase of the atmosphere, and *vice versa*.” ***

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 23.

I DO not know of a much greater domestic inconvenience than a smoky chimney, nor of any subject that has given rise to a greater number of unsuccessful experiments; which is, indeed, most likely to be the case, where the trials are made with so little regard to any philosophical principles, and with so much caprice and random fancy as those made in chimneys, as well in their first formation as their subsequent various alterations.

Dr. Franklin, in his Observations on smoky Chimneys, has very judiciously distinguished their separate and distinct defects or diseases, and has given a mode of cure applicable to the peculiar complaint, and which has been approved of by repeated experiments; and, indeed, his work has been the

foundation of some late judicious modes of treating the defects of chimneys. But, notwithstanding all that has been written upon the subject, and though a chimney may be properly constructed, yet so much depends upon servants making fires, that it seems necessary to lay something on that head.

A bad chimney is always the worst when it is first lighted, and a good chimney is often, by the improper method of making fires, made to appear a bad one until it is sufficiently heated in the inside, as it is very obvious to those who by rising early have an opportunity of seeing servants light their fires; for, though their parlours may be in trim order to receive the lady of the house and her family at breakfast, it is not till after the room has been first filled with clouds of smoke, the effects of which have been removed by opening the windows and doors, and frequent dusting and wiping the furniture, which often, where chimneys are in themselves really good, endure this daily great injury.

The common method of making a coal-fire is, to rake with a poker the dust and lighter ashes that have been left in the grate the preceding day, leaving a considerable quantity of cinders to be the basis of the intended fire; upon this are laid the shavings, or chips of wood or sticks, keeping the most combustible the undermost, to be lighted by a candle; upon these the coals are laid, by putting the smaller-sized with the hand in decent order, crowned with large ones; at the back of which all the remaining contents of the coal-box are promiscuously thrown. The whole is then lighted: but, as any person might sit an hour upon it without injury, no heat is communicated to the chimney till a great part of the inside of the fire is burnt; in the meantime, the smoke in thick volumes rolls, with most seeming perverseness, into the room and other parts of the house, till such time as some heat, being communicated to the chimney, makes it what is vulgarly called draw. This grievance is so common, that there is hardly a house to be met with but it is found necessary to open doors and windows in a morning, to clear it of smoke.

Wherever a chimney draws well after the first fire, it is as good an one as can be desired, and the fault lies in making the fire; and it is unwise to try any experiments, or make altera-

tions, lest you make a good chimney a bad one. To cure this, I have tried various ways of making a fire; but none have answered so well as the following, which is in reality only reversing the common mode. The grate is entirely emptied of its contents, and the coals are thrown promiscuously (without having very large ones amongst them) to the height of two or three bars, according to the depth of the grate; upon which the wood is laid, and the cinders are placed at the top, and the fire is lighted by a candle in the usual way, or, if convenient, by a fire-shovel of well-burnt cinders from another fire, upon which the cold cinders must be immediately thrown.

The smoke is very inconsiderable, and goes directly up the chimney; and the cinders are very soon heated. In time the upper surface of the coal takes fire; and, as the smoke issues, it is arrested by the porous quality of the cinders, and, passing also through a burning substance, great part of it is consumed; and what issues from the whole mass, to go up the chimney, is very inconsiderable, and of a different appearance to the smoke escaping from fires made in the common form. It is obvious that a great portion of combustible matter, which is now commonly wasted, is by this means consumed in the fire, and the benefit of it enjoyed; the cinders acting upon the smoke somewhat as a filtering-stone does upon water, and the fuel they catch helps them to burn clearer, and, what may appear extraordinary, preserves them longer from being consumed. If any one is in doubt about this fact, I refer him to the very satisfactory experiments of Dr. Franklin. As this fire consumes downwards, the upper strata of the coals are reduced to cinders before the lower ones; and the appearance of smoke is gradually diminished, though it must be an undoubted fact that as much really issues from the coals. It burns also clearly to the very bottom, without the necessity of stirring it with the poker; and, as it gives as much heat, and lasts twice as long as a fire made in the common way, these are additional arguments in its favour, and will have their proportioned weight where fuel is the dearer.

It is a very proper fire to be left to itself for a length of time, and is the best that can be for a sick chamber, or for those who are fond of fires in their

bed-rooms at night; the great inconveniences of which are, that, in the usual mode, they require frequent stirring, and are apt to fill the room with sulphureous vapour, and endangering suffocation.

Servants are in general obstinate, and will require to be instructed a few times; which, with a perceptible abatement of their own trouble, will perhaps induce them to follow this method, which I will venture to pronounce the best in all cases; and the only care necessary is, to keep the coals and cinders well separated.

After all, the chimney may be found to smoke, but then it is from some other cause, and requires its appropriate remedy, as this is offered for one distinct, yet very prevailing, inconvenience. If this method was steadily persevered in, I do farther venture to pronounce, that almost nine out of ten, of chimneys called bad drawing ones, will obtain a very good name, and that much labour and dirtiness will be avoided, as well as good respirable air preserved uncontaminated, and many tender lungs escape daily torture.

As the experiment is in every one's power to make, I shall not trouble you with any of mine farther than to say, that I have tried it in a great variety of supposed hopeless subjects, and never knew it fail of success. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Rasen, Aug. 13.*
THE admirers of the remains of our Ancient Bards owe much to the labours of your Printer, in rescuing from the dust of libraries several elegant and interesting productions of early British genius. It is much to be lamented that one beautiful effort of our English Muses has not yet been restored to that general notice which it deserves, not merely as a relique of Antiquity, but as a production which, as Warton was compelled, it seems, somewhat unwillingly, to acknowledge, "contains no common touches of romantic and allegoric fiction, though it has been unjustly neglected." (*Hist. of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 219.*) I need not say I mean the Works (especially the *Pastime of Pleasure*) of Stephen Hawes.

The Analysis which Warton gives of the fable is such as proves the author Hawes scarcely second in romantic and allegoric fiction, which is the very soul of poetry, to that great master of it, Spenser;

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CODSALL CHURCH S.E.



BREWOOD S.E.

Spenser; and which, if he possessed one spark of that "improved harmony of numbers and facility of diction," which Warton himself allows, together with a small share of Spenserian tenderness or sensibility, must have produced a poem that may abundantly prove the invidiousness of the Historian's inuendo, that much better books are become fashionable." But surely those better books are not such as Warton himself and some others have written, which, though correcter and more elegant in style, only perhaps because more modern—

—Nova sictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem—
[dentque,
Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, ca-
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula—

are greatly inferior in romantic and allegoric fiction to Hawes.

I would ask, whether an edition of the works of this fine but neglected poet would not be sufficiently productive of emolument? or, at least, whether it would not probably indemnify an editor?
H. H.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 18.
I HAVE sent you drawings of Codfall and Breewood Churches in Staffordshire, which are at your service for the Gentleman's Magazine.

Codfall is a considerable village situated on a hill five miles north west of Wolverhampton: the Church stands at the north end of the village, and has evident marks of great antiquity. The building contains nothing remarkable, but its pleasant situation, from which there is an agreeable prospect of Chillington Park, and the adjacent country for many miles.

Breewood is a small market-town in Staffordshire, situated on a gentle eminence seven miles from Wolverhampton. The church is a large handsome structure with a lofty spire, but does not appear very ancient. The situation of this town (or rather village) is rural, pleasant, and retired, and is a proper place of retreat from the bustle of large towns. The parish of Breewood is very extensive; and contains Chillington Park, the seat of Thomas Stafford, Esq. and Somersford, the seat of the Hon. Edward Monckton, member for Stafford. In several hamlets in this parish considerable quantities of locks and other articles are made,
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most of the inhabitants are employed in Agriculture.

Mr. URBAN, London, Jan. 7.
LET me request some of your learned correspondents will take the trouble of communicating such particulars as may have occurred and come to their knowledge respecting the manor of Alderton, in Suffolk; such as the portions it is divided into; the possessors thereof at present, and during the last century; as also respecting the patronage of that benefice, in whom vested; together with the extent and boundaries of such manor or manors. The church is remarkably ancient, I have understood, and, from its lofty site, I should suppose, may occasionally act as a land-mark to mariners, being not far from the sea.
L. H.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.
I shall be much obliged to some of your classical and mechanical correspondents to explain the construction of the vessel in which Nero intended that his mother Agrippina should be destroyed. Tacitus, "*navem posse componi docet (Anicetus), cujus pars, ipse in mari per artem soluta, effunderet ignisram;*" from which it would appear that a part of the vessel was to have given way, and that Agrippina was to have been discharged, or, to use a nautical expression, shot out, into the sea; but the execution of the plan does not correspond with this intention; for, Tacitus says, that, whilst Agrippina was relating with exultation the repentance of her son, "*dato signo rursus testum locis multo plumbo gravè pressusque creperunt, & statim exanimatus.*" (Annal. 14. sec. 3 & 4) From which expression it seems clear, that the upper part of the deck fell down into the cabin, and that it was expected Agrippina and her attendants would be crushed to death. She escaped, Tacitus says, from the strong supports of her bed. With this latter plan of destruction Suetonius appears to me to agree; "*lacunaria, quæ veſtu super dormientem, laxata machina deciderent, paravit.*" The first part of the description of the ship in Tacitus does not seem to correspond with the execution of the plan against Agrippina; nor do I comprehend how a part of the vessel could be loosened for the purpose of her destruction
struction

Spanish oak, on a very large scale, at the East end, most exquisitely sculptured, beginning at the end of the stalls, and continued towards the altar. This was to adorn that part of the chapel which was usually called the Priory, or the space about and near the altar.

After Sir Thomas Pope's death, in 1559, Tyttenhanger-house continued to be inhabited by the relations of his second wife, bearing the name of Pope-Blount. In the year 1620 it began to be lessened, or pulled down in part; about which time the family of Napier, then tenants to Trinity college (Oxford), at Luton, by the mediation of the college, removed the wainscot (above-mentioned), put up by Sir Thomas Pope in the chapel of Tyttenhanger-house, in entire preservation, to the chapel of the mansion-house at Luton. John, Earl of Bute, about the year 1768, pulled down this old mansion-house at Luton, to build a new house in its place; but, with great taste and judgement, retained the old chapel, with Sir Thomas Pope's wainscot, where it still remains. (Bibl. Top. Brit. VIII. 69.)

No traces of the old house at Tyttenhanger now remain. It was totally demolished about the year 1652, and was soon afterwards most elegantly rebuilt as it appears at present.

T. WARTON.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 21

A VERY neat mural monument, in honour of the late Rev. Mr. Harrison, and executed by Mr. Westmacott, of Mount-street, has been lately erected in Brompton chapel, near Knightbridge, with this inscription:

“ SACRED

to the memory of the
Rev. RICHARD HARRISON,
minister of this chapel
from its opening in 1769,
rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell,
and evening preacher at the
Magdalen Hospital.
He departed this life
23d Dec. 1793,
aged 27 years.

HIS LABOURS WERE ABUNDANT:
HIS PRAISE IS IN THE GOSPEL:
HIS REWARD IS WITH
THE MOST HIGH!”

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

From WREN's Parentalia, p. 307.

THE Italians, amongst which are some Greek refugees, and with

them French, Germans, and Flemings, joined with a fraternity of architects, procuring *Papal bulls* for their encouragement, and particular privileges; they styled themselves Free-masons, and ranged from one nation to another as they found churches to be built. Their government was regular; and, where they fixed near the building in hand, they made a camp of huts. A surveyor governed in chief; every tenth man was called a warden, and overlooked each nine. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood, either out of charity, or commutation of penance, gave the materials and carriages. Those who have seen the exact accounts in records of the charge of the fabricks of some of our cathedrals, near 400 years old, cannot but have a great esteem for their œconomy, and admire how soon they erected such lofty structures. Indeed, great height they thought magnificence. Few stones were used but what a man might carry up a ladder on his back from scaffold to scaffold, though they had pulleys and spoked wheels upon occasion; but, having rejected cornices, they had no need of great engines. Stone was easily piled upon stone to great heights; therefore, the pride of their works was in pinacles and steeples. In this they essentially differed from the Roman way, who laid all their mouldings horizontal, which made the best perspective. The Gothic way, on the contrary, carried all their mouldings perpendicular.

Thus they made their pillars of a bundle of little toruses, which they divided into more when they came to the roof; and these toruses split into many smaller ones, and, traversing one another, gave occasion to the tracery-work of which this society were the inventors.

To the BENCHERS of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING desirous of transcribing the epigraphs upon the tombstones in the cloisters under the chapel, I visited them some time ago with that design; but, finding them in a very illegible state, and that you had ordered them to be all inclosed, I therefore declined carrying my design into execution, from a persuasion that your motive was, inasmuch as your predecessors had been pleased to pay particular respect to several of their members, by conferring funeral honours on them,

you

you had conceived it your duty to repair the grave-stones; and, in order to preserve them from the future ravages of time, they were to be all inclosed. Impressed with this idea, I returned the other day with a view to inspect them, and, as I was in hopes, in their improved state; but in that I was disappointed. I take leave to lay the result of my inspection before you.

I found the letters on three of the grave-stones almost obliterated by being filled up with dirt, but principally with mortar, whereby they were become (until I caused them to be thoroughly scowered) very near as plain as if no inscriptions had been on them; and, which seems to me very extraordinary indeed, the tombstones were so improperly placed, that the epitaphs upon them are on the outside of the railing, and the other part within. By this means your chief intension, as I should suppose, of putting up the railing is thereby totally defeated, in that the place alluded to is now the only part of the cloisters over which passengers can walk; and the tombstones in question are, therefore, much more liable to be defaced by ambulation than they were before the railing was erected; and, as far as I could judge from the distance, all the other grave-stones within the railing are, in general, so very irregularly and so promiscuously placed, that they put me more in mind of the original chaos of confusion than the order to be expected in the awful receptacle of the dead; for, some of them are turned topsy-turvy, others are laid long-ways, and many just the contrary by the side of them. This makes such confusion, that the tombstones are thereby become almost as useless, as if they had been absolutely taken away. However, as long as the inscriptions are suffered to remain in their present injured and imperfect state, the position of them is very immaterial. Nay, the epitaphs themselves are very objectionable; for, in some of them there are numerals, whereas they should be common figures; but by far the greater number are liable to the contrary objection; and Latin and English may sometimes be found in one and the same inscription; as, for instance; *obui*, with the date in English. This occasions as incongruous a junction as the name of a peer of the realm and that of a *filius populi* did once on the writs issued from one of the Supreme courts of justice. Many other

other such absurdities and blunders might be pointed out; but the above may suffice for the purpose adduced.

In order to remedy the above, I wish you, gentlemen, to order all the tombstones to be examined, and the letters, on such as require it, to be re-cut, omitting the several improprieties above alluded to, for which the hewers of tombstones have rendered themselves so very remarkable. I think the mere cleansing them from their present filth will not be quite sufficient. Let them all be placed with their feet, or lower part, as near as may be to the inside of the railing, and all round it, if the number of inscribed stones admit it; because, thus deposited, they may be read by the passengers on the outside. This disposition will, of course, make room, in the middle part of the cloisters for additional grave-stones. In case these should happen to be at too great a distance to be read from the outside of the railing, notice may be affixed, that, on application to the treasurer, or other person, as may be judged proper, permission may be had to be admitted into the inside of the railing, for the purpose of transcribing or reading.

ONE WHO REVERES THE DEAD.

WILL SITCORN.

A SONG BY AN OLD SHIPMATE.

WILL SITCORN was as sound a tar
As ever trod a deck;
But, now he's lost his precious sight,
WILL SITCORN is—a wreck.

A burning fever seized him,
And one eye fell—a prey;
So griev'd the other at the loss—
It melted quite away.

Will was as smart a seaman as ever lived. He is now often seen in Holbourn, or by the Duke of Devonshire's wall in Piccadilly. He was seized with a fever at St. Helena, by which he lost one eye; and in a week the other was darkened. The many good turns I had in sickness received from him and his brother-sailors demand my acknowledgements; and I should rejoice if this may be a means of serving him. He has a good countenance, long white hair, blue jacket, and napkeen trousers, and generally has his face turned towards Heaven. He tells me, the Marquis of Townsend often speaks very kindly to him, and as often relieves him.

A RAMBLER.

finally render our great master's labours both useless and obscure.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.

IT has given me great pleasure to see the subject of a "Pocket-Flora" so much agitated in your valuable Magazine; the utility of such a work is as generally known as the want of it is universally felt. To avoid redundancy, and yet not to be obscure, is a difficult undertaking; and different persons will entertain different opinions respecting the best mode of accomplishing this project. I think, however, a free communication of ideas, and candid strictures on what has either been executed or proposed, may give rise to suggestions that will be of benefit to any person inclined to promote the knowledge of botany, by compiling a British Pocket Flora. Dr Berkenhout's Synopsis, though entitled in many respects to commendation, yet in the botanical part is not sufficiently correct. Brief descriptions are given; but they serve to prove, in a variety of instances, their incapability of giving such characteristic marks as can discriminate nearly-allied species. The "Enchiridion Botanicum" of Dr. Broughton is, in my opinion, a very useful little work; but, the general places of growth, and times of flowering, being left out, is certainly a very material omission. The plan of J. S. though undoubtedly too prolix, may be executed with effect, making some alterations. Your correspondent, Emen-dator, indeed, (p. 918.) conceives it impracticable (why I cannot conceive), and substitutes the following plan, viz. to omit generic and specific characters, and to give but familiar descriptions. But, Sir, how plants can be with facility distinguished, neglecting the characters of the genus, I do not comprehend; if you are necessitated to refer to another source for this information, the design of the work is frustrated. In regard to specific characters, it has been, I believe, held by all botanists, that they contain the most concise and accurate discriminations which can be given to any plant; or, in other words, they afford the shortest and best descriptions; why then should they be neglected?—Are they too scientific? To me it seems, that, in such a science as botany, every work of use must be written in scien-

tific terms; plants will not admit of being described in general language which must commonly want precision. When ideas minutely differing are to be separated in the mind with accuracy, unambiguous signs ought only to be used; every doubtful expression tends only to confuse, rarely to elucidate. Having thus offered some slight remarks on the plans of others, permit me to offer, for the perusal of yourself and readers, the following hints towards perfecting the object of this letter: and, 1st, the work should be written in English; 2, that the generic characters be taken from Linneus; 3, that the specific characters be taken from the works of that illustrious Naturalist, or from some other author of repute, who may have given a more appropriate character to a British species; 4th, that, in species difficult to be discriminated, *only* a few illustrating observations be added; 5th, that varieties be mentioned; 6th, that the times of flowering, and places of growth, be briefly set down; 7th, that this work be comprized in two volumes, duodecimo, the first to contain the twenty-three classes, or perfect plants; and the second, the twenty-fourth class, or imperfect plants, including the Fungi.

Such is the sketch I beg leave to propose; and, should my observations be agreeable to yourself and perusers I will at some future period enter more at large into the plan, and give a specimen. A WELCH BOTANIST.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.

WHEN I suggested a plan for a Pocket-Flora, my view was to obviate the objection urged against that of J. S. who, I understand, is now preparing a *Florula* on an improved scale. Let me ask Ambidexter what difficulty there is in discovering unknown plants by Ray's Synopsis, where there are no specific characters. My plan aims at an union of the descriptive method of Ray with the Linnean arrangement; and have little doubt but that it would ensure a constant and easy examination of all British plants. Particularly as the subdivisions of the orders and sections of the larger genera are very numerous.

In answer to Botanophilus, (in whom I discover the ingenious J. S.) I beg leave to say, that the publication of a "Manuale Botanicum," according to the improved Linnean method, with
the

the addition of all new-discovered plans, which is the plan he proposes to adopt, cannot at all interfere with Dr. Broughton's, whether he designs to republish his or not. EMENDATOR.

To the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL of the ROYAL ACADEMY of LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is well known, that the late demand made by France on Rome for the finest works of Greek sculpture, and the best paintings in that city, produced two petitions from different bodies of French Artists to the Executive Directory; one praying, that those works might not be removed, signed David, Giroudet, Vincent, &c. which was answered by a second, an English translation of which was published in the Courier, October 23, blaming the first, and desiring that all the fine-works might be immediately brought into France, to form an University in which all nations should be obliged to study the Arts of Design, signed by Hubert, and thirty-eight other artists.

This question, whether the fine works should be brought from Italy to Paris, is of the greatest importance to Art, Science, and Literature, and of consequence in this respect to all Europe; and, although it is much more likely to be decided by force than reason, yet every Artist, of whatever country, will have an equal right with the petitioners, to consider the object of this latter petition, and its probable consequences.

I shall, therefore, avail myself of this privilege; and, without engaging in any political discussion, or applying myself in any way to the passions of men, I shall examine the arguments contained in this second petition by the test of truth only.

I shall first consider upon what pretence the French nation has made this demand upon the Papal State, and how far it is reasonable with respect to the rest of Europe. When compensation is demanded by one State from another, it is for some injury or loss sustained; but France has sustained neither loss nor injury from the Papal State; on the contrary, by the formation of the French Republick, and the progress of the French arms in Italy, the Papal State has lost the provinces of Avignon, Bologna, and Ferrara; and, therefore, in justice, the Romans might demand compensation from France, and with-

out doubt would, were they strong enough to make their claim good. The Memorial says, "the French Artists were persecuted by the Romans, and have escaped from their barbarity;" however, this persecution, as it is called, was only an endeavour on the part of the Roman government, to secure itself against an attempt made by Messrs. La Flotte, Basville, and their adherents, to excite a revolution in the city; all of this party were sent out of the territory; such as had been imprisoned were indemnified for their losses, and such as had no money were supplied by the Roman government, with a sufficiency to bear their travelling charges. From this statement it is certain, that there is no justice in the claim which France has made. Now, let us see how far it is reasonable respecting the rest of Europe.—The petitioners say, "if we request that the master-pieces of Art should be transported hither, it is solely for the honour and glory of the French name, and the veneration in which we hold those great efforts of genius." Upon this it may be remarked, that the codes of law in all countries consider such veneration for valuables as criminal in an individual; for instance, if any one should break open another man's house, and by force carry away any fine statue or gem, the laws of England would hang him for his *viola*. Now, this crime is certainly not diminished, but aggravated, when it is extended to a hundred gems or statues, and committed against a whole nation instead of an individual.

But the Arts of Design are cultivated in different degrees in most countries of Europe; fine museums of sculpture and painting have been formed in Naples, Tuscany, Spain, Germany, England, and Russia; each of these countries, doubtless, would be glad to give such an increase to the museums as should make them Universities for the world to study in. Let us now suppose each of these powers to be animated by the same sentiments of patriotism with the petitioners, to decorate their countries with the spoils of Rome; and that the emperors of Russia and Germany, the kings of Prussia, England, Spain and Naples, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, should severally say, "The honour and glory of my country, and the veneration in which I hold those fine works, have made me determine to bring them into my own capital." What would be the

the consequences of all this patriotism? Discord! War! Europe would be more abundantly deluged with blood; the possessors of those works would be destroyed, as well as, most likely, the fine works themselves, in the contest.

Such patriotism is not virtue, it is a splendid vice; that patriotism alone is virtue, by which we provide for the good of our country, without doing any thing that interferes with the welfare or happiness of another; this is the only way in which we can honour our country, and not, like highway-robbers or pirates, in bringing home whatever valuable plunder we can seize.

Thus we see, that the intended removal of the fine works of Sculpture and Painting is as unreasonable, respecting the rest of Europe, as it is unjust respecting Rome; for, as France does not appear to have any claim upon Rome for compensation, any other plea might be urged, with as much reason, by any other country of Europe.

If France, in her demand on Rome for those works, had any motive of state-policy, or view of indemnification for general losses, these I can say nothing to, as being out of the way of my intention, which was to enter into no political discussion; but, surely, it may be said, that these works supply no means to support a war; and it must be doubtful whether their removal to Paris would facilitate the study of Design, even in that city, whilst the great community of Art and Letters, both of the present and future ages, natives as well as foreigners, would have reason to blame France for having dismembered the University of the World.

However, before I quit this part of the subject, I shall notice one argument of the petitioners for wishing to bring those works to Paris; it is this; "the Romans, although antiently rude and unpolished themselves, civilized their nation by transplanting into it the productions of conquered Greece."

It is true, that the Roman orators and poets owe almost the whole of their splendor to what they had learned from the Greeks; but Rome profited little by Grecian philosophy and mathematics; they were reduced to be the handmaids of politicks and war in that metropolis; and, according to the testimony of Pliny the Elder, as well as all the remaining monuments, we have but slight grounds to believe, that all

the painting and sculpture brought from Greece ever produced a Roman Artist of real excellence; on the contrary, it has been supposed, that the Genius of Rome was buried under the ruins of Greece.

In my next, I shall consider how far it is possible to make France an university for the Arts of Design equal to Italy. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most humble servant,

J. FLAXMAN, Sculptor,
Buckingham-Street.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10

IF the inclosed Letters of the late Dr. George Harris, and Mr. Francis Wile, to Dr. Ducarel are worthy a place in your Miscellany, they are much at your service from the possessor of them.

SIR, 10 Jan. Thursday, 1750

I wrote over the inclosed account of the Herring-Fishery Markets this morning—but upon examination I am afraid it is not to be depended upon. The article relating to *Rean* has much staggered my faith—for I am almost positive, that the Dutch have not sold any merchandise of this kind to the French for these many years.

I must observe too, that the Roman Catholic Countries, to which I suppose the Dutch have the greatest trade, are entirely omitted.

Some of your friends in the City could undoubtedly furnish a more satisfactory account; for the question is, not what trade the Hollanders were engaged in, but what they actually carry on at this time.

A gentleman called upon me this morning, who is just returned from France; and if you have a mind for a parcel of French silver current coin, I can get all the pieces that there are for about 12 shillings, which is no more than their value.

I have taken the liberty to inclose a French Almanack for 1751, which in value is worth about a half-penny; but it may be of use when my Lord Chetterfield has changed our style.

I am, Sir, your most obliged,
and obedient humble servant,

GEO. HARRIS.

Extract from a Book published in 1703, by JOSEPH GANDER, intituled, "A Treatise of Navigation and Commerce," page 90. 91. &c.

To the four cities in the East Kingdoms within the Sound are carried and vended, every year, 40,000 lasts of Herrings at 16l. per last. viz. Queensborough, Elben, Slatten, and Dantzick 640,000

To Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lealand, Rye, Nevel, the

Nervo,

22 *Mr. Wise to Dr. Ducarel.—Address from the Clergy of Sarum.* [Jan.

Nerve, and other Port Towns within the Sound, 20,000 lasts, at 26l. per last,	140,000
To Russia 1500 lasts, at 18l. per last,	27,000
To Stoad, Hamborough, Bremen, Embden, upon the River Elbe, Weaser, and Emby, 10,000 lasts, at 16l. per last,	160,000
To Cleveland, and Gulieland, up the Rhine, and to Germany in general, 20,000 lasts at 20l. per last,	400,000
Up the River Maze to Leige, Mastricht, Venlo, Deventre, Campen, and Swoole, and to Lakeland in general, 7,000 at 20l. per last,	140,000
To Guilderland, Artois, Hainault, Brabant, and Flanders, up the River of Antwerp, and all over the Spanish Netherlands, 9,000 lasts, at 18l. per last,	162,000
To Roan 50,000 lasts, at 20l. per last,	1,000,000
<hr/>	
Total	2,069,000

Dear Sir, *Oxford, June 10.*

You are extremely kind in answering my queries; and I wish I could make any return by answering yours. But it cannot be expected that I can meet with any thing that has escaped you, unless you could give me direction; and even in that case you see what little success I have met with. I keep Croydon always in my mind, in case any thing should accidentally occur, and you shall be sure to have it. I imagine you are got to the height of information, for I suspect Lanfranc to have been the first possessor; as I can meet with nothing in the Saxon times. You are got beyond me too in the history of brick-building; for, the oldest I can recollect is of the time of Henry VII.

I am obliged to you for the volumes found at Herculaneum, which is no other than I imagined, notwithstanding the late pompous accounts of discoveries. Had there been found any brass or even waxen tables, I believe we should have stood a better chance.

I beg you will return my compliments to Mr. Mores, though his answer to my chief query is imperfect for want of Mr. Casley's opinion. I don't know who Mr. Widmore is; and I did not expect that Mr. Lye would agree with me, as our opinions are, in other respects, very different with regard to that book; but old Casley would have been a sort of umpire between us. I suspect that Mr. Widmore and Lye went by Dr. Smith's judgement, who does not set the age of the MS. so high as I do. However, I am very much

obliged to Mr. Mores for his trouble. I am afraid Dr. Jenner does not intend to take the house in our neighbourhood, which will be a little disappointment to me; but whenever he is settled at Oxford, I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing you soon after. I am, dear Sir,

Your's, &c. **FRAN. WISE.**

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 24, 1796.
LOOKING over the papers of a deceased friend, I found the following address in the hand writing of bishop Burnet, as likewise a letter of king James II, when duke of York to his dutchess; they are much at your service. **JOHN ELDERTON.**

TO the Queen's most excellent Majesty. The humble Address of the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, March 28, 1702.

May it please your Majesty,

When we had lost our dred Sovereign King William the Third, of glorious memory, and were cut off from the benefit of those cares wherewith he was wont to watch over our publick welfare, the loss seemed to be astonishing, and we thought a while that all other hopes of being happy were expired with him. But your majesty's succession to the throne, brightened with such ample demonstrations of your wisdom to govern, and courage to defend, and studiousness to oblige, has taught all the people to believe, that although God has changed the instrument of our happiness he has not changed the purpose, but that we may still see the most desirable days, if we resist not the grace that offers them through your majesty's administration.

We in particular whose profession it is to attend the service of the Established Religion, are bound especially to bless God, for the great example of your majesty's steady and uniform piety, from whose influence the religion we profess cannot but reap the advantage, both of having its temper better considered by the disaffected, and the efficacy better felt among the indifferent.

May it therefore please your gracious Majesty to accept of our zealous and dutiful congratulations; and may it please Almighty God to accept of our humble and affectionate desires that your Majesty may be a blessing to the people you govern in a long and prosperous reign."

Added, after it was sent up to London, these words at the later end. "And we do faithfully vow all loyal obedience to your Majesty, as our lawful and rightfull Sovereign, to whom we will ever adhere, in opposition to all your enemies whatsoever, at home and abroad; and we will,

to the utmost of our power, with our prayers and services assist your Majesty in all your glorious designs; and most particularly in maintaining the succession to the crown in the Protestant line, and in defending and supporting the church of England, as by the law establishd.

To which we who had signed it before concurred; signed thus:

Gi. Sarum.
Edward Young, Dec. Sarum.
Daniel Whithy, Procent. Sarum.
Mich. Gedde, Canc. Sarum.
Petr. Alix, Tres.
Is. Walton, Can. Ref.
Edw. Hardwick, Can. Ref.
Tho. Morer, Preb.
Tho. Green, Preb.
White Kennet, Preb.
Wm. Craig, Preb.
Jo. Gibb, Preb."

Edinburgh, Jan. 29.

YOU will before this have heard by James Graham how yours of the 6th of this month was so long a coming to me, and was the sorryer for it, because I have not justified myself to come to two persons both you and they might have expected. I had it but on Tuesday last; and the fast so long that day, that I had not tyme to answer it then, and pray lett Lord Holles know that neither to the Lady Weems, nor any body els, did I say any such thing of him at any tyme, for I have long looked on him as very much my friend; and whensoever it has come in my way to talk of him have always sayd it, and that I knew him to be a man of as great honor as any man living, though in some things we did not agree, I do not remember I so much as named him, I am sure, if I did, it must have been what I have now sayd, and nothing to his prejudice. I do remember I spake of Lord Shaftsbury, and said nothing but what is true of him, and that all the world knew, but still in civile language, and truly he cannot thinke the Lady Weems could write such a letter. Pray enquire into it. I believe you will find it was a man that wrote it. I told Lord Chancellor of it last night, who is very much concerned for his sister, and has sent to know what she can say to justify herself; as for Mr. Savile, whosoever has sent him word of what you write has done me wrong, for I never did it, for I never told his majesty any such thing, so that it was great malice in any who had told him such a story; for naturally I do not love to do ill natured things to any body, much less to those who professe themselves to be my friends, as I know he has done to all that have been at Paris, as to Lady Scrope, to Churchill, and others that have been there; therefore

you may assure him, there was no such thing, and that it must have been malice to me, or a very great mistake in the person informed him of it. I would say more, but my letters are called for, and it is late.

Letter from DR. PRIESTLEY to a Friend in London.

Dear Sir, *Northumberland, Oct. 6.*

EVERY account I have from England makes me think myself happy in this peaceful retirement, where I enjoy almost every thing I can wish in this life, and where I hope to close it; though I find it is reported, both here and in England, that I am about to return. The two heavy afflictions I have met with here, in the death of a son, and of my wife, rather serve to attach me to the place. Though dead and buried, I would not willingly leave them, and hope to rest with them when the Sovereign Disposer of all things shall put a period to my present labours and pursuits. The advantages we enjoy in this country are indeed very great. Here we have no poor, we never see a beggar, nor is there a family in want. We have no church-establishment, and hardly any taxes. This particular state pays all its officers from a treasure in the public funds. There are very few crimes committed, and we travel without the least apprehension of danger. The press is perfectly free; and, I hope we shall always keep out of war. I do not think there ever was any country in the world in a state of such rapid improvement as this is at present; but we have not the same advantages for literary and philolophical pursuits that you have in Europe, though even in this respect we are every day getting better. Many books are now printed here, but what scholars chiefly want are old books, and these are not to be had. We hope, however, that the troubles of Europe will be the cause of sending us some libraries; and they say that it is an ill wind that blows no profit. I sincerely wish, however, that your troubles were at an end; and from our last accounts we think there must be a peace, at least from the impossibility of carrying on the war.

With every good wish to my country, and to yourself,

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

J. PRIESTLEY.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Cowbit, Jan. 10.

THESE have been various conjectures about the word "Sempecta." I am of opinion, with your correspondent Mr. Milner, p. 649, that it is of Greek original; and, if one may venture to hazard the following supposition about it, after that gentleman's ingenious explanation of it, I would suppose it to come from the word *σμπάκτι* à *σμπάκτις*, compingo, five conjungo, the plural *σμπάκτις*, *Sempecta*, quasi *compacti*, *conjuncti*, meaning those five monks that were *united and joined together* in such honours and privileges as were conferred upon *them* above the rest of the convent on account of their age. This conjecture seems to accord very well with the sound of the words, if it should not appear to be too far-fetched with respect to the sense. Mr. Milner's explanation of it by *σμπάκτις*, *simul nutritus*, has a reference to their being brought up together, which was common to all the members of the monastery; but my supposition of *σμπάκτις*, *conjuncti*, alludes rather to those five seniors who were, *discretionis causa*, joined together in some peculiar privileges, which the rest did not enjoy. But, whether it be a good solution of it or not, that must be left to more competent judges in monastic antiquities.

Yours, &c. J. M.

P. S. If, on the Croyland boundary-stone next to Cowbit, there ever were any other names above the present inscription, how comes the verb at the bottom to be in the *singular number*?

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

THE Island of Inchkeith in the Firth of Forth, lying between Leith and Kinghorn, contains above 50 acres, and is let, for 12 l. per annum, to John Duo: he sets the rabbits for 3 l. per annum; about 500 are taken in a season, and are sold for 16 pence the pair. Sheep are frequently stolen from the island. When Admiral Parker's fleet was here in 1781, they stole 47; and Paul Jones, in 1779, carried off 39. On the summit of the island is a fortification, having "Maria Reg. 1564," inscribed on one of the gates, which marks the æra of its building.

It would appear that this is the place which Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, calls Caer Guidi, there being no

other that will suit the situation he gives it in the middle of the Firth of Forth. His words are, "transmarinas autem dicimus has gentes (Ficti et Scoti) non quia extra Britanniam essent positæ, sed quia a parte Britonum erant remotæ, duobus finibus maris interjacentibus, quorum unus ab orientali mari, alter ab occidentali, Britannias terras longè latèque irrupent, quamvis ad se invicem pertingere non possint. Orientalis habet in medio sui Urbem Guidi. Occidentalis supra se habet Urbem Alcluith. Lib. 1, c. 12. Mr. Pennant remarks, that Caer ought to be rendered a fort or post, and not *urbs*, a city, which the translator of Bede has thought proper to do.

The present name of this island is said to be assumed from Robert Keith, who in the year 1010 distinguished himself very highly against the Danes, who had invaded Scotland with a numerous army, at the battle of Barry in Angus, where he killed with his own hand Camus, general and champion of the Danish army, whereby the Scots obtained a complete victory. In memory of this general, a stone was set up, called Camus's Cross at this day, at the place where the engagement happened. In reward for his valour, Robert was made hereditary marshall of Scotland, and had this island bestowed upon him, together with the barony of Keith in East Lothian, from which perhaps he assumed his name; but it is more probable he was called Keith on account of that battle, Ceith in Erse signifying a battle. Some think Inch Keith a corruption of Inis Skeoch, misty island; but this I doubt. The French called it *L'Isle des Chevaux*, from its property of soon fattening horses.

How long this island continued in the Keith family, I know not; it afterwards belonged to the Lyons, earls of Strathmore and Kinghorn. John, lord Glamis, lord great Chamberlain of Scotland, on his marriage with lady Jean Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. in 1376, got from the king the barony of Kinghorn in Fife, and it should seem Inch Keith was included in that grant. Patrick, 11th lord Glamis, was in 1606 created earl of Kinghorn, and got a charter under the great seal of the island of Inchkeith, the patronage of Kinghorn, and other lands. For about a century past

past this island has been annexed to the barony in Roystoun, in the parish of Craman, and county of Edinburgh, which now belongs to the duke of Buccleugh. Father Hay, in his *Scotia Sacra* M.S. mentions, that, in 1222, William Abbot of the Holy Cross (Holyroodhouse), with the consent of his convent, was loosed from his pastoral care by James Canon, of St. Victor, the pope's legate in Scotland; and was succeeded by William Fitzowen, a man noted for inconstancy. After he had been abbot for five years, in 1227, he thought proper, alleging his old age, to resign his charge into the hands of his ordinary, and to retire to *Inchkeith*, desiring beyond measure to lead a hermit's life. But, after he had passed nine weeks on this island, and had found the weakness of his body, he was not ashamed to return to his old convent of Holyroodhouse; when they asked him why he left his hermitage, he answered them in these two monkish lines, formerly used by a poor scholar:

Quid faciam cum nudus eam jam præterit
æstas, [ægestas?
Ad propriam remeare domum jam cogit
and not long after died most holily.

On the 22d of September, 1497, the privy council issued an order to the magistrates of Edinburgh in these terms: "It is our souveraine lordis will and the command of the lordis of his counsaill, sent to the provost and baillies within this burgh, that the proclamation follow and be put to execution for the eschewing of the great apperand danger of the infection of his lieges fra a contagious sickness callit the grand gore, and the other great skaith that may occur to his lieges and inhabitants within this burgh.

That is to say, he charge straithe and commadd be the authoritie above-written, that all manner of personis, being within the fredome of this burgh, quhilk are infectit, and has bene infectit, and uncuit of this said contagious plague, callit the grand gore, devoyd, red, and pass furth of this town, and compair upon the sandis of Leith at ten hours before none; and thair sail have and find bovis redie in the Haven ordainit to them be the officiaris of this burgh, reddelie furnisht with victuals, to have them to the Inch (Inch Keith) there

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to remain quhill God provyde for their health; and that all other personis quhilk taks upon thame to hail the said contagious infirmite and taks the cure thereof, that they devoyd, red, and pass with thame, sua that none of thir personis quhilk taks the cure upon thame, use the samyn cure within this burgh in presence or in peirt, any manner of way, and quha so be is fund in infectit, and not pass and to the Inch as said is, be Mononday at the sone gangiog to, and in likeways the said personis that have the said cure of sanitie upon thame, gif they will use the samyn, they and ilk of thame shall be brynt on the cheike with the marking-irne, that they may be kennit in tyme to cumè, and thereafter gif ony of thame remain they shall be banished but favour."

This strict proclamation was absolutely necessary to prevent the contagion of that hateful disease (the *lues*) from spreading at a time when no cure for it was known. A miserable spectacle would be exhibited on the shore of Leith by the poor afflicted wretches, covered over with ulcers, and debilitated with sickness, embarking in the boats that were to transport them to this inclement place.

Piscottie with great simplicity relates that, in the year 1504, or thereabouts, king James IV. gart take a dumb woman, and put her into Inchkeith, and gave her two young bairns in company with her, and gart furnish them with all necessaries, desiring to understand the language thir bairns could speak, when they came to lawful age. Some say they spake good Hebrew; but as to myself I know not but by the author's report. *History of Scotland by Lindsay of Piscottie, p. 162.*

In 1549 this island was fortified by the English fleet, under the command of the duke of Somerset: and five companies were left here commanded by Cottrel, to cover the workmen employed about the fortifications; but their operations were quickly interrupted by Mons. Desse, general of the French auxiliaries, who took the fort after a very gallant defence on the part of the English. It was then Inchkeith got the appellation of *L'Isle des Cnevaux*.

In 1567 an act of parliament was made for demolishing the castle of
Dunbar

24 *Sempecta explained.—The Island of Inch Keith described.*

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, Jan. 10.*
THERE have been various conjectures about the word "Sempecta." I am of opinion, with your correspondent Mr. Milner, p. 649, that it is of Greek original; and, if one may venture to hazard the following supposition about it, after that gentleman's ingenious explanation of it, I would suppose it to come from the word *σμπέκται* à *σμπέκτυμι*, compingo, five conjungo, the plural *σμπέκται*, *Sempecta*, quasi *compacti*, *conjuncti*, meaning those five monks that were *united and joined together* in such honours and privileges as were conferred upon *them* above the rest of the convent on account of their age. This conjecture seems to accord very well with the sound of the words, if it should not appear to be too far-fetched with respect to the sense. Mr. Milner's explanation of it by *σμπέκται*, *simul nutritus*, has a reference to their being brought up together, which was common to all the members of the monastery; but my supposition of *σμπέκται*, *conjuncti*, alludes rather to those five seniors who were, discretionary cause, joined together in some peculiar privileges, which the rest did not enjoy. But, whether it be a good solution of it or not, that must be left to more competent judges in monastic antiquities.

Yours, &c. J. M.

P. S. If, on the Cloyland boundary-stone next to Cowbit, there ever were any other names above the present inscription, how comes the verb at the bottom to be in the singular number?

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 11.*
THE Island of Inch Keith is the Firth of Forth, lying between Leith and Kinghorn, contains above 50 acres, and is let, for 22 l. per annum, to John Dun: he lets the rabbits for 3 l. per annum, about 300 are taken in a season, and are sold for 16 pence the pair. Sheep are frequently stolen from the island. When Admiral Parker's fleet was here in 1781, they stole 47; and Paul Jones, in 1779, carried off 39. On the summit of the island is a fortification, having "Maria Reg. 1564," inscribed on one of the gates, which marks the era of its building.

It would appear that this is the place which Bede, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, calls *Carr*.

other that will suit the story gives it in the middle of the Firth. His words are, "transfretum dicimus has gentes (I Scoti) non quia extra Britanniam sunt positæ, sed quia a parte Britannicæ remotæ, duobus finibus interjacentibus, quorum unus ab Itali mari, alter ab occidentali, Britannias longè latèque irrumperet, vis ad se invicem pertingere non Orientalis habet in medio sui *Gaidi*. Occidentalis supra se Urbem Alcluith. Lib. 1. c. 12 Pennant remarks, that Carr or be rendered a fort or post, a *uis*, a city, which the translator Bede has thought proper to do.

The present name of this island is said to be assumed from Robert who in the year 1030 distinguished himself very highly against the who had invaded Scotland with a numerous army, at the battle of Bannockburn, where he killed with his hand Camus, general and champion of the Danish army, whereby he obtained a complete victory. The name of this general, a stone is set up, called Camus's Cross at that place where the engagement happened. In reward for his services Robert was made hereditary earl of Scotland, and had this island bestowed upon him, together with the barony of Keith in East Lothian which perhaps he assumed his name but it is more probable he was called Keith on account of that battle, in Erse signifying a battle. I think Inch Keith a corruption of Skenoch, misty island; but the French called it *L'Isle des Chevaux* from its property of loosing horses.

How long this island continued in the Keith family, I know not; afterwards belonged to the earls of Strathmore and Perth. John, lord Glamis, lord general and captain of Scotland, on his death, with lady Jean Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. in 1376, gave the barony of Kinghorn, and it should seem Inch Keith was included in that grant. Patrick, earl of Kinghorn, was in 1604, the first that bore the coat of arms of Kinghorn, and got the royal seal of the barony of Kinghorn, in the patronage of King James VI. *Veritas*

Dunbar and the fort of Inchkeith, to prevent their being of any use to an enemy. The fortifications here were dismantled in pursuance thereof; much, however, still remains, as the writer observed, on the 18th of July, 1789, when he paid a visit to Inchkeith. On a stone in the North wall thereof, I observed the royal arms of Scotland, a lion rampant supported by two unicorns, with “*Maria Reg. 1564.*”

In a valley declining to the South, to the West of the fortress, is a tomb-stone with this inscription on the North-side :

“**MEMENTO MORI.**
MORS. SOLA FATETUR
 Quantula sunt hominum corpacula.
 Our warlike ships and sailors brave
 Could not from death the tyrant save
 Who scorn'd their strength through walls
 of wood,
 He forc'd the poisonous shafts aboard.
 This stone &c. is erected by one in
BURNTISLAND—MAY
 1783.”

The South side of this stone is thus inscribed :-

“**TEMPUS VOLAT IRREVOCABILE.**
 Ab hoc momento pendet æternitas.
 This is to inform that some Petty Officers
 and a good many Seamen belonging to
 the Egmont and Suffolk men of war,
 of 74 guns, are interred here; who died
 in June and July 1781, after a long and
 sickly voyage from the West-Indies, with
 a fleet bound for ENGLAND.
NE PLUS ULTRA.
O MORTE IPSA MORTIS
TEMPUS INDIGNUS!”

Mr. URBAN, *Chatbam, Dic. 10*
STEEL's List of the Royal Navy seems, at present, to be the *vade mecum*, not only of the seaman, but of the landsman. As the general topic of conversation is *our ships* and *our men*; and as, in all doubtful cases, we refer to this nautical manual for information, it may be truly called our *pocket-companion*. It is a publication, which would probably be considered as impolitic, were it not for the display it affords of our maritime strength, both with respect to the size, as well as number of the ships, which constitute our marine force; an object, it is true, of terror to our enemies, but of satisfaction to Britons; since from this source alone have we derived our national importance. Whilst, therefore, we preserve our *wooden walls*, and our *men have hearts of oak*, as well as our *ships*, we shall have nothing to fear

from Gallic ambition, Dutch perfidy, or Spanish tergiversation.

Being so circumstanced, the other evening, as to be alone, and without any other book, by which I could beguile a solitary hour, than the one already alluded to (the monthly production of the navigation warehouse); I received from it no small amusement, not only in observing the number of our ships, but in making a few remarks on the names, by which they are individually distinguished.

It is only the *whistling of a name*, says one of our poets; but, though a name is *vox et præterea nihil*, yet it is frequently of consequence to a British seaman, who will sometimes prefer a ship on account of this nominal distinction. I could wish, therefore, that some attention was paid, both to the prejudices* and *literary talents* of our tars, who are so often perplexed in the pronunciation of Greek and Roman names; that they often alter them, in a burlesque manner, to terms which are more familiar to their ears, such as the *Ale house* for *Ævulus*, *Eggs and Bacon* for *Agamemnon*, and *Pol Famous* for *Polyphemus*. The orthoepy of French names embarrasses them as much; but a sufficient excuse, in this respect, may be made for our Admiralty sponsors, as it is a national pride to retain the names of the ships which have been captured: and these make no small appearance in our *naval Nomenclature*. Yet we find in our sailors the same disposition to anglicise them; as, the *Bonny Pheasant* for *Bienfaisant*, the *Horse-shoe* for *L'Oiseau*, and *Willy*, as an abridgement of *Ville de Paris*; or, if no capricious change strike their fancy, they always articulate every letter in a French word, thus, *Belle Poule* is pronounced *Belly Pouly*. But it is not our common tars only, who commit blunders of this kind: their officers differ with respect to the syllable in some names, on which the accent should be placed. Thus, for ‘*Terpsichore*, *Tisiphone*, and *Amphion*,’ we have ‘*Terpsichōe*, *Tisiphōne*, and *Amp! ion*.’

It is obvious to every examiner of the list of our Royal Navy, that many

* I remember, when the *Ramillies* was fitted out at *Cathart* this war, that some seamen refused to enter on-board of her, because two ships of that name had been formerly lost.

appellations have been borrowed from the history, both true and fabulous, of the antients, as well as from their mythology. That the names of the great heroes and warriors of antiquity should be thus appropriated is not matter of surprize, because they are sounds of some *éclat*; and the actors themselves had made no little noise in the world by their martial exploits: but that we should give a degree of celebrity to all the notorious courtezans and libertines of old, with the *Circes*, *Sirens*, and other pandars of sensuality and licentiousness, seems, in some measure, to be paying homage to vice.

Not satisfied with human beings, we have impressed into our service all the monsters of those fabulous times, such as, the *Minotaur*, *Centaur*, *Cerberus*, *Hydra*, and *Harpy*. And though the gods and goddesses of the Pagans have been hurled from their Olympian thrones, yet we have made them, in a manner, our titular divinities, as if we were directed by their counsels, and fought under their auspices. Thus, we have *Minerva*, to give wisdom to our plans; *Mars* and *Bellona*, to conduct our warlike operations; *Neptune*, to pilot our ships; and *Jupiter*, to strike our enemies with confusion, by his thunderbolts, provided we can secure the favour of *Juno*, that great termagant of the skies, who, by scolding or coaxing, seldom failed to procure the assistance of the father of gods and men. But other nations have paid a similar respect to the Heathen deities, by giving their names to some of their ships. And Catholic countries, not content with the calendar of *Pagan*, have had recourse to that of *Papal* Rome, for appellations, and have erected the standards of their Saints, some of whom, however, have been obliged to change their banners, and, as it appears in our naval chronicles, to fight on the side of Heretics, who have conquered those, whom Satan* himself, in his various conflicts, could not subdue. But we, preferring the Pantheon to the Bible, have taken from the last only *Sampson*, and *Goliath*; and these, I suppose, for no other reason than because they were strong men; whereas the stripling *David*, who conquered the giant of the Phi-

listines, is not honoured with an *Apotheosis*.

The Pagan deities were entirely neglected by our ancestors: for, thought towards the conclusion of the last century the ships of the Royal Navy were numerous*, yet but one was deified; and that honour was conferred on *Neptune*, as being sovereign of the sea. But, in a triumphal song, composed on the occasion of a great naval victory, he is said to have resigned to the British monarch his *Trident* and his coral throne. We find, however, in the nautical registers of past times; that some respect was paid to *St. Andrew*, *St. David*, and *St. George*: the last is still retained, not, perhaps, on account of his piety, but because he had been a fighting-man, and killed the dragon.

The next series of names is taken from qualities, which imply valour and bravery, such as, *Formidable*, *Victorious*, *Invincible*, *Irresistible*, *Impregnable*, *Intrepid*, &c. These may probably be called *braggadocio*; which, say our moralists, is not the characteristic of true courage, that *vaulteth not itself*; as, in fact, the epithets, which are thus applied to the ships, must, by a metonymy, be transferred to the officers and men, who navigate and fight them, they being of themselves but passive machines, though powerful when acted upon and used as engines of war. The attachment of sailors to their ships, it is well known, often proceeds from the peculiar qualities of the last, which they will celebrate with as much warmth as a lover extols the charms of his mistress. Thus, *Swift* (whence *Swifisure*) for the name of a fast-sailing ship, and *Impregnable*, for one whose timbers are sound, or of a large scantling, may be allowed as significant terms: And it might be no misnomer to call one, richly decorated, the *Magnificent*, *Superb*,

* It appears from a Report of the State of the Navy in 1684, published in the 11th Vol. of the *Archæologia*, that it consisted of 105 ships of the line, 11 frigates, 16 sloop, and 9 smaller ones. But, at that period, fourth-rates, as low as 44 guns, were considered as ships of the line; whereas now only third-rates have that designation; and even ships of 64 guns are excluded. By comparing the above statement with the number of ships which at present constitute the British Navy, its increase will appear almost incredible.

* In the "Lives of the Romish Saints" are related their personal contests with the Devil.

Majestic, or *Illustrious*; but, as these names are indiscriminately given without regard to peculiar agility, strength, or ornament, there appears to be nothing analogous in the denomination.

In the same sense that we use as proper names* the attributes which imply valour and bravery, we also designate the approximate virtues, as *Fortitude* and *Resolution*. In the naval register of James I. we meet with some names where there is a conjunction of adjectives and substantives; as *More Honour* †, *Due Respect*, the *White Bear*, and *Red Lion*. The two last-mentioned ships, having probably been distinguished in a sea-fight, furnished a hint, to the *Bonifaces* of those days, to prefix the names of them to their tavern signs, which have been continued by their successors. We find also, in the same list, the *Dreadnought*, *Warspight*, and *Neisuch*, which compound and ancient appellations have been preserved to this day.

But, as if the godfathers of our navy had exhausted their budget of nominal specifications, they have sometimes had recourse to the vices and evil qualities; such as the *Revenge*, *Vengeance*, *Terrogant*, *Audacious*, *Arrogant*, and *Inconstant*.

The next most considerable class of names is taken from animals, terrestrial, aquatic, and aerial. The *Lion*, *Tiger*, *Leopard*, *Hyena*, and *Elephant*, were probably chosen on account of

* By prefixing the definite article to adjectives and substantives, denoting qualities and virtues, and using them separately as proper names, and also to proper names themselves; we follow the idiom of the French language more than our own. But there is evidently an ellipsis, which may be thus supplied. The *Illustrious* means the *Illustrious ship*, though perhaps, for the reason before assigned, the quality may not strictly correspond. The *Fortitude*, or the *Alexander*, implies the ship called *Fortitude*, or the ship called *Alexander*.

† *Archæologia*. But in some old official MSS. I have seen this written *mere honour*, by which we are probably to understand *honour only*. Yet this may not be considered as a sufficient stimulus. Not that I mean to derogate from the merits of our Officers and seamen, who have often bravely fought where *mere honour* was to be obtained; yet, as in the *fortune of war*, their lot may be a *wooden leg*, or (to use a sailor's phrase) *Davy Jones's locker*, it is but fair to give them the chance of a *golden chain*. Hence the value of their captures is divided amongst them.

the ferocious and warlike disposition of those tenants of the forest. The figure of the first generally ornamented, if it can be called an ornament, the heads of our ships. This, afterwards, gave place to devices emblematical of the names. But, as this part of naval sculpture is discontinued, and a scroll is now used instead of a figure, our artists in that line will be deprived of an opportunity of exercising their ingenuity.

There is a sort of aptitude in names which have been borrowed from the piscatory tribe, because they occupy the same region as our ships. The *Leviathan*, *Grampus*, *Shark*, and other monsters of the deep, swim the ocean with their synonymous navigators. The *Nautilus*, though a small testaceous fish, is very happily chosen, because it is a representation, in miniature, of a ship; and, perhaps, men's

Learnt of the little Nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale.
POPE.

A similar apology may be made for the Ornithological race; the spreading canvas having been compared to the wings of birds; both are the instruments of flight, one in the water, the other in a thinner fluid, the air. But I cannot plead the same indulgence for the reptile tribe, such as the *Viper*, *Scorpion*, *Serpent*, *Spider*, &c.

The names of winds, oceans, seas, and rivers, are also analogous. We have, therefore, the rough *Boreas* and the gentle *Zephyr*. Due honour has been paid to the *Ocean* in general; but I do not perceive that any one in particular, or any sea, has been distinguished. The *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, and *Mediterranean*, are deserving some attention. Instead of the river gods, I would recommend the rivers themselves; a few of which have been already selected, as the *Thames*, *Stammon*, *Medway*, *Isis*, *Severn*, *Tamer*, and *Clyde*. But the king of rivers, complimented with only a frigate, seems to be placed too low in our naval scale. And not long since he was shorn of all his glory, and was forced into the service of his inveterate foe*, who threatens to invade his opulent domains; but, as he is again tributary to the king of isles, we will not augur bad of Father Thames, on whose banks sang

* The Thames frigate was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken in 1796.

the favourite of the Nine, who thus celebrates him in his immortal song:

Thou, too, great Father of the British
floods!

With joyful pride survey'st our lofty woods,
Where tow'ring oaks their growing hon-
ours rear,

And future navies on thy shores appear.
Not Neptune's self from all her streams
receives

A wealthier tribute, than to thine he gives.
POPÉ.

The names of volcanic mountains, as *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*, have been given to bombs; but are apposite enough to any other class of ships,

— whose combustible

And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds,
And leave a sing'd bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoke. MILTON.

When considered in this point of view, from whose sides proceeds the cannon's roar, they may be justly called the *Thunderer*, *Tremendous*, or *Terrible*.

Topographical names were formerly more attended to than at present; of which the kingdoms, counties, cities, and towns, of Great Britain and Ireland, would supply a copious vocabulary. We have adopted a few; the most respectable of which are *Britannia*, *Hibernia*, and *Caledonia*. But of provincial names we have not retained many. The dock-yards*, as being the manufactories of our navy, should hold no inconsiderable rank; and yet, paradoxical as it may appear, Portsmouth and Plymouth, the two principal, are without a ship. Hence I would drop a hint to our marine minister. If it should ever be necessary to oblige the country to raise a certain number of men for the sea-service (which has in some degree been adopted this war), they might be induced to enter themselves for a ship, bearing the name of the county or city in which they were born.

The names of some of our ships are intended to commemorate the places where the British arms have conquered, such as *Agincourt*, *Blenheim*, and *Ramillies*. I could wish to see this class

* The utility of ducks has been noticed, by a Roman poet, in the two following lines:—

In cava ducuntur quassæ navalia puppes
Ne tamerè in mediis dissolvantur aquis.

Ovid. Trist. lib. iv. El. 8:

of names extended to those islands, coasts, promontories, or bays, near which our most celebrated victories have been gained. And, as an *adendum*, I would recommend, that the names of our most famous navigators, admirals, and captains, should be given to our ships. Of this kind we have only on record the *Drake*, *Montagu*, *Russell*, and *Anson*—a *Howe*, a *Cook*, and several others which might be mentioned, would be an ornament to the list; and it would be conferring a sort of monumental fame. I would displace all the heroes of the *Iliad*, with *Cæsar*, *Alexander*, and *Hannibal*, for British worthies†.

Some names have been derived from political events. In the old lists we meet with the *Commonwealth*, which continued during the Protectorate; then, on the accession of Charles II. with the *Royal Oak*, *Restoration*, and *Happy Return*; and, after the Revolution, with the *Royal William*, and *Prince of Orange*. We have now the *Brunswick*, as a compliment to the family who were called to the throne of these kingdoms; and more individual honours have been since paid them. The British Sovereign and his Consort should of right take the precedence. This mark of respect has been always paid to the reigning Monarch, from the *Great Harry* to the *Royal George*†.

* To whom may be applied the words of Horace:—

— Nautæque per omne
Audaces mare qui currunt. Sat. l. i.

† It is a curious remark, that we speak of ships indiscriminately in the feminine gender, though to many of them are given masculine names. In all official correspondence, the personal pronoun of the feminine gender is used when we would avoid a repetition of the name of the ship to which it refers. But I have observed an exception to this rule in Admiral Parker's Letter to the Admiralty, dated the 6th August, 1781; in which he details an account of his action with the Dutch fleet. He applies the masculine pronoun *his* respectively to the *Bienfaisant* and *Buffalo*. Yet afterwards, in a postscript, he uses the feminine pronoun *her*, in relating some circumstance with respect to a Dutch *man of war*, this appellative, not the proper name, being used. Supposing the word *ship* to be understood, yet, in our language, like all other names of inanimate objects, it is neither masculine, nor feminine, but neu-

As our mariners direct their course through the ocean by observations on the heavenly bodies, it might not be improper to borrow some names from these celestial objects. Two constellations, the *Orion* and the *Twins* (*Pylades* and *Orestes*), have been distinguished. I would honour the *Polar Star*, and restore the *Moon* to the place which she held in the reign of James, where there was not only a ship of that name, but another called the *Seven Stars* (the *Pleiades*). And as France had its *Royal Soleil*, which Democracy has lately eclipsed, let the *Royal Sun* illuminate the list of the Royal Navy. B.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.

TO the list of booksellers' marked catalogues, in your vol. LVIII. p. 1065, vol. LXIV. p. 897, and vol. LXV. p. 841, add the following:

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———— *Lower Moorfields, 1780, 81.*

Anthony Purver, translator of the Bible.

ter; therefore, in conformity to the English idiom, which, it has been observed, follows, with regard to genders, the order of nature more than several modern tongues, there would be more propriety in using the pronoun *it*.

Lackington, Allen, and Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury, 1796, 97.

Murray, Fleet-street. Medical, &c.

Offor, George, Postern-row, Tower-bill, 1794.

Payne, Thomas.

1773 Thomas Whateley, and John Wallace, esq.

1780 The fine Italian library of M. Pheringer.

1781 Montague North, D. D. and Mr. Pheringer.

George Andrews, of Welts; and an eminent physician.

1796 Thomas Lloyd, of Bristol; Mr. Taylor, of Bath.

Robson, James.

———— Hon. Sir John Evelyn, bart. Edw. Spelman, esq. translator of Dionysius and Xenophon; Rev. Dr. Husbands, of Horkefly, in Essex; and valuable books of prints and architecture of a general officer in Albemarle-street; and, among the English history, upwards of 2000 scarce tracts, bound in 350 volumes.

Stace, Michael, Prince's Street, Leicester-square.

1796 Mr. Herbert's pamphlets.

Walker, Pater-noster-row.

1786 Dr. Plumtre, F.R.S. Regius Professor of Botany, Cambridge.

White, B. and J. 1795, 96.

COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS.

Allen, John, Hereford.

1786 Rev. Mr. Evans, canon of Hereford; Rev. Mr. Baines, rector of Upton upon Severn.

Beatniffe, Richard, Norwich, 1789.

Booth, Martin, Norwich, 1782.

Bristow, William, successor to the late S. Smith, Canterbury.

17 Mr. Becket, Surgeon, late of Sottingham; Mr. Mapletoft, surgeon, late of Barham; and of a gentleman lately left this county.

Collis, Nathaniel, and Co. — Kettering.

1789 Rowland Hunt, D.D.

Deck, Philip, Bury.

1789 Rev. Mr. Harmer, of Wottesfield, Suffolk.

1782

Drewry, John, Derby.

1787 Richard Lowe, of Locko, esq.

Flackton and Murraille, Canterbury.

1787 Rev. John Duncombe, M. A. vicar of Herne, rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary Bredman, and six preacher of the cathedral church of Canterbury.

1739 Rev. Mr. Airson, of Canterbury; and the musical part of a very judicious collector, deceased.

1785 A nobleman; several clergymen.

1764 Rev. Mr. Hall, of Harbledown; Rev. Mr. Apsey, of Ripple.

1768 Rev. Dr. Geekie, prebendary of Canterbury; Rev. Mr. Valavine, of Preston; Rev. Mr. Tyhe, of St. Laurence; Rev. Mr. Bunce, of Sandford; Mr. Halford, attorney at law, and auditor to the dean and chapter of Canterbury; and an eminent surgeon; all deceased.

Herral, W. Stamford, 1789.

Ireland, J. Leicester.

Ireland, Anne, Leicester, 1790.

Ruffel, J. Gulsford.

Henry Hill, esq. Windsor herald of arms.

1774 Robert Mitchell, M. D. of Guildford.

Score, Edward, Exeter.

Sweetland, Abel, successor to Score.

1781 Rev. Mr. Herral, prebend of Exeter; Rev. Mr. Bringloe, rector of Bratton Fleming; Rev. Mr. Granger, vicar of Withycombe.

————— *Margaret,* widow of Abel, 1788.

Tessyman, William. bookseller, stationer, map and print seller, to his royal highness the duke of York, in the Minster-yard, York.

Thurlbourn, W. and L. Woodyer, Cambridge.

1761 Thomas Chapman, D.D. late master of St. Mary Magdalen college, and prebend of Durham; Robert Bland, esq. late vice-provost of King's college; Francis Sawyer Parry, D. D. late master of Sidney Sussex college; Rev. Martin Barnes, B. D. fellow of the same; and a collection of capital classics, imported from Holland.

1765 Rev. Mr. Ward, rector of Hickling Nottinghamshire, and Fellow of Queen's college; Rev. Mr. Powel, senior fellow of Trinity college, and vicar of Frampton; and the most valuable part of the library of the Rev. Mr. Arnold, rector of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, late fellow of Emanuel college, and author of the learned commentary on part of the books of the Apocrypha.

Todd, J. and H. Sotberan, York.

1772 Rev. and learned Christopher Stephenson, A. M. rector of Rawmarsh; and Charles Eyre, physician, at Doncaster.

1772, 73.

Todd, J. York.

1786 Dr. Chambers, of Hull.

1788, 1796.

Topman, S. Nottingham.

1786 Rev. and learned James Mawer, late fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Wilson and Spence, York, 1790.

Winstinghame, William, Lynne.

1769 Thomas Lidderdale, M. D. physician, at Lynn; John Stedman, D. D. archdeacon of Norfolk; Robert Underwood, attorney at law, town of Lynn; Rev. Mr. Ma'kin, rector of Great Thorham, Suffolk; Rev. Mr. Lodge, rector of Moulton, Lincolnshire.

1771 Roger North, esq. of Rougham; Rev. Mr. King of Feltwell.

1789 Rev. Mr. George; Mr. Brereton; Messrs. Heard and Beckwith.

1779 Michael Styleman, esq. of Snettisham.

Wood, William, Lincoln.

Woolyer, J. Cambridge:

1772 Dr. Rutherford, archdeacon of Essex, and King's Professor of Divinity in the university of Cambridge.

Woolmer, S. Exeter.

1788 Rev. John Bedford, of Launceston.

Mr URBAN,

Banks of the Tay,

Oct. 22, 1796.

YOUR Magazine for September has only now reached me in this remote corner. I observe in it, p. 752, R. Y's thoughts on the different copper coins and jettons which have so abundantly issued of late years from private mints; and as, at least, the *future improvement* of the designs and forms of these pieces is a consideration of more importance than, perhaps, this conceited gentleman may think, I lose no time in communicating to you such reflections as occur to me on his curious paper.

Of what importance is it to your respectable readers, Mr. Urban, to learn that R. Y. thinks himself above writing on the subject he has chosen?—an unpleasant idea, which he impolitely presses on his readers. He is ashamed to “confess the labour he has taken in it;” says, his “hand is tired;” and uses other expressions of frigid disgust, which so ill accord with the close and keen attention which his various remarks discover his having paid to these matters, as to evince his language to be the offspring of no small degree of affectation.

R. Y. appears to have taken up his pen when in a very peevish humour; the grievances, however, which he complains of may be reduced to four, which, I hope, he will permit me to detail thus:

1. A degraded copper coinage imposed on the public.
2. Expence of collecting these pieces increased.

3. Political jettons, struck with infamous intentions.

4. Workmanship and designs of many of them rude, puerile, and unworthy of the age.

The first of these evils certainly exists in some provincial coins, by their being forged, and pieces similar to them being offered to the public, of a reduced weight, and base metal; other paltry pieces, "payable every where," are brought forth as halfpence, though not worth farthings. I believe, however, that, in the actual practice of small exchange, this is of trifling extent, when compared with the prodigious quantities of base copper currency issued by fraudulent coiners, bearing an imitation of the stamps of the national mint; these abound in an excessive degree in the country, and are become extremely troublesome and hurtful to the retail trader, and to the poor. Yet the evil, in both cases, has a direct tendency to cure itself; and the positive rejection of such a base medium is now pretty generally adopted. I have frequently seen a just discrimination made by shopkeepers in the case of the Edinburgh halfpence; the good sort, bearing "Tho. & Alex. Hutchison" round the rim, being readily taken, while they refused the base and thin imitation, which has "Payable at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dumfries." Such frivolous varieties are also unworthy the notice of the collector, as is justly observed by R. Y.

As to the undue expence of collecting such pieces as have got exclusively into the hands of the dealers, this must be chiefly confined to the purchase of such pieces as have been merely struck, for a limited sale to collectors, as medals or jettons, and never intended for circulation, or the use of tradesmen; such as the Basingstoke canal piece, the London penny token, lately issued, bearing buildings, &c. If this be an evil, it must, however, infallibly soon bring a remedy of its own accord. It is in the hands of collectors themselves to correct this; as, if the dealers are made to feel that they have charged too high, they will be compelled to reduce their prices for the purpose of extending their sale. With regard to the trifling political jettons of Spence and others, sedition pieces (improperly put into Birchall's List, p. 3) &c. such can produce no effect more important than that of licentious caricatures, which excite laughter, or incur contempt. The less

serious attention to this rude species of wit, so much the better. Philip II. has often had imprudence and inconsiderate folly imputed to him, for discovering such bitter indignation against the satirical Dutch medals of 1578; and surely R. Y. does not "do well to be angry," and ascribe a groveling taste for dirty ditch-water to such of his brother collectors as may be disposed to set apart a cell or two in a miscellaneous drawer for such *luxe monetaire*. The enlightened medallist is of no party. However detestable the character and principles of Cromwell may appear to him, he puts a high estimation on his coinage, as being amongst the rarest and best executed of any that ever issued from the British national mint. Though a friend to limited monarchy, he may have the families *Partia* and *Jania* among his consular *denarii*, regardless of the stern republican characters of Cato and Brutus, whose names they bear; nor does he exclude from his imperial series the *Sestertii* of Tiberius and Domitian, on account of the odious principles of these cruel and jealous despots.

The fourth objection is a very material one in the eye of the medallist; it is also too well founded; and I would go all the length R. Y. does, in his severest expressions concerning it, if it were not that I cannot think this the best mode of promoting the desired reform. It has been unfortunate in the conduct of numismatic studies, that, while so much care and labour are lavished in elucidating what has been already done, so little solicitude is bestowed on the merit of present performances; and to perfect or extend what might do honour to the present age, and present topics for research, instruction, and admiration, to the antiquaries of future ages. We purchase, collect, or pore with unwearied assiduity, upon some important, and many frivolous, vestiges of ancient mintage; while extremely little of our time, influence, and expence, are given to regulate, or judiciously multiply, the productions of living artists*. Were we to contrast with this neglect the prodigious activity

* It is surprizing and vexing to observe, that little or no effect has been produced by the publication of Mr. Pinkerton's admirable chapter on the "Progress of British Coinage." Essay, vol. II. The concluding parts of it are worthy the consideration of politicians and philosophers, as well as of men of taste and lovers of the arts.

and liberality with which lovers of Painting, Music, and some other branches of the fine arts, patronize their respective lines of pursuit, we should probably be animated to more exertion. Much might be done by every individual of opulence and influence, in the district of the country where he resides, if he were merely to think of it; and the writer of this paper (though possessing these advantages in a very small degree) may with truth and justice say, that he has prompted the undertaking, and occasioned the existence of several good provincial coins. It is likely too that, if persons of respectability were to interest themselves in the coins issued by tradesmen in their neighbourhood, pieces sufficiently weighty, and of good copper, would in general be given to the publick; the discreditable stigma, too justly thrown of late on many of these coins, in consequence of fraudulent imitations, removed; and any interference of the legislature against the future existence of private mintage averted. This is a most important consideration, and highly worthy of the attention of those who wish their continuance.

I am sorry to say, that I differ entirely in opinion from R. Y. in his idea of the proper mode of arranging these pieces in a cabinet. What good numismatic reason can he give for dividing them into *seven* different descriptions? Does he wish us to commence, complete (if possible), and finish, alphabetical arrangements seven times over? His first, second, and great part of the third, fourth, and fifth, divisions, are of the same sort of pieces, as being issued by private individuals, or companies, for circulation as coins; and many, in the strictest sense, precisely answer to both his definitions of the first and fourth classes, as being "payable by real parties," and also having "representations of buildings," such as, Canterbury halfpenny, Birchall, p. 17; Baintree and Bocking, Birch. p. 12; Chelmsford, Birch. p. 17; Gatehouse, Birch. p. 33; and many others. Thus this arrangement, besides being absurd, is impracticable. Upon his own principles, why would he have us to include in the first division Mr. Boulton's fine pattern-pieces for a national coinage, or the Basingstoke shilling? Neither of these are payable by any party,
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at their real or nominal value. The former should not have been in Mr. Birchall's list at all, but class naturally with British medals, or with the scarce pattern-pieces of Charles II. "quatuor maris vindico," and with the pattern halfpence and farthings done for queen Anne, in so masterly a style, by Mr. Craker. The Basingstoke piece is a medal, being struck, as I am told, for the treasury, Mr. Pinkerton, that each proprietor of the Canal stock might have one; and, being now R. R.*, sells by the dealers at several shillings. Too much subdivision in any subject is troublesome and unnecessary. The grand, and only proper division, assumed by Mr. Pinkerton and other writers, resolves into two classes only, of COIN and MEDAL; the latter indeed, of ancient mintage, is subdivided into medallions and medallers; and, in the modern, into medals and jettons. This simple classification may, in my opinion, be with great propriety applied to the subject before us; provided shop-tickets, and all metal pieces bearing the name and address of a tradesman or company, may be admitted as of the same class with provincial promissory coins†; they are both meant to be useful and profitable to tradesmen; and the former are frequently given out, also, as currency. Among the latter, I would propose to admit all pieces bearing the words "payable" or "current" "penny," "halfpenny," or "farthing" (having different drawers and arrangements, however, for the three sizes). Having thrown all these into one general class, to be denominated, as Mr. Birchall has very properly done, "Provincial Copper Coins and Tokens," his plan of alphabetic arrangement will naturally comprehend the whole.

The other description is that of small medals, or jettons, which have obviously never been struck for circulation, or the use of tradesmen, and bear no word expressive of such intention, but solely for the purpose of sale to collectors; such are the small pieces engraved by Jacobs, bearing public

* Mark for the second degree of security in coins.

† Kempson's, of Birmingham, neat pieces, bearing public buildings, may be admitted among these, as they have his particular address, as a button and spin maker.

buildings of London, "dedicated to collectors;" and many of these, inserted in Mr. Birchall's list, ought, upon this principle, never to have appeared in it: Romaine's, Birch. p. 3; Sedition, ib.; Washington, p. 4.; France, p. 31; Fox, p. 70; and a great many more; such being neither provincial coins nor tokens, but small medals. He might, with equal propriety, have admitted into a list, bearing the title which his does, such pieces as the beautiful large medals of earl Howe, Cornwallis, king of France, &c. done recently by Kuchler, under the auspices (as I am informed) of that distinguished leader in every useful and elegant art, Mr. Boulton, of Soho, Birmingham. These should all come under the head of "Modern Miscellaneous Medals."

I would not object to an entire separation, from these two divisions, of those pieces alluded to in R. Y's sixth class, as having been struck for circulation in Ireland, Sierra Leone, India, &c. being in fact British Colonial coins. Such should have had a separate chapter in Mr. Birchall's list.

I have now detailed my opinions on this subject, and given reasons for them as clearly as in my power; yet, if I should not be able to convince all others of their propriety, I can console myself with such liberal reflexions as Mr. Pinkerton makes on this subject of arrangement, vol. II. pp. 186, 187; for I am not fond of controversy, Mr. Urban; and therefore finally recur, with much satisfaction, to a point in which I can most cordially agree with R. Y. viz. in utterly condemning a very large proportion of these pieces, which I have divided into two descriptions, as being, from their mean execution and designs, unworthy of the patronage of any person of good taste and good sense. Upon the whole, of those described by Mr. Birchall that have come in my way, although desirous of forming a collection, I have rejected the greater part, as being even beneath shelter and acceptance; and from an opinion, that to receive such forms a blemish, instead of conferring an acquisition, on a cabinet. Yet it is not easy to give directions for making a judicious selection; and every collector must, in a great measure, be regulated by the degree in which he possesses genuine taste and medallic skill. CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.
RESIDING in a house which is built on a soil full of springs, and on that account without cellars, and the flooring being raised about a foot from the ground, which renders it exceedingly cold and uncomfortable, owing to the air admitted under it through air-holes; the following simple method of flooring used in Bengal by the natives, where there are no chimneys, and where this kind of flooring keeps the house dry, and serves in every part of it as an hearth for cooking, occurred to my recollection; and, as I am certain that it would have obviated all the inconveniences I complain of had it been adverted to in the flooring of my house, it may possibly be of utility to others who may hereafter build in springy ground. At any rate, nothing is lost by the communication to yourself, who can but judge whether or not to let it go farther. The area of the house or room to be floored is made perfectly level; unglazed earthen pots, about a foot high and large-belly'd, are placed close together over the whole surface, mouth downwards; the hollow parts, round the necks and tops of the pots, are filled up with charcoal pounded fine (nothing being so dry or so difficult to make damp), and the terrace over the whole is formed of brick-dust and lime, well worked, and made as hard as possible. I never knew of such an hearth giving way; and have been most sensible of its utility in keeping off dampness. GHUR.

Mr. URBAN, Suffolk, Jan. 7.
A Report prevails, of a person named John Ellis, near Leckford, in Sussex, having died hydrophobic between two and three years ago, who, it is added, received the infection from a cow, and without the intervention of a wound. An examination into the truth of this report will be of material consequence in elucidating some part of the pathology of this abstruse disease. If any of your Sussex readers can give intelligence respecting this fact, it will greatly oblige the publick as well as the writer of this article. Such an extraordinary occurrence cannot fail to be remembered, not only by people in the place, but by others residing at a considerable distance. A circumstantial account of the case, through the medium of your useful repository, or a contradiction

contradiction of the rumour, is earnestly requested as soon as it can be conveniently made. S. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Stafford Place, Pimlico, Jan. 8.*

HAVING, for some months past, been either absent from home, or very much engaged in business; I did not, till within a few days past, notice the request of S. D. p. 740, for "information concerning a picture of a capital ship of war, that was unquestionably painted by an artist, in the Reign of James I. or Charles I."

In reply, I beg leave to mention, that at a sale of pictures about six years ago, I bought as a curiosity such a one as he enquires after, which bears undoubted marks both of antiquity and originality: it represents the larboard side of a three-decker man of war, as preparing to engage an enemy, having all her sails clewed up and handed, except the main-sail, main-top-sail, fore-sail, and mizen, with 13 guns run out on the side mentioned (two of them from the lower deck), which with the port-holes on that deck which are closed, and reckoning the same number for the starboard side, and 4 more which are plainly represented in the stern, the ship appears to carry 46 or 48 guns, and has an Admiral's flag flying at the main-top-gallant-mast-head; the picture is painted on panel, upon which appears the date 1605. If S. D. has a particular wish to see the picture, he may be gratified by taking the trouble to call on

Yours, &c. H. GOSSE.

P. S. Should S. D. be a collector, and desirous to purchase, he may do it on very moderate terms.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 9.*

THE little poem called, "Arthur and Emma, or the First Navigator," noticed vol. LXVI. p. 1034, is mentioned as being an imitation of one of a similar nature by the celebrated German poet Gessner. Now, I believe, I have read all the works of this author, but never met with any thing of the kind to which this alludes. Many have written under fictitious names, as Ossian, &c. But I never could con-

ceive why any man, capable of amusing the world by his genius, should ever wish to throw the honour of invention from himself, and transfer it to another! The poem has considerable merit; but I was peculiarly pleased at the just compliment paid to the superior skill and conduct of our brave seamen, and that very pleasing and laconic one to the unrivalled abilities of Mr. Pitt. Yours, &c. J. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Credits, Jan. 10.*

GIVE me leave to answer your correspondent R. p. 1005, of your Magazine for December, who doubts the genuineness of the penny of Richard III, p. 897, and adduces these reasons: first, should the coin in weight exceed 12 grains, then he says it must belong to Richard II; the next, the great resemblance it bears to the coins of that king, and its wanting the words DI. GRA. on the obverse; and, thirdly, its similarity to the coin engraved by Snelling, which was copied from the plates of Withy and Ryal, which coin, from the resemblance it bears to the coins of Richard II, and the suspicious cabinet from which it was taken, gives him great doubts: these various reasons, combined, makes R. think the penny must belong to Richard II.

Now, Mr. Urban, I am of a different opinion; and cannot as yet think of depriving Richard III. of the penny, although it weighs 14 grains. The weight of ancient doubtful coins greatly afflicts the collector in giving them a proper arrangement; that is, when indentures for their coinage are known. We know such exist; specifying the weight of our oldest pennies which are 24 grains: towards the close of the reign of Edward III, the penny weighs 18 grains; and during the reign of Edward IV. it fell to 12 grains. Now Sir, I suppose R. draws his evidence from Edward IV, reducing the penny to 12 grains; if so, the argument is as fair one way as the other. That after the decease of Edward IV, Richard III, (being the next reign) again advanced his penny to the old standard of 18 grains; I use this argument as not knowing of any indenture during the reign of Richard III, authorizing the diminution of this coinage. Your correspondent asserts, that the pennies of Richard the second are of the weight

* Mr. Norris, of East Malling, another correspondent observes, has *The Great Harry*, from an original painting taken in a Spanish prize by Sir John Norris. EDIT.

weight of 18 grains; in this he is greatly mistaken, for, from the Conquest to the 27th of Edward the Third, the weight of the penny was $22\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{1}{2}$, and 20 grains; neither was there any diminution in the coinage of pennies till the 28th Edward I, when he first reduced it to 22 grains, consequently the penny of Richard the Second must be of the weight of $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains. R., I make no doubt, will refer to the coin described by him, p. 639, of your last vol. as a collateral proof, the weight of which is only $10\frac{1}{2}$ grains; this coin, I think, may as well be doubted for its deficiency, as the coin in dispute for its being above the weight. Now, was I to use the shears and reduce the weight of the penny within 12 grains, would not R's doubts be entirely done away? and, I must say, nothing can be more easy to be done. But, as I detest every kind of imposition, the coin shall remain without any kind of diminution, by me, in the state in which I received it. The least superficial observer of the coin, in your plate for August last, must say, the shears has been very busy with its edges, for, from the letter R, next the mint mark, it has been clipped all round, probably for the very purpose of reducing it to the supposed standard of 12 grains, by some ignorant collector. I shall thank R. for information where I am to find a *true* penny of Richard the Third, with the letters DI. GRA. on the obverse, surely he does not wish me to understand that these letters were on the coin he describes, p. 639, in the blank space there pointed out! Now, had R. but perused this coin with even common attention, he would have found the reading on the obverse to be RIGARD-DIVS EX ANGL, instead of RICARDI ANGL. and that there was no kind of necessity for inserting of 5 dots in the blank, answering the want of the supposed letters DI. GRA. one R. to complete the word REX. This error, also, proceeded (I imagine) from haste and inadvertency.

The similarity of the penny to the pennies of Richard II. for giving it to that king, is a futile evidence. Collectors well know the difficulty they have at times, in arranging their coins, from their great similarity to kings of the same name, more particularly in the families of the Edwards and Henry;

then why should there not exist a similarity between the coins of the Richards?

That the coin engraved by Withy and Ryal for a penny of Richard III. and copied by Snelling, should be problematical only because it was originally in a suspicious cabinet, and resembles coins of Richard II. is carrying (in my opinion) scepticism a little too far: the cabinet of the late Mr. White possessed a penny of Richard I. which proved to have been fabricated by him (this I imagine is the suspicious cabinet R. alludes to); but that every scarce coin in Mr. White's cabinet should lie under this doubt merely because the penny of Richard I. was a forgery, is what I cannot admit of; it reminds me, Mr. Urban, of an old adage—"Once detected, always suspected."

When the respectable Society of Antiquaries engraved plates for a work of such importance as Folkes's Tables, I cannot help thinking but that every coin was coned over with a microscopic eye; and, if any doubt had arisen respecting the authenticity of any coin, it would have been rejected, for on the genuineness of the coins their credit as Antiquaries rested. Neither can I think the learned and ingenious men, employed in forming the Hunterian collection, would have suffered even a suspected penny to have disgraced so noble and vast a cabinet; or Paduan Otho might as well have been suffered to fill the chasm in the Roman series as a doubtful penny of Richard the Third in the English.

R. wishes for a reference for DIVELIN for Durham. I refer him to Stow's Chronicle from the record of Bury. Divelin does not stand for Dublin, but DEVELIN; on coins we find it DUFFLIN, or DYFFLIN, being the original Danish name for DUBLIN.

Has R. ever seen or heard of a penny of Richard II. minted at Durham; for Noble says, "we have no money coined in the city of Durham, either by this Monarch (Richard II.), or by any of the bishops of this see, during his reign; therefore, if R. can authenticate this coin, which I ascribe to Richard III. to be a penny of Richard II. I shall be much obliged to him, as it will then be an unique. Or suppose, R. I expunge the mint-mark, and give the coin to Richard I. for, this king also granted a licence for a coinage at Durham,

Darham, though no money either real or episcopal, are now known; but, joking aside, as to myself, I have not the least doubt, but the penny is a genuine coin of Richard III. And I was led to believe the late Mr. Southgate, who possessed eminent skill in coins, never had a suspicion of it. He even went so far as to lay a bill of the value of 10l. on the table with the coin, and gave me an optional choice. Having thoughts at that time of forming a series of English pennies, I gave preference to the coin. I must now beg leave to close this letter, and to apologize for its length on so trifling a subject; and to observe that I have here done with it, but shall be very glad to see any new observations of your correspondents who will take the trouble to give this doubted coin a proper arrangement. And, lastly, to say, that I have not had the smallest intention either to mislead or deceive any of your readers, by stating the coin to be of the *real* mintage of Richard III.; neither could the poor labourer, from whom I received the coin, mean to impose on me, and whose heart was gladdened by receiving a shilling for the same.

The letter of Mr. Stebbing Shaw, p. 984. of your last vol. must entirely do away every questionable shape which R. may entertain in respect to the authenticity of the penny of Stephen, engraved in your Mag. for October last; R. seems a great sceptic, and will scarcely allow the versatility in the British ancient mints, which is well known they possessed; if a coin is discovered the least different from any your correspondent has been used to, his fertile imagination is at work, and produces a series of doubts, which, like snow before a meridian sun, dissolves, and leaves not a wreck behind. If R. wants a clue for discovering why a coin of Stephen should have the martlets on the reverse, let him search the Herald's Office, who will inform him what baron, noble, or prelate, used martlets on their arms, or perhaps their crest; for when Stephen usurped the crown, he was obliged to indulge his encroaching subjects with many parts of his prerogative, to prevent their revolting, one of which was that of coining their own money; this will in part corroborate what Mr. Stebbing Shaw says, that the coins of Stephen are of various dies. Yours, &c.

J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.
WITH Mr. Hutchinson's exposition of the Bridekirk font, as communicated by Donatus, in your last vol. p. 1004, I must confess I am not quite satisfied, being inclined to accede and add to the description suggested by Bishop Luttelton, Mr. Bell, Mr. Gough, Mr. Pennant, and others. A few years since, when, at the request of the late Mr. Thorpe, I was attempting to illustrate the fonts engraved for his Antiquities within the Diocese of Rochester, and in which, when the book was published, I found that, in a few circumstances, my worthy friend had expressed a different opinion without assigning his reasons, I took every opportunity I had of examining drawings and plates of other ancient fonts, with the hope of striking out some light from the comparison. The font at Bridekirk was one that passed under my inspection; and the notion I formed of the East and North views of it, exhibited in *Archæologia*, vol. II. pl. ix. p. 133, I will insert from my detail of the font at Darenth, in *Customale Roffense*, p. 95. To me it appears highly probable that it was the purpose of the artist to display the fall of man, with an allusion to his redemption in the baptism of our blessed Saviour. The upper fillet or pannel, in the East view, exhibits a serpent with two heads; one of them rests on the body, and it has a visage similar to what is often used in marking the evil spirit, and by which, in particular, he is distinguished on the fonts at Farningham, Southfleet, and Shorne (*Customale Roffense*, pl. xvii. p. 110. *). From the other head is pendent

* On the Farningham font, the claws of the evil spirit are fixed upon a penitent at confession, as if endeavouring to draw him from this religious act. On the font in the church of Shorne an angel is displayed holding a pair of balances: in the scale on his right hand a good spirit preponderates; and the evil spirit, characterized by this uncouth figure, is weighed in the other scale, and found wanting. On the Southfleet font, St. John, properly habited, is baptizing Jesus in a river; a label, with the words *Ecce Agnus Dei*, issues from his mouth, and at his feet is the uncouth visage, denoting the evil spirit.

Mem. On the font at East Meon, *Archæolog.* vol. X. pl. 21, the woman is taking the fruit out of the mouth of the serpent; and, as Mr. Gough has observed

pendent a branch that has on it three berries, which I conceived to have been meant for the forbidden fruit, plucked from the Tree of Good and Evil. It is observable, that the serpent has two legs, from which may it not be inferred that the sculptor or designer might imagine, that this animal had these two limbs before the denunciation, that *on its belly it should go, &c.*? In the lower compartment, it is admitted, by Mr. Hutchinson, that there is, as elucidated by the Bishop's correspondent, a manifest description of the baptism of our Saviour by St. John; nor do I think it can be imputed to Mr. Bell as an over-fanciful surmise, his having stated the lower compartment of the North view to be the angel turning Adam and Eve out of Paradise. The figure on the left holds up a staff in a threatening posture, but the attitude of the figure talking to him seems to me to be rather of a supplicant than a remonstrant; and what could be more natural than to represent Eve upon her knees, clinging to a tree, supposing it to denote the tree of life †! Above is a Sagittarius, or Centaur, grasping two birds that are struggling for their liberty; what may be here intended I have my doubts, but, if I do not mistake, I have on some old pieces of sculpture observed Satan delineated as a Centaur. S. D.

Mr. URBAN. Jan. 10.

A MISTAKE must certainly occur, vol. LXVI. p. 809, with respect to the list of the rectors of Newington, Oxfordshire, and their collections, as published by your correspondent F. L. who must have omitted the name of some one rector between 1708 and 1754.

D. John Potter (according to his account) was collated to the rectory

served at p. 185, "on one of the sides the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise is represented by the angel with a drawn sword, driving them from a magnificent gate or portal."

† This reminds us of the affecting lines in which Milton conceives her to have bewailed her woful state, in consequence of her having overheard the archangel tell Adam he had a divine commission to remove immediately the fallen pair from the garden of Eden! Book XI. ver. 269, &c. "Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus

leave [shades?] Thee, native soil, these happy walks and
how shall we breathe in other air
Let's pure, accustom'd to immortal fruits!"

in 1708, and died 1754. This Dr. Potter, I apprehend, must have been the same who was first bishop of Oxford, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and who deceased 1748-9; consequently he could neither be living, nor rector of Newington, 1754; but I should think, that he resigned that living many years before his decease, probably when he was made bishop of Oxford, and, if so, the living was not void by his death. Neither could it be Dr. John Potter, *his son*: who was first a deacon of Oxford, and died dean of Canterbury about 1768, because he was scarcely born in 1708, and he did not die till many years after the period stated: viz. 1754. I never heard or read of any other Dr. John Potter, D. D. This error should be corrected.

D. H. p. 830, was not himself fully informed of the particulars of the sale of the *Otes estates*, Oxfordshire, formerly the property of Lord Masham. Mr. Palmer, it is true, purchased them, and took possession of the mansion, &c. in the year 1773. Mr. Palmer died in 1789; since which period, the estate has not (to my knowledge) been resolved, but still continues the property of Mr. Palmer's son, and is in the occupation of that gentleman, who married a daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq. at North Aston, Oxfordshire.

Yours, &c. R. P.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

THE following passage occurs in p. 140 of Kelly's "Scottish Proverbs explained," Lond. 1721, *octavo*:

"He that invented the Maiden [an engine to behead people] first banished it [got the first of it]."

Viz. James Earl of Morton, who had been for some years governor of Scotland; but was afterwards cruelly, and unjustly, run down by a party, as many have been since.

Lat. Nec lex est iustior ulla,

Quam necis artifices arte perire sua."

This Scottish Proverb seems to have escaped the notice of your communicative correspondent in Nos. 317, 318, of your volume for 1792.

In consequence of the death of the "truly charitable and pious Mr. Hetherington," (see LXVI. 823,) an excellent sermon was preached on Dec. 20, 1778, in the parish-church of North Cray, and printed, though not published, by Thomas Moore, M. A. the worthy rector; who wished it to be considered "merely as a local testimony, in which he endeavoured to express;

express, with sincerity and respect, what he felt to be his own sense, and was persuaded was that of his hearers, in regard to the merits of that most excellent person, of whom they had been then recently deprived." SCRUTATOR.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

When an Eastern Botanist (p. 998) says that the Royston Crow "usually appears in the Eastern part of Suffolk in *October*, and continues till *March*; but that, in the remaining months, it is seldom, if ever, seen;" does he mean to apply this observation in logical support of his preceding supposition, namely, that the crow seen at Bowthorpe, to the Eastward of an adjoining county, on the first of *August*, was probably one of that sort, rather than of the common kind, which are never known to migrate?

R. H. is right in his conjectural emendation, p. 919. The word should be *line* not *race*; and is so on the grave-stone.

I. H. I. asks whether SHAKSPERE was author of the ballad, beginning with

"It was a Prier of orders gray,
"Went forth to tell his beads!"

Some lines of which are to be found in his *Hamlet*? or who was?

A CONSTANT READER wishes to be informed where Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, beheaded on Tower-hill, 5 EDW. VI. was buried.

X. Y. Z. wishes much to know what C. G. who gives an account in vol. LXVI. p. 1011. of loaf-sugar being highly impregnated with the fiery particles of electricity, means by saying "that the sugar-refiners in the course of their preparing it for the tea-

table, have recourse to some parts of the animal system in a manner of which ninety nine out of an hundred are happily ignorant."

Some account is requested of Henry Fynes, knt. Lord Clynton and Say 1575; of Lady Eliz. St. John of Bierso, *Dowager*, living 1601; arms, a spread eagle;—and of Elizabeth Lady Berkeley, widow of Sir Henry B. (who died 1610) and afterwards the wife of Sir John Chamberlaine, knt.

Our Correspondent P. is referred to vol. I. p. 442, for the will of Samuel Travers, Esq. who in 1724 endowed the new college for seven poor knight at Windsor, which has lately been opened; and in our next we shall give the list of the seven superannuated lieutenants of the Navy who are admitted as proper objects of his munificence, by the commissioners of the Navy-board.

PRO BONO PUBLICO is very kind; but we differ from him in opinion.

DUNELMENSIS has our hearty thanks.

A curious memoir on the writings and discoveries of COPERNICUS, and an excellent Vindication of the fair fame of BEZA, with good PORTRAITS of those celebrated persons, shall appear in our next; with the Seals of BJA. BILSON and Gen. MONK; NETHER HALL; the OXFORDSHIRE NOTES of X. Y. Z. &c. &c.

SIR R. STEELE'S HOUSE; the HAWKSTONE Pillar; the ABBOT of BULSHAM'S Cross; Pulpit at MAGDALEN COLLEGE; CARDINGTON CROSS; DUNNINGTON and ELSINBUR CASTLES; and the Churches of THORNEY, CHALKE STOWS, ABBESS-RODING, GREAT OXENDON, KETTLESTONE, COTTINGHAM, and LEAN BELLIC, shall all appear soon.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796—7.

H. OF COMMONS.

October 12.

A Petition was presented from Sir J. Honeywood and Mr. Gipps, and certain of the electors of Canterbury, complaining of an undue return. To be considered the 29th of November.

Another also was presented from Peter Moor and P. Francis, esqrs. and certain electors of the borough of Tewkesbury. To be considered Dec. 1.

October 14.

A petition was presented from some of the inhabitants of Downton, against the return for that borough. To be considered with the other petitions.

Mr. *Wintburn* laid before the House a variety of army estimates; and moved, that they be referred to the Committee of Supply this day fortnight.

The order of the day was then read, for the House going into a Committee of Supply for his Majesty; when, the Speaker having left the chair,

Mr. C. L. *Pybus* conceived that, however eager our hopes might be for the attainment of peace, yet he could not expect that any opposition would be made to the resolutions he had to propose for the manning and strengthening of our navy. He then proceeded to move, that 120,000 men be granted for the use of his Majesty's navy, including 20,000 marines, for the year 1797; and that 4l. per month be granted for each man for 13 months.

Gen. *Tarleton* rose, not, he said, to object to the present resolution, or in the least to censure the naval branch of the Administration, on which he conceived to depend the safety of the Constitution and of the country. No paragyrick was too high for the gallant exploits of our navy, officers, and seamen; but there were, however, two points on which he wished to be satisfied by the other side of the House.

First,

First, he wished to know how, powerful and numerous as our navy was; Admiral Richery's Squadron was permitted to escape from Cadiz; and, if from reluctance to provoke hostilities with Spain, he could not but applaud our pacific dispositions. The second point was, whether any official accounts had been received of the ravages committed by the enemy at Newfoundland, and if proper measures were taken to check their progress, or dislodge them from that station. The latter part of his question, he was sensible, was difficult and delicate to be answered; but he must still, as a representative of one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the world, press an enquiry, whether we had any official grounds for hoping that the enemy would be prevented from making any farther devastations.

Mr. *Pybus* replied, that Government was in possession of official accounts from that quarter; and that every hope was entertained that the enemy had retired from that part of the coast.

The resolutions were then put, and agreed to; and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

October 17.

Mr. Serjeant *Adair* rose to make a motion for the introduction of a bill in favour of the Quakers. He wished merely to state to the House, that the bill he was about to introduce was the same in substance as that which he had the honour of presenting the last session; and, as the principle of that bill had then met universal approbation, he trusted that the one he purposed now to submit to their consideration would do so likewise. The learned Serjeant, after adverting to the object of his motion, moved for leave "to bring in a bill for the farther relief of those persons called Quakers, as to what regarded imprisonment for the non-payment of tithes, and also for rendering their testimony competent in courts of justice in criminal cases."—Leave granted.

H. OF LORDS.

October 18.

Sir *Francis Bassett* was introduced on his late promotion, and took his seat as Baron de Dunstanville.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the

whole House, to take into consideration the passage in his Majesty's Speech which alluded to "the intention manifested by the enemy to invade these kingdoms," &c.

The House having resolved itself into the said Committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* began by remarking, that, from the avowed designs of the enemy, he thought it his duty to take the earliest opportunity of submitting to the House that plan which he conceived most effectual to prevent their purposes. With respect to the plan he was going to submit, the general observations he had to make were few and obvious. It was necessary to exert our natural means of defence, so as not only to render the efforts of the enemy, should they have the temerity to attempt a descent, ineffectual, but even to increase our vigorous and offensive operations against them. The first and most natural means of defence he conceived to be our navy. This, though already augmented beyond any former establishment, was, he conceived, still capable of farther strength, by being reinforced with an additional number of men to be raised in different parishes: but these levies he did not intend should be exclusively confined to the service of the navy; half of them to be employed in bringing up to their regular establishment several of those regiments that had suffered during the present war, and the other half to be employed on-board the fleet. He therefore should propose, that 15,000 men should be raised in the different parishes, to be divided between the sea and land services. It would farther strike the House, as a very important object of attention, to have such a force as would be able to act upon any emergency, and called forth at a moment's notice; and, therefore, we should have such a force ready to be called into action at a moment's notice, supposing our navy not to be acting at all; yet that the mode of raising this force should not interfere with the industry and commerce of his Majesty's subjects, it was not intended that any should be called into actual service except upon an actual invasion, or imminent danger of one. The second proposition therefore was, that a supplementary levy of 60,000 men, to be taken by ballot from different parts of the kingdom, but not to be called upon, as he had already stated, except under the circumstances above-

abovementioned; one-sixth of that number to be disciplined in succession for the space of 20 days. Alluding to the militia-act, from the returns that had lately been made, it was obvious that the former returns had never been proportionate to the population; and by that act it was competent for the House to regulate the quotas of the different counties. Another and additional means of defence, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, would be the cavalry. He, therefore, proposed to raise an irregular cavalry, ready to act with the yeomanry cavalry. The number of this corps might be estimated by the number of horses that could be spared from the purposes of agriculture. The number of horses kept for purposes of pleasure, and liable to duties, amounted to 200,000 in England and Wales. Some gentlemen kept 10, some 20, &c. of these he proposed that every person keeping 10 should find one horseman, those who kept 20 should find two; and so on in proportion. With respect to those who kept but one, he proposed that they should be formed into a class, where there should be a ballot, and every person should find one horse and horseman. Mr. Pitt then adverted to those gentlemen who had taken out licences as game-keepers, and deputations for killing game; who, he wished to suggest, though not with levity, were, from their amusement and use of arms, peculiarly qualified for defending the country; these, he said, from the number of certificates issued, amounted to 7000: with respect to those who had already taken them out, their money should be returned; or, if they chose to continue, they should hold themselves in readiness to defend the country. These, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, were only the outlines of the propositions. Gentlemen who wished to object might have a better opportunity of discussing them in the farther stages of the bill: for this reason, therefore, he should not now enter into farther detail. After observing that, from having stated these propositions, any interposition of delay would have a proportionate tendency to strengthen the presumption of the enemy, and weaken the exertions of the country; he concluded by moving, "that 15,000 volunteers should be raised in the different parishes of this kingdom, to be divided between the army

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and navy; 60,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry."

After some observations from Messrs. *Sheridan, Fox, Dundas, &c.* the resolutions were then put, agreed to, and a bill ordered in pursuance of them.

H. OF LORDS.

October 19.

The Earl of *Derby* presented a petition from the Earl of *Lauderdale*, against the election of the Earl of *Errol* as one of the 16 Peers of Scotland; and praying to be heard at the bar. Ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons, the same day, a petition was presented from *Thomas Hayley Howell, esq.* complaining of an undue return for the borough of *Cirencester*. Ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means for raising a supply to be granted to his Majesty, and resolved to renew the annual duties upon land and malt, rum, cider, and perry. The report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow, and the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

H. OF LORDS.

October 23.

The Earl of *Derby* moved, that the petition of the Earl of *Lauderdale*, complaining of an undue return of the Earl of *Errol* as one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, be referred to a Committee of Privileges; which was ordered.

The Earl of *Meray* took the oaths and his seat as Lord Stuart.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day was read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply; when

The *Secretary at War* rose, and said, that a part only of the resolutions he had to propose to the Committee were contained in the papers he had the honour to lay before the House; but that those that were omitted differed so little from the accounts of last year, that the Committee might very well proceed without them. He then observed, that, as a saving of 300,000l. had taken place last year, there was no great room for savings this year. The whole force to be provided for at present was 195,674 men, excepting those in the East Indies, which were on a different establishment.

The expence of the foregoing would be 5,190,721l. He concluded with moving a resolution to that effect.

General *Tarleton* observed, that, if the parts not taken into the estimate of the present year were the same as those of the last, the estimate of the present year would amount to 500,000l. more than that of the last. It was, however, matter of consolation to him, and likewise to the House, that the guards and garrison troops amounted so high as 60,000; and that, therefore, we might be secure as to the defence of the country. He was also happy to hear that the plantation-troops were of considerable amount. He was also happy to hear that the troops in the East Indies were on a different establishment, as he hoped that they would be now paid by the East-India Company. One expence, however, he expected, might be spared, viz. that of recruiting-money, as we now were about to adopt the French mode of requisition instead of that of beat of drum.

A short conversation afterwards ensued between Col. *Sloane* and Messrs. *Phipps* and *Hussey*; into which Mr. *Fox* introduced some observations on the Maroon war, and the treaty lately concluded with the Maroons, which he was sorry to understand had not been strictly adhered to on our parts.

These observations gave rise to some strictures from Messrs. *Fox*, *B. Edwards*, and *Wilberforce*.

H. OF LORDS

October 25.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to a naturalization-bill. The commissioners were, the *Lord Chancellor*, the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, and the *Duke of Portland*.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rose* moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill for raising the militia. He said, it was his intention to move, that the blanks be filled up, and that it be re-committed.

Mr. *Jolliffe* wished to know if gentlemen were, at all events, liable to be called out by the lord lieutenant, who took out deputations for sporting; for, if that were the case, it were a hardship that would induce him in every stage to oppose the bill.

Mr. *Rose* replied, that it was the king, and not the lord lieutenant, by

whom the militia would be called out; and that in such case game-keepers, and those who took out deputations, were liable to be called upon. If gentlemen took out deputations, they must find substitutes, or else serve, if they had not their certificates canceled before the 27th of November, 1796.

Mr. *Jolliffe* observed, that this measure was indeed closely approximating the requisitions of the French. It was a severe hardship on a faithful servant, who would be obliged to leave his master; and was equally so on a gentleman who took out a deputation, as he would be liable to be drawn to serve in the militia. He would oppose the motion, he said, and call for a division; but conceived it fruitless from the complexion of the House.

The report was received, and the bill ordered to be re-committed.

H. OF LORDS.

October 28.

The land and malt-tax bills were brought up by Mr. *Hobart* from the House of Commons, and severally read the first time.

Their Lordships heard counsel on a Scots appeal.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and the House accordingly resolving itself into the said Committee;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to make his promised proposition respecting the unfunded Navy and Exchequer bills. It had, he said, for its object, to remove from the market an immense mass of floating securities, by which it was encumbered. He confessed that the expences attending the naval department for the last year had far exceeded the estimate and provision which he had made. For, the amount of the navy-bills now outstanding was no less a sum than 11,993,163l. 19s. 9d.; a sum which must naturally overstock the market, depress public credit, and tend to increase the present scarcity of a circulating medium. To relieve the market from this incumbrance was the principal object he had at present in view; and this he hoped to accomplish by funding the navy-bills, and some others now outstanding, and that up to the latest period. He concluded with moving, that a provision be made for pay-
ing

ing off the navy-bills issued up to the 27th of October, 1796, amounting to 21,993,163l. 19s 9d.

Mr. Fox, Sir William Pulteney, and Mr. Hussey, made a few observations; after which the question was put, and agreed to *nem. con.*

H. OF LORDS.

November 2.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the land-tax bill, and also to the bill for granting a duty on malt, rum, and perry. The commissioners were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Liverpool.

The House then waited a considerable time, when at last Mr. Pitt brought up the bill for augmenting the militia; which, being received, was read the first time.

Lord Grenville moved, that it be printed; and that being ordered, he said, that, as it was his intention to bring it under consideration on Friday, he would move for their Lordships to be summoned on that day; which was also ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the order of the day, for the third reading of the augmented militia-bill; and the order being read accordingly, he then moved the introduction of a clause, the tendency of which was, to require from families, in certain cases, money instead of service.

Sir William Young opposed the clause, as did also Mr. Jolliffe.

The Speaker here suggested, that, as the clause had a pecuniary tendency, it ought, previously to its being made part of the bill, to go into a Committee.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the clause, and the report was immediately brought up.

A long conversation then ensued, in which Sir William Young, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Sheridan, took each a part, on a clause to which Sir William Young proposed an amendment, requiring that persons having two children should be exempted from serving.

Mr. Pitt then proposed that three children should be an exemption.

Mr. Sheridan would not agree to this, and wished to take the sense of the House; when, upon a division, there appeared, for Mr. Pitt's proposition 92, against it 22.

Mr. Hobart having brought up the report of the irregular cavalry-bill, a debate of considerable length ensued; Gen. Tarleton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Lord Stanley, spoke against the bill; and Messrs. Wilberforce, Ryder, Pitt, Jiffries, and Sir William Pulteney, in favour of the measure.

The House then divided on the receiving the report: when there appeared, for it 140, against it 30.

Several clauses and amendments were then brought up, and received. The bill was ordered to be read the third time the next day.

H. OF LORDS.

November 7.

The supplemental militia-bill went through a Committee of the whole House.

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

In the Commons the same day, Sir Edward Knatchbull, in the name of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election petition, reported, that Mr. Thomas Grenville, the chairman, requested leave of absence, on account of the death of a near relation; when it was moved, and agreed to, that the excuse of Mr. T. Grenville was sufficient, that he be allowed to absent himself from the said Committee.

Sir T. Boughton Ross, in the name of the Committee to whom the petition complaining of an undue election for Malmesbury was referred, reported, that the petition was not frivolous nor vexatious; and that the sitting members, Mr. Smith and Mr. P. Thellusson, were declared duly elected.

A member of the Committee to whom the petition complaining of an undue election for Caermarthen was referred, reported, that Mr. Phillips, the petitioner, ought to have been returned, being duly elected as a burgess to serve in parliament for that borough; and that Mr. Magens was not duly elected. It was therefore, upon motion, ordered, that the clerk of the crown do attend to-morrow to amend the said return.

Sir Edward Littleton brought up a bill for augmenting the number of canons-residentiary of Lichfield; which was read the first time.

(To be continued.)

P. 266. l. ult. for *Indoce*, r. *Judoce*; and l. 4 from bottom, for *kind*, r. *king*.

II. p. 6. l. 10. for *Ladie*, r. *Ladle*,

P. 32. l. 26. for *Sir Bartlet Lucey*, r. *Sir Berkeley Lucy*.

P. 86. l. 11. 31. for *Gurgunfers*, r. *Gurguntius*.

No account is given of *Portchester priory*, whose gate is given from *Grose*.

P. 93. *Previpark*, near *Basingstoke*: this *priory* is the seat of *Sir Nash Grose, kn.*

Quarr abbey could not be valued at 134 l. *per annum* in *Domesday Book*: for which therefore read *Dugdale*.

We are certainly much obliged to the compiler for his accuracy in giving us the *dimensions* of *Mr. White's* view of *Selborne*, p. 162.

P. 165. l. 18. r. *Edward III.*

P. 166. *Sherpnoor* castle is distinguished from *Sharpnoor* castle, described, p. 164, whereas they are the same.

P. 167. l. 17. for *Tremantle*, r. *Fremangle*.

P. 168. What is professed to be taken from *Magna Britannia* respecting *Silchester* is in reality from *Camden*, and repeated twice over; and more might have been borrowed from the new edition of *Camden*.

P. 171. l. 20. for *round*, r. *ruined*.

The utmost confusion by repetition reigns in the article *Southampton*.

P. 182. l. 6 from bottom, for *Sprtan*, r. *Spartan*.

P. 186. note *, for *Camden*, r. *Camden*.

P. 187. l. 25. for *Clunial*, r. *Cluniac*.

P. 188. n. l. 3. for *mittando*, r. *mitendo*.

P. 199. for *Wriothesley*, & *Wriothesley*; and for *Capt. Grose*, r. *Capt. Grose*; also 221.

The account of *Tichfield* house and the *Vine* are so repeated as to be perplexed; and the series of the *Sandys* family at the latter is made to contradict that given in the *Topographer*, vol. I. p. 52—56.

P. 212. Neither *Mr. Warner*, l. 222, nor the *Compiler* from him, have thought fit to tell us the present owner of *Walbampton*, a respectable character, whose taste in gardening is so much preferred to that of the moderns.

Mr. Grose's friend, who describes *Warblington* castle, says, "it is marked in the map of *Hampshire*, in *Camden's* *Britannia*, [Gibson's edition,] as a castle: but he does not understand the word used in explanation of the mark

in the map in *Camden*;" no more do we, nor can we find such word.

P. 218. l. 1. for *ground*, r. *groun*.

P. 221. l. 6 from bottom, r. *foundation* if I had nothing else.

P. 249 *Wilmington* should be *capital*.

P. 252. l. 9. for *Queen's*, r. *Queen*.

P. 254. note, for *Gales Wincher*, r. *Gales Winchester*.

The font is described 3 times, p. 253, 256, 260.

P. 263. l. 7. for *pamplets*, r. *pamphlets*.

Bishops Waltham palace is described twice, p. 214 and 267; and in the latter page is called, "*Winchester*, the house of the bishop of *Waltham*," for "the house of the bishop of *Winchester* at *Waltham*."

Wolvesey palace, *Winchester*, p. 261, is described, p. 269, as *Wolvesey castle* and its chapel, 270.

P. 273, 274. for *anti chapel*, r. *anti chapel*.

P. 274. l. 15. for *area*, r. *area*.

P. 295. l. 26. for *on schoolmaster*, r. *one schoolmaster*.

P. 278. l. 9. for *bebilitated*, r. *debilitated*.

P. 281. l. 19. r. *churches*.

P. 282. l. 18. for those of a *chorister* of singing men, (as in *Grose*, whence all this account is taken), r. a *chanter* of singing men.

P. 283. l. 2, 3. copies the inaccuracies of *Grose*, "a *cross pot*," for *patée*, and "a *bord. Gobon*," for a *bordure goboné*.

The account of *Winchester* concludes with extracts from *Sir J. Harrington*, with verses on the characters of the bishops.

The last article in this volume is the account of *Totley*, by *Mr. Caley*, *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXIV. p. 984.

P. 315. l. penult. for *country* of *Dorset*, r. *county*.

Vol. II. is a re-publication of the *Doomday* of *Hants*, by *Mr. Warner*, published, 1789, 4to. See vol.

Vol. III. The agricultural survey, by *Arthur Young*, for the *Board of Agriculture*. Miscellaneous matters relating to the *Ile of Wight*, chiefly extracted from *Sir Richard Worsley's* book. History of the honours of *Southampton* and *Portsmouth**, has the persons who took title of earl from it, with portraits of *Henry Wriothesley*.

* *Alfegus* (not *Alfegus*) and *Alfelm* (not *Alfelma*), p. 94, were Earls of *Hampshire*. See *Dugdale*, *Baronage*, l. 16.

third earl, Thomas Wriothesley, fourth earl, lord-high treasurer to Charles II. William Paulet, first marquis of Winchester (copied from Mr. Tyson's etching of a portrait at King's College, Cambridge), Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth, an unfinished, un-named portrait of a man; and the other titles taken from places in this county.

Soberton, whence Admiral Anson took his title of baron, is not mentioned in the topographical part.

Among *Gentlemen* of note born in this county, are reckoned Earls, Bishops, &c.

Portrait of Sir William Petty.

The life of Dr. Young is from Dr. Johnson; but the compiler, undistiguishingly, says it was written at my request, and makes near 50 pages of it.

The ecclesiastical history, monasteries, martyrs, eminent divines, charity-schools, follow next; and then extracts from Browne Willis's History of Cathedrals, diocese of Winchester, luckily only the list of livings.

Having done with this patchwork History of Hampshire; in which there is scarcely a passage new or original, or that has not been printed before by various compilers; and which is illustrated by few better views than Mr. Grose's, all which are here introduced; we come to the "History of Jersey, by Mr. Fall (Falls), a new Edition, with great additions," (by Philip Morant, 1734, 8vo.) eked out from Mr. Grose, whose prints are inserted. The same may be said of the History of Guernsey, which makes volume V. and is compiled from Dicey and Grose; and that of Sark is comprised in *fourteen* lines.

It is with regret we see such miserable compilations on the public as County-Histories. They suit no purpose but to prevent better works; and can hardly repay their composition money.

2. *The Art of making Gold and Silver, or the probable Means of replenishing the nearly-exhausted Mines of Mexico, Peru, and Potosi; in a Letter to a Friend.* By Richard Pev. To which are added, some Observations on the Structure and Formation of Metals, and an Attempt to prove the Existence of the $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\pi\omega\rho\sigma\sigma$, the Phlogiston of Stahl, the metallizing Principle, or the Principle of Inflammability.

THOSE who contemplate, in a philosophical and moral view, the mischiefs brought on the human race by the discovery of the Spanish West-Indies, would not wish the mines there to be

replenished in the rapid manner our author here proposes. "If," says he, p. 10, "we could place such a quantity of the metalizing principle in the course of the waters flowing through the mine as should be sufficient to saturate all the particles dissolved, we should be able to produce more gold, in one hour, than has, perhaps, been produced by the unassisted operations of matter upon matter from the creation to the present time." Could the nations of Europe find or introduce the *metallizing principle* into their rivers, France need not any more to plunder her neighbours, nor England subsidize them, or lament the deficiency of her own ways and means.

3. *Sermons on the Principles upon which the Reformation of the Church of England was established, preached before the University of Oxford, in the Year 1796, at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, Canon of Salisbury.* By Robert Gray, M. A. late of St. Mary Hall, and Vicar of Faringdon, Berks.

WE have had occasion to review Mr. G both as a divine (LXII. 55.); and as a traveller (LXIV. 253. 633.). We meet him now, with pleasure, in his first and original character. Of these eight sermons, the first, from John iii. 19, is on the effects of religion particularly under the influence of the reformation; in which the preacher endeavours to obviate the objection, that the influence of religion has been inadequate to the grandeur of its dispensation, if not to the benevolence of its design; and this he does both with regard to the Jewish and Christian dispensations. He observes that the members of the Romish church have undoubtedly proved the folly of many doctrines professed in their creed; but, as these doctrines are connected with established institutions, favourable circumstances must contribute to their removal. At present, their champions shelter themselves under qualifications and subterfuges disavowed by positive practice and authoritative declaration. Those who, offended by the corruptions of superstition, have been led to overlook the testimony, and undervalue the importance, of religion, have often borrowed its assistance, and adopted its principles* (p. 31).

Sermon

* "The prosperity of states has too often proved ruinous to the integrity of their character; and the deductions of learning

ample field, hitherto almost untouched, lies open to the Scottish antiquary.

Mr. M. whose plan had the approbation of the late learned and worthy Lord Hailes, intimates that, should the present publication obtain the approbation of the publick, he may, perhaps, "at some future period, attempt a more copious geographical account of the ancient and present state of Scotland, as Camden has executed that of England, with some augmentation of his plan."

Now is his time to improve the account of his native country in the new edition of Camden.

8. *The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in Regard to the Maroon Negroes, published by Order of the Assembly. To which is prefixed an introductory account, containing Observations on the Disposition, Character, Manners, and Habits of Life, of the Maroons, and a Detail of the Origin, Progress, and Termination, of the late War between these People and the White Inhabitants.*

MR. Brian Edwards, of whose "History of the British Colonies in the West Indies" we gave an abstract, vol. LXII. pp. 1017. 1129. has here undertaken to vindicate the proceedings of the Assembly of Jamaica, in transporting certain savages, the remains of the 2500 enslaved Africans, whom the Spaniards, on the surrender of Jamaica to Cromwell's troops, left to retreat into the mountains, where they have made frequent excursions to harass the English. If it be said that no injury can be done by transporting men from a spot to which they have no inherent right; it might satisfy every candid mind: but, when it is farther considered, that, notwithstanding the fashionable doctrines of the equality of man, these men can be viewed in no other light than in the most shocking state of ferocity and brutality, incapable of cultivation, or restraint from religion or law, we shall not wonder at the measures taken to remove such interruptions to the peace of society, which all the articles of pacification after the war of 1738 could not effect. If we farther consider the alarming effect of the extravagant system of Negro liberty, held out by the well-meaning enthusiasts of our own country, and the dreadful use made of such a system by our enemies, we cannot enough applaud the wisdom and moderation of the measures adopted

by the Assembly to restore peace and prosperity to the colony, and approve the conduct of the lieutenant-governor in his concurrence, notwithstanding the misguided sensibility of the general who granted only lives, yet "congratulating him on having again the opportunity of finally and effectually terminating the rebellion," received from him this answer: "This I presume alludes to the circumstances of your wishing to keep the Maroon prisoners at Maroon town, instead of sending them to the coast. I really cannot state this to have been a difference of opinion between yourself and me; and I am free to confess, that their remaining in that situation might have been an inducement for those still out to have come in; but I thought it was playing too deep a game; and if the Maroons had given us the slip, I should have had a dreadful reckoning to account for to the king, this country, and my own tranquillity of mind." The General conceived his honour concerned in the treaty made by him, and ratified by the Lieutenant-governor. The latter considered the Assembly as judges of final resort, to decide whether the treaty had been observed by the Maroons. They were of opinion that it had not; and therefore shipped off all the Maroons who came in before actual hostilities commenced, and all who surrendered after January 18 until March 10 last, to Halifax, in North America, with commissioners to purchase lands in Lower Canada, or where else his Majesty should please to appoint, for the present establishment and subsistence of these Maroons as a free people, with the means of a comfortable maintenance, till they were habituated to the country and climate, at no less expence than 25,000 l.

"It has been asserted," says Mr. E. p. lxxxii. "that the Maroons were expressly protected against banishment by treaty; and the high authority of the gallant officer himself, with whom the treaty was concluded, has been applied to in support of the assertion. It is indeed becoming the humanity and generous nature of a brave man to shew mercy to a vanquished enemy; and the gratitude that is justly due from the inhabitants of Jamaica to General Walpole gives great weight to his opinion. On a question between such an authority on the one hand, and that of the

Governor

Governor and Assembly on the other, and under such circumstances (independent of the personal respect and esteem I bear towards General W.) it would ill become me to offer any decision: the Assembly considered that the governor was honourably released from his pledge, and that their conduct towards the Maroons was defensible, not only on the ground of good policy, but of strict justice. In support of their proceedings, they directed the subsequent memoir to be printed in Jamaica, that facts might speak for themselves; and they are republished in Great Britain for the same purpose. To the impartial publick they are submitted."

One hundred dogs, used by the Spaniards to hunt wild cattle on the mountains, and not bigger than the shepherds dogs in Great Britain, which, in truth, they much resemble, were fetched from Cuba.

In the message of the house to the governor to dismiss the chassurs and dogs, after acknowledging the eminent advantages derived from them, they observed, "Nothing can be clearer than that, if they had been off the island, the rebels could not have been reduced to surrender from their almost inaccessible fastnesses.

We are happy to have it in our power to say, that terror, excited by the appearance of dogs, has been sufficient to produce so fortunate an event; and we cannot but highly approve that attention to humanity, so strongly proved by their being ordered in the rear of the army. If there needed any thing more to be said in defence of this measure, the reader is referred to Mr. E.'s Introduction, p. lxxvi—lxx, where he will find how weak is the comparison between the Spaniards and an unarmed, innocent, and defenceless race of men, like the ancient Americans and the English, and a banditti of assassins.

"Many of the features which deform the Maroons have hitherto been supposed peculiar to men in a state of slavery, which undoubtedly debases and degrades the human mind, and depresses its faculties; yet, after the picture that has been exhibited of the extreme of liberty, who will contend, that a condition of life, which allows the passions to rage without controul or restraint, is a state conformable to nature, or conducive to the happiness of mankind? Men in savage life, or but a little removed from it, can only be made useful to society, or beneficial to each other, by the strong hand of Authority. Persuasion is lost on such men. Com-

pulsion, to a certain degree, is humanity and charity." P. lxxx.

9. *An Account of the Campaign in the West Indies in the Year 1794, under the Command of their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Grey, Knight of the Bath, and Vice Admiral Sir John Jervis, Knight of the Bath, Commanders in Chief in the West Indies, with the Reduction of the Islands of Martinique, Saint Lucia, Gaudaloupe, Marigalante, Descada, &c. and the Events that followed those unparalleled Successes, and caused the Loss of Gaudaloupe. By the Rev. Cooper Williams, A. M. Vicar of Exning, Suffolk, and late Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship Boyne.*

Mr. WILLIAMS, whom we have already had occasion to speak of as an author*, may say of the events we now relate, not exactly with Æneas,

"Quæque ipse miserimus vidi;"

but perhaps *faustissimus*. He pretends to no other merit but that of authenticity in his relation, and exactness of his views. With his own journal he has united that of an ingenious officer of his division, and another friend who served under General Prescott during his gallant defence of Fort Matilda. The conquest of Martinique was achieved, with little loss, by the well-known intrepidity of our countrymen, and, among other instances, one not the least striking is the attack on Fort Louis, by Capt. Faulkner, in the Zebra sloop, of 16 guns, and the rest of the boats, who, seeing he gallantly ran his ship near the walls, seconding him, mounted them, and drove the enemy out of the fort, hauled down the Republican flag, and hoisted the British Union in its stead. The whole fleet, witnessing this gallant action, instantly saluted the British colours with three hearty cheers. P. 67. When General Dundas was proceeding to the attack of the Gros Morne, and was writing in his tent, a notorious villain, of the name of Barbarose, presented himself at the door of the tent, demanding to speak with the General, who, to drive him away, called to the sentinel to "bayonet the fellow;" on which in his fright he dropped a dagger well oiled, and on being seized proved to be the assassin of a French royalist. The reduction of St. Lucia and Gauda-

* See his Description of Sudeley Castle, vol. LXI. p. 930. He was appointed chaplain at Gaudaloupe; but Government did not think proper to confirm that appointment.

loupes follow next in detail. Chap. XI. is taken up with the refutation of the charges of extorted contributions and oppressions against the commanders in chief by interested individuals. It has always been understood, that property found in any place taken by storm or assault became the property of the captors. The estates of the emigrant Royalists had been sequestered, and the produce of them sold by the agents of the Republic; consequently all manufactured or collected produce on them became, in like manner, by his Majesty's gracious bounty, the right of the captors: all the produce and merchandise in the town and the vessels were disposed of by public auction for the benefit of the captors; but those on the estates, manufactured and packed ready to be brought down to the ports for embarkation, were ransomed by contributions proposed by the inhabitants themselves, as falling more easy on them, and consequently being preferable to confiscation. But mark the sequel! They received the forfeitures, and then endeavoured to get rid of the compromise which themselves had offered by infamous misrepresentations of the conduct of those commanders, whose generosity they had experienced. No sooner had they shipped off the property, and got safe away from the power of the commanders, than they began to demur at paying the stipulated sum, particularly at St. Lucia, which island had agreed to pay 150,000 l. A deputation was sent to England, to anticipate the story of the commanders, on which plan the agents for the prizes had the concurrence of many of the West-India traders, who had carried on an illicit trade with the French islands before they were captured, and in consequence thereof had at the time of the capture immense debts owing to them. While this plot was carrying on, the General and Admiral were proceeding against Guadaloupe, little suspicious till the dispatches from England discovered the success with which the artful stories of this party had been attended. Thus was the unparalleled good order, with which the army and navy abstained from plundering, rewarded; and none of the contributions were ever paid, except a part at St. Lucia, which was afterwards refunded. The loss of Guadaloupe was occasioned by lessening the force intended to be employed against it; the rest divided to garrison the con-

quered places. General Dundas was dying, and every post reduced to extremity by a sickness, not to mention the treachery or cowardice of several French royalists. Victor Hughes, that inexorable tyrant, who, from a petty innkeeper in Basse-terre, master of a small trading-vessel, lieutenant in the French navy, became a deputy in the National Assembly, and re-took Guadaloupe. This finely-printed work is embellished with six beautiful aquatinta plates, two small, and four large, representing the town and bay of St. Pierre, two of the storming Fort St. Louis, and one of a bridge over the Gallions.

10. *Strictures on the Conduct of the Rev. George Markham, M. A. Vicar of Carlton, in Yorkshire, occasioned by his Prosecution of several Members of the People called Quakers, for their Non-payment of Tithes; in a Letter to R**** W***, of H****, a Member of that Society. By Charles Wilson.*

AFTER observing the progress of persecution from the Clergy of the Establishment, too soon after the Reformation, to the Dissenters, under Cromwell's Usurpation, and its return to its original source upon the restoration of Monarchy, and to the furious rigours against Quakerism in the Western world, at that time peopled by those who had fled to avoid persecution here; the author congratulates the Church of England, "that the stain, which disgraced the purity of her principles, extends no farther than the ages alluded to; for, since that time, toleration had been granted to all; imprisonments, fines, confiscations, and arrests, on religious accounts, are now become as the tales of other times—recitals of cruelty, at which humanity must shudder, and decency blush, are not to be found—the instance before us excepted—in the experience of the present day. It never could be the principle of the Church of England to persecute; and it is now happily neither her principle, nor her practice." He pays a high compliment to the present Bishop of London; and proceeds to contrast the character of the vicar of Carlton, who, according to the statement printed and distributed by the unhappy objects of his vengeance, instead of acquiescing in the reasonable recommendation of the Bench of Justices, preferred the delays of an exchequer-process; and, after carrying his cause, continued the suit till a decree was obtained against the defendants for
the

the tithes, and costs of suit, which last amounted to 183 l.; and, after being harassed with the proceedings near six years, they were, by attachments, taken and imprisoned in York gaol, where still remain most of them, in low circumstances, and all of them dependant on their industry for support*. Not to mention that the landlords of several of the prisoners have paid Mr. M. a compensation for his demands; Mr. W. concludes with admitting, that though the principle for which these poor men are suffering is one in which he does not join them, and which he shews to be a mistaken if not an absurd one, though it does not thence follow that it is not a principle with them, and it is every man's duty to act up to that which he believes to be right. We cannot, however, help being of opinion, that, had these offenders not been Quakers, they might have remained in York castle double the time without exciting notice; for the obstinacy of setting up a modus which they could not support; and the being called on to pay costs of suit happen; to innumerable other farmers, &c.

17. *Essays on Agriculture, occasioned by reading Mr. Stone's Report on the present State of that Science in the County of Lincoln. By a Native of that County.*

THIS result of the observations which the author was desired to make on Mr. Stone's Report to the Board of Agriculture, amounts to a reprobation of a general Board of Agriculture, and a preference of agricultural societies in every county in the kingdom; a general one for each county, and under these subordinate ones. "Perhaps it might with truth be said, that the Board of Agriculture knew little of agriculture, but by hearsay; and besides, having no legislative capacity, cannot finally determine. Government can undeniably give effect to their will; but they are not farmers, nor competent judges to determine the fate of the science with any good prospect of success."

12. *A Word or Two, in Vindication of the University of Oxford, and of Magdalen College in particular; from the injurious Aspersions of Mr. Gibbon.*

WHEN it is considered that Mr.

* In this case it stated that the society has not, as generally imagined, any fund of pecuniary relief for such as sustain losses of this nature, unless their necessities render them proper objects of charity.

Gibbon was trusted with himself, "an infant at 14, in the society of men, with the management of his purse and pursuits at an allowance larger than necessary, and with the power of commanding an indefinite latitude of credit," there is no longer reason to wonder that his residence in college did not exceed six months, that his behaviour was irregular, and was observed and resented as such, or that the college very readily embraced, at the 14 months end, an opportunity of for ever shutting their gates against his return. His crude opinions of our English Universities were the opinions of a boy, who, by his own confession, was not sufficiently improved to be able to judge of matters so important. In Magdalen College, the declamations of which Mr. G. appears so ignorant, are still continued. Plebeian and patrician students are subject alike to the literary and religious regulation of the house, and both are compelled to keep the full term. The terminal exercises on the present plan are not, it is true, of more than 30 years standing; but a faithful and accurate historian would not have omitted to notice them, or the public exercises observed by the Bachelors of Arts previous to the degree of Master of Arts. His charge against his tutor, Dr. Waldegrave, is equally unfair; he attended his lectures but six weeks in the whole, and in that time read three or four plays of Terence, and was not qualified by any previous preparation before he quitted school to improve in the lecturing after he quitted the tutor's room. His other tutor is not named, as if he was conscious he had overstrained the truth, as he did when he asserted that as a gentleman-commoner he was permitted to associate with the fellows, a custom which never existed. His charge against the fellows of Magdalen College, as being idle monks, is answered by the names and labours of Kennicott and Horne. Not will the parallel between his expulsion and that of Locke from Christ Church hold. Locke was removed from his studentship on a supposition of factious and disorderly behaviour by Charles II. as visitor of the college; Gibbon was repulsed from Magdalen College, and from the University itself, for his irregularity and extravagance. Of twenty professors, fifteen are clearly exculpated from Mr. Gibbon's charge of not reading lectures, and even the rest have published; consequently

frequently "the greater part of the public professors have not altogether given up even the pretence of teaching." The writer makes some brief remarks on Mr. Gibbon's misrepresentations of the Christian religion and the Church of England; and bids "Adieu to the philological representative of Lymington, a borough, which, if we consider the affair of Brothens, has had the singular fortune of returning to the British senate, in the same century, and almost in the same session, the most sceptical, - and most credulous, of its members."

13. *Reflections on the Cruelty of inclosing Common Field Lands, particularly as it affects the Church and Poor; in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. By a Clergyman of that Diocese.*

SHEWING, experimentally, that inclosures are prejudicial to both the clergy and the poor.

We find some useful hints concerning the situation and value of allotments to the clergy, buildings, and the conduct of commissioners for inclosure, which is, in truth, sometimes very reprehensible. At p. 8, there is an instance of ignorance concerning the poor laws, which is scarcely excusable in an author. It is said, "The law forbids a removal from their parish, without a certificate." By an act which passed June 22, 1795, poor persons may go any where, and remain undisturbed, until they become actually chargeable. This, we may observe, is a law pregnant with very important consequences, especially to populous towns; and there seems to be one grand defect in it, which it may be useful to notice. The power of sending for by warrant, and examining, poor persons *likely to be* chargeable, did not belong to justices, before this act, by any express statute, but only by necessary implication. Being authorized by 13 and 14 Cap. II. c. 12, to remove such persons, they must of necessity send for and examine them as to their settlement. But the power of removing such persons being now taken away by the act in question, the power of a compulsory examination seems to be gone with it. Justices should have had this power expressly given to them by a clause in this act, together with the power of adjudging and declaring settlements, as is done most wisely in the Friendly Societies Act, 35 Geo. III. c. 54, s. 19, 20.

As the matter now stands, poor persons will often die, leaving families, and their settlements unknown; and populous towns will soon feel the important consequences we have mentioned.

14. *Christology; or, a Discourse concerning Christ; in Himself, his Government, his Offices, &c. By the Rev. Robert Fleming, (Author of the "Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy,") abridged; in Two Parts. By Alexander Cleeve, A. B. Vicar of Wooler, Northumberland.*

THOUGH it does not fall within our plan to review at large re-published books of old date, yet we willingly give some general account of such respectable and well-intended performances as the abridgement now before us. The subject of the work is thus divided: I. A general view of Christology, &c. II. The Logos, or an account of Christ as such. III. The Loganthropos; or Christ as he is the Word made Man. IV. Logocracy; or Christ's government, both of the world, and church of old, as the Logos. V. Christocracy; or Christ's government, as he is Loganthropos; with respect both to the world in general, and to the Church in particular, since his assuming our nature, pp. 1, 2. This part of the work concludes with some excellent "spiritual and practical thoughts," p. 379, &c. The second part contains extracts from the Christology, in the way of "auxiliary proofs, with subordinate explanations and notes," p. 8.

As far as we can judge of this abridgement, without having seen the original work (which is very scarce), it seems to be executed with judgment, and to be what the editor proposed, a clear and well-connected compendium; and we recommend it to the notice of divines, as exhibiting undoubted proofs of Mr. Fleming's learning, critical sagacity, piety, and humility. An excellent specimen of the two last qualities may be found at p. 339.

15. *The Trial of the Cause of the King against the Bishop of Bangor, Hugh Owen, D. D. John Roberts, John Williams, Clerks, and Thomas Jones, Gentleman, at the Assize, holden at Shrewsbury, on the 26th of July, 1796, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Heath, by a Special Jury. Taken in Short-hand by Mr. Gurney.*

THE disagreeable circumstances which

which produced this trial, and the honourable issue to which it was brought, by an acquittal of the several defendants, are sufficiently known already to the public. Those, however, who wish to examine the detail of the judicial proceedings, will need no recommendation from us, of a report which is sanctioned by the established credit of Mr. Gurney.

26. *A Defence of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bangor, with Remarks on a most extraordinary Trial. By the Reverend Rice Hughes, A. M. domestic Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl Powlett, and late of St. John's College, Cambridge.*

THE particular prejudice which appeared to have been conceived against the Bishop of Bangor has brought this champion into the field, in behalf, as it should seem from this pamphlet, of an aggrieved and outraged prelate. If Mr. Hughes's statements are correct (and he uses no obscurity in his charges), the publick have not, till now, been fully acquainted with the train which brought forward this extraordinary trial. This defence is conducted with spirit, temper, and information; the remarks upon the evidence, and the judge's charge, are pertinent and forcible; and the whole presents an important supplement to the legal proceedings in the courts of Shrewsbury.

27. *The Rights of Nature, against the Usurpations of Establishments. A Series of Letters to the People of Great Britain, on the State of Public Affairs, and on the recent Effusions of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. By John Tholwall. Letter the First.*

THE style appears to us extremely exceptionable. Mr. T. ought to recollect that, in all attempts at sublime eloquence, whatever is not admirable is ridiculous; but, forgetful of this unquestionable maxim, he has engaged in enterprizes beyond his powers. He has attempted two apostrophes to Nature and Humanity; which the genius of Rousseau might have made pathetic and magnificent, but which, in the hands of the present writer, are only common-place sentiments, in which the scanty stock of thought is buried under an accumulation of gaudy and unmeaning words; not flowing from the heart; not laboured by taste; alike destitute of spirit and art, of simplicity

and dignity; neither glowing with the fire of nature, nor polished with the elegance of rhetoric. Among the many examples of inferior, though considerable, vices of composition which are scattered through this pamphlet, not the least of them is the licentious intermixture of poetical words, which frequently occur, such as *endite*, and *relumine*; the latter is improperly used in another respect; it applies to a *light*, and not to a *flame*. There are also some instances of ignorance, which, if Mr. T. did not so confidently and glibly talk of "men of reading," we should for obvious reasons have passed in silence. We find *rotine* for *routine*; *Memorancy* for *Memoranci*; *Helioqabalus* for *Helioabalus*; *Histoire* for *Histoire*, &c. &c. He speaks of the celebrated imaginary commonwealth of Sir Thomas More, without attending to the orthography of the word which denotes it; since he calls it *Eutopia* instead of *Utopia*. But the most remarkable example of confident ignorance is that in which he speaks of the fate of Socrates, and in which he chastises what he calls the historical misrepresentation of Dr. Bissett in his Sketch of Democracy. Mr. T. has discovered a truth of which Xenophon and Plato never dreamed, that their illustrious master was "a *jans-culotte* lecturer," the predecessor and prototype of O'Connell Henley! The most modest and peaceable of men, who abstained from all concern in the administration of public affairs, and who sealed with his blood the principle of a passive and unlimited obedience to the laws of his country, is transformed by Mr. T. into a democratic incendiary. If Mr. T. had drawn his information from purer sources, he might have learned that Socrates, on account of the crimes of his friend and pupil Critias (one of the thirty tyrants; and not one of their "state-lawyers," as Mr. T. calls him), was accused of a bias towards the aristocratic party. The accusation was indeed false; for, the venerable sage was an impartial moralist, and not the abettor of any faction; but even the false accusation proves that he (who, by the way, never lectured) was not a *democratic* lecturer. The accusation, false as it was, had probably some share in his infamous judicial murder; which is so foul a stain on the Athenian democracy. Augustus, who is "damned to everlasting fame," as the chief accu-

fer of the philosopher, was one of the most noted demagogues of his time, and had even rendered some signal services to the liberties of his country, which he contributed to rescue from the yoke of the thirty-tyrants. Fifty-four years after the murder of Socrates, the tribunal which condemned him was thus addressed by Æschines: "You who condemned to death the sophist Socrates, convicted of having given lessons to Critias, one of the thirty tyrants who destroyed the democracy*." Ferret, one of the most profound and sagacious critics of the present age, thinks the murder of Socrates in no small degree ascribable to the jealousy and resentment of the democratic faction.

The founder of the Christian religion, the meekest and most pacific of moralists (waving his claims to a higher character), is represented by Mr. T. as a turbulent innovator, and a "*jaux-calotte* philosopher." That community of goods which was almost realized in the infant church of Jerusalem, by the generosity and charity of the richer members towards their poor brethren, is represented, in defiance of the whole New Testament, as a systematic principle of primitive Christianity. These statements may seem new as well as just to the untaught part of mankind: but "men of reading" know them to be stale and exploded conceits, as old as they are groundless; often abused, against the quiet of society, by pernicious fanatics, and repeatedly confuted with unanswerable and superfluous force of argument by scholars and divines.

Mr. T. informs us that the number of Christians in China or Japan, at the time of the extirpation of Christianity from those vast empires, probably did not amount to eight hundred. It would be well if men would read history before they either wrote or spoke about it. The vast multitude of Christian converts, in both those empires, is perfectly known to all who have taken the trouble of consulting the original and authentic accounts of the Christian missions in the East.

* Æschin. in Timarch. p. 287. Mr. T. seems, in his note, p. 23, 24. to have fallen into the inconceivable mistake of supposing that Socrates was put to death by the thirty tyrants! The death of Socrates took place three years after the re-establishment of the democracy.

The most offensive circumstance belonging to this pamphlet is the petulant scurrility with which the author has treated Mr. Burke. To protect the glory and fame of great writers from presumptuous and licentious attack is one of the most natural, as well as one of the most pleasing, offices of literary criticism. The republic of letters, like every well ordered community, has different degrees of established rank and dignity, with a system of manners and rules of politeness corresponding to that variety of rank. Every member of it, however obscure, possesses the most unbounded right to discuss with perfect freedom the opinions and reasoning of every other: but, in the exercise of this right, all men are bound to observe the rules of decency. Obscure men owe some deference to established reputation; and men of moderate talents ought to shew some reverence for men of superior genius; but Mr. Thelwall has thought it seemly and becoming in him to apply to one of the greatest writers such language as the following: "hiring apostates," "hiring plunderers," "notorious paupers," "purchased panders of official corruption," "grey-headed pensioned apostates," "pensioned plunderer," "grey-headed procurator of proscription and blood," "base renegade," "pensioned prostitute," "distracting the world with the ravings of Bedlam, and the filthy loquacity of the Jews," &c. &c. All this language, however, is nothing to one word which remains. Be it also known, then, that the said Mr. John Thelwall has deemed it decent and proper for him to call Edmund Burke "*a scribbler!*" *Quæ res ad majora refero?*

13. *The Poetical Works of the Rev. Samuel Bishop, A. M. late Head Master of Merchant-Tailors School, Rector of St. Martin, Outwich, London, and of D. M., in the County of Kent. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the Life of the Author by the Rev. Thomas Clare, A. M.*

THESE volumes are the property of Mrs. Bishop; and every person of taste will be obliged to her, that she has not withheld their contents from the world. The care of selection and arrangement has devolved upon a friend, who has prefixed a short ac-

* The word is not English in the sense in which it is here used.

count of the life and character of the author, written with no unbecoming partiality.

In many of the *poetical works* lately offered to the publick, there has appeared so much of art and affectation, so much of the trick of poetry, that men of judgement have turned away with disgust from absurd and extravagant conceptions, laboured and unmeaning descriptions, inflated and unintelligible diction, despairing of again beholding the return of simplicity and nature. Words without ideas, or at the best ideas without force or point, gliding smoothly in languid and monotonous numbers, have wearied the attention of the reader, who has thrown aside the volume without having retained a single thought to pay him for the trouble of the perusal.

The poems, which we now review, are of a very different class; they are distinguished by originality of sentiment and purity of language, and will not suffer upon a comparison with some of the best compositions in the English tongue. Mr. Bishop evidently possessed a brilliant imagination, united with unusual powers of expression: he appears to have improved his natural talents by the study of the most correct models; and to have bestowed a high degree of finishing upon the greater part of his works. There are some unequal passages, some errors of negligence and inattention, and the author is occasionally too fond of a quibble or a quaint phrase; but in general his thoughts are just and expressed with clearness; several of his compositions may be regarded as standards of elegance; and it might be difficult to point out a work of equal magnitude and variety, wherein there is so little to censure, and so much to praise.

The first volume begins with an "Ode on the King's Marriage." It is spirited and poetical, though perhaps less pleasing than that "to the Queen on her Birth-day," which follows, and is marked by a peculiar strain of sensibility. Of the remaining *Odes*, that "On Eloquence" claims the first place; and the irregular ode "On Instruments of Musick" proves at once the strength of the writer's genius, and the accuracy of his ear. Yet it must be allowed that Mr. Bishop's talents appear to less advantage

in this difficult species of composition, than in any other; and we must be content to assign him a rank beneath Dryden, Gray, and Mason, though we may class him above Akenfide, and the herd of Ode-writers.

"The Hymn on the Spring is the earliest of the Author's productions in this collection," being written when he was scarce twenty years of age: we shall extract a few stanzas for the purpose of shewing how far he had fixed the purity of his style at that period of his life.

The bright assembled worlds on high
Roll constant thro' the liquid space,
With sparkling glories gild the sky,
Where thy great hand describes their
race.

The dew-bent clouds, for Thee, their
Lord,

Dis'till the gentle, kindly show'rs
Or, ready to fulfil thy word,
The fierce, impetuous torrent pour.

Restrain'd by thee, the fanning gales
The thick woods' waving surface sweep,
Or, loos'd, rush head-long thro' the vales,
And plow the hoarse-resounding deep.

After this hymn follow two happy imitations of Milton—"The Man of Taste" and "The Preacher;"—which last is in blank verse, and in every respect worthy of high commendation, whether we regard the sublimity of the conceptions, or the energy of the expression.

"The Fairy Benison," an interlude designed for the stage, but never represented, is a delightful imitation of Shakespeare. Could Mr. Bishop have concurred in an imposition with the *discoverers of old manuscripts*, he might have produced a drama, which would have divided the opinion of the town, and perplexed the judgement of the critics.

Under the head of "Verses on Occasional Subjects" are arranged those compositions which were spoken at Merchant-Tailors School on the days of public examination. They contain a variety of subjects, and a variety of beauties; amongst which we were most pleased with the following; "On the Nursery; the Cat; Dinner; Flowers; Shrubs; the Bramble; the Beetle; Noon; Twilight; Imaginary Personages; the Book; the Family Fireside; Irony; the Day Fly; Graceful Address; Wit; the English Characters; and the Prologue.

At the end of this volume are inserted some few Latin compositions. They are elegant, but inferior to Bourne's; and not equal to the author's English productions. The description of the horsemanship at Astley's is excellent in its kind.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Three editions of Cicero's "Familiar Epistles" have been published, one by Jo. Chris. Fred. Wetzel, at LEIGNITZ; another by Franc. Fred. Benedict, at LEIPSIK; and the first and second part of a third, with the notes in German, by Dr. A. C. Bortheck at LEMGO. The two first are intended for the use of schools: the editor of the last adopted the Bipontine text without much critical disquisition. Mr. Wetzel has, indeed, generally adhered to the text of Ernesti, but, as might naturally be expected from the opinion which he had elsewhere expressed concerning his merit as an editor of Cicero, not without frequent deviations from it, partly the result of his own judgement, and partly supported by the authority of other modern critics; and, more especially, that of Benedict and Reiske. To Mr. W's edition are likewise prefixed, 1. A list of the Roman consuls during the time of Cicero; 2. An excellent life of Cicero, in the latter part of which, or that which takes in the period when most of the letters were written, Mr. W. has chiefly availed himself of the life of Cicero, composed by Fabricius; 3. An index to the principal names occurring in the life of Cicero; 4. Another of those of the persons to whom the letters of Cicero were addressed, as also of those who wrote to him; 4. A chronological table, pointing out the years in which the different letters were written, according to *Ragazzoni*. Each book is introduced with some historical notices respecting the authors of the different epistles, as also the circumstances under which they wrote; and each epistle, with a short account of its contents, and the year when it was composed. Mr. W. promises likewise, that to the work shall be subjoined a commentary, containing, in as compressed a form as possible, whatever farther may be thought necessary to facilitate the right understanding of these epistles, selected from the most approved expositors.

Mr. Benedict's indefatigable industry
GENT. MAG. January, 1797.

and extraordinary critical powers continue undiminished to the end of the work. In the two last books indeed of this collection, the critical apparatus is somewhat more scanty, because both these books are wanting in the excellent Dresden MS. No. 1. We do not, however, scruple to say that the completion of this work must serve to place the editor on a level with some of the most distinguished commentators on Cicero.

The works of Flavius Arrianus have lately received improvement from two editors, 1795. Aug. Christian Bortheck, professor of history and eloquence in the Royal Academy of Duisburg, who from the text of the Venice edition of 1535, Stephens's of 1575, and those of Gronovius and Raphelius, particularly the third of these, has formed a new and improved text of this first volume, containing the expedition of Alexander the Great. In the margin the parallel passages of Curtius, Diodorus Siculus, and Justin are pointed out. The second volume is to contain the Indica, the Periplus, and the Tactics, with a history of the text, geographical and historical indexes, and a Bibliotheca Alexandrina, or Catalogue raisonnée of all the authors who have written concerning Alexander, with these fragments arranged in chronological order. Mr. Schneider, fellow of the Lutheran college of Halle, has published his first and second specimens of critical notes on five of the seven books of the expedition of Alexander, by Arrian, preparatory to a new edition of that work.

J. Ch. G. Ernesti, of Leipzig, has printed the posthumous observations of the celebrated J. A. Ernesti on Aristophanes's Nubes, and Josephus's Jewish Antiquities, the former from five MSS. which came under his notice after his edition of that play, 1753: these MSS. are, one at Leyden, one in the Cassinian collection, and three in the king of France's library, not used by Brunck; the readings of the Aldine editions and some valuable MS. notes, by Decker. Ernesti intended a volume of learned dissertations on the Antiquity of Josephus, both as to matter and language; but these new publications seem to have been hastily thrown together in his younger days. Olearius's notes on Suidas, included in this publication, contain many real historical notices.

HILBURGHAUSEN. Dr. J. G. Rosenmueller's *History of the Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures in the Christian Church, from the Age of the Apostles to that of Origen.* Part I.

This is a republication of five theses by Dr. R., with corrections, omissions, and addition. The following are the results of Dr. R.'s inquiry. 1. It appears, that the Greek fathers of the first century never used our gospels and apostolical epistles: what they quote of the history of Jesus is taken from some other gospel, or from tradition. Clement of Alexandria is the first who used all the books of the New Testament. The reason why the other fathers before and during his time did not is partly because they were among the number of those who thought the Old Testament of more importance than all other writings, even than those of the apostles themselves, partly because there was then no precise canon of the New Testament. The collection known under the name of *ὁ ἀποστολικός*; and *τὸ ἀποστολικόν* certainly did not exist before the time of Justin Martyr. 2. Notwithstanding most of the Christian teachers valued the Old Testament above all other writings, still there were some among the Catholics who entertained no very high opinion of it. They did not indeed reject it like the Gnostics, but they chose rather to abide by the New Testament. 3. Among the Greek fathers of this period were some who did not approve the allegorical exposition of Scripture. 4. It was the fashion to consider the Mosaic law, which concerns the Jews alone, as binding on Christians. The Christians were particularly disposed to adopt the ordinances relative to the Jewish priesthood, in order to exalt their own clergy. 5. Almost all the Greek writers of this period held the Arian doctrines respecting Christ. 6. The miserable mode of exposition, particularly the allegorical, followed in the Primitive church, was highly detrimental to Christianity: yet men did not profit by the example of its ill effects, for they continued to expound in the same way even after the Reformation.

BERLIN. The celebrated Prof. Bode is about to publish a grand celestial Atlas, which will contain all the discoveries and observations of himself and other modern astronomers. It will consist of twenty sheets, three feet three inches wide, and two feet two inches high. Four are to be published next *Teller*, and a similar number annually,

at four rixdollars [13s. 6d.] each number: the money for the first number to be paid in advance, and that for each of the others on the receipt of the preceding one. A complete Catalogue of the fixed Stars, and Instructions for the Use of the Atlas, in French and German, will be delivered with the last number, at a fair price.

A new work has been announced to be preparatory at Bombay by Mr. Wales, who has with much labour, and at a considerable expence, made drawings of several of the excavated temples in India, which were before unknown to Europeans. The Elephantia is greatly inferior to several which he has visited. At Verrool Goosmishwer*, which lies nearly two hundred miles North-east from Poonah, there are more than twenty temples of this description, one of which, called the Keylas, or Paradise, has been executed by a labour of no less magnitude than was requisite for the largest pyramid of Egypt.

The sculpture in these temples relates to the mythology of the Hindoos, and the stories from which the numerous groups are taken Mr. W. states to be found in their sacred books, the Mohabarath and Raamayon, which are still familiar to the learned of India.

AMSTERDAM. *The Book of Job, translated from the Hebrew, with Remarks, by H. Aib. Schultens, published after his death, and finished, by Henr. Mantinghe, 8vo. beside the Introduction.*

As the late Schultens united great taste with profound knowledge of the oriental languages, we took up this book with much avidity, and thought ourselves not ill requited for the trouble of perusing it; though it was not the object of prof. S. so much to gratify the learned reader, as to present such of his countrymen, as are acquainted with the Hebrew, a selection of the best remarks that have been published by others on the book of Job, enriched from his own stores. The learned Professor is of opinion, that little knowledge of the Hebrew poetry is sufficient to shew, that Job could not have been written after the Babylonish captivity; and he is clear, that it could not be the work of Moses. He remarks, too, that the first and second

* Commonly called Verrooo or Liora. These excavations have been mentioned by other European travellers, but in such a manner as to render it impossible to form an idea of them.

chapter, and the latter part of the last chapter, are by another hand, and were added to the original when it was received into the Jewish canon. From chap. 3. to chap. 29. are by professor S; the rest were undertaken, at his request, by Mr. Muntinghe.

ZURICH. *The Attic Museum, published by C. M. Wireland. Vol. I. Part I. 8vo.*

Under this title Mr. W. intends to present his countrymen with translations of the principal Greek writers of the age of Pericles and Alexander, and original essays explanatory of the works translated, or illustrative of interesting matters of antiquity. Of the manner in which we may expect the work to be finished, the name of W. is a sufficient indication: from the extent of the plan, however, part of it will be executed by other hands; but every piece, that is not by W. will be distinguished by the initials of the writer's name. This part commences with the Panegyric of Isocrates; to which is prefixed an essay, containing every excellence to be found in the Introduction to the Satires and Epistles of Horace.

GOTTINGEN. Caius Siculus Italici's *Seventeen Books of the Carthaginian War, with various Readings, and a perpetual Commentary by G. Alex. Ruperti. Vol. I. With a Preface by C. G. Heyne.*

Mr. R. intends this edition to answer the purpose of all that have preceded it; and, though one of less bulk may satisfy him who wishes merely to understand the author, it will undoubtedly be acceptable to the scholar, who cannot fail to admire the editor's learning and industry, and the proofs of extensive reading which the work displays. The prolegomena are divided into six sections: 1. The life of Silius Italicus; from Cellarius. 2. On the nature and argument of the poem, and the authors followed in it. 3. On the excellence and uses of the poem. It is a valuable school book. 4. Literary history of the poem, and review of manuscript copies; from Drackenborch. 5. Catalogue of the editions hitherto published. 6. Design of the present edition. The preface of professor Heyne is a critical essay on the uses to be derived by youth from reading the poets. The form of the edition: the same with that of Heyne's Virg. I. It will be completed in another volume.

PARIS. We are informed, that Fevel the painter has made some very interesting proposals to the National Directory for undertaking antiquarian

and architectural researches in the Peioponnesus, which may lead to important discoveries. F. resided fifteen years in the regions of the Archipelago. He was a long time in the suite of Choiseul-Gouffier, who employed him in examining the plain of Troy. He then resided some years in Egypt, and had planned a journey to the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, which he was prevented from executing by the envy of Choiseul. Since that period he was some years examining the antiquities of Athens, where the favour of some principal Turks was of great use to him, and enabled him to do more than even Stuart. His last enquiries were at Olympia, where he discovered the place in which the Greeks anciently assembled, with all its dependencies: and as he conceives, that considerable treasures of ancient art lie buried there, this is the place to which he is desirous of directing his researches without delay, particularly as some English travellers have since followed him in the same track.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

With pleasure we remark the progress of the Collation of the SEPTUAGINT to its ninth year, and its near approach to the press; the form of the edition being now settled, a circumstance which required far more time and deliberation than could have been expected to determine. The principal Collations of last year have been made at Florence, Rome, Moscow, Copenhagen, Moldavia, Basil, Munich, Vienna, and Milan, besides the Coptic, Arabic, Armenian, Slavonian, and Georgian versions. While the Professor releases from farther contribution such of his subscribers as have continued to make a yearly subscription during 8 years, or, on becoming subscribers to the work in any year from its commencement, continued the amount of 8 yearly subscriptions, and solicits an early deposit of that sum for the 9th year; we see with concern that the subscriptions unpaid during the seven last years form a total of upwards of £.700. Should the circulation of this circumstance in our Miscellany, quicker perhaps than by the Annual Report, recover any deficiencies, we shall consider ourselves as having but acquitted ourselves of a duty to the indefatigable collator in particular, and at the same time to the general cause of Religion and Literature.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1797,

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.

POET-LAUREAT.

I.

O'ER the vex'd bosom of the deep,
When rushing wild, with frantic haste,
The winds with angry pinions sweep
The surface of the wat'ry waste,
Though the firm vessel proudly brave
The inroad of the giant wave,
Though the bold seaman's firmer soul
View unappall'd the billowy mountains roll,
Yet still along the murky sky
Anxious he throws th' enquiring eye,
If haply through the gloom that round him
low'rs
Shoot one refulgent ray, prelude of hap-
pier hours.

II.

So Albion, round her rocky coast,
While loud the rage of battle roars,
Derides Invasion's haughty boast,
Safe in her wav'-encircled shores,
Still safer in her dauntless hand,
Lords of her seas or guardians of her land,
Whose patriot zeal, whose bold emprise,
Rise as the storms of danger rise;
Yet, temp'ring Glory's ardent flame
With gentle Mercy's milder claim,
She bends from scenes of blood th' averted
eye,
And courts the smiles of Peace 'mid shouts
of victory.

III.

She courts in vain!—The ruthless foe,
Deep drench'd in blood, yet thirsting still
for more,
Deaf to the shrieks of agonizing woe,
Views with rapacious eye each neighb'ring
shore,
Mine be th' eternal sway, aloud he cries,
Where'er my sword prevails, my conqu'ring
banner flies.

IV.

Genius of Albion, hear!
Grasp the strong shield, and shake th' a-
venging spear.
By wreaths thy hardy sons of yore
From Gallia's crest victorious tore;
By Edward's lily-blazon'd shield;
By Agincourt's high-trophied field;
By rash Iberia's naval pride,
Whelm'd by Eliza's barks beneath the stor-
my tide;
Call forth thy warrior race again,
Breathing to antient mood the soul-inspiring
strain:
•“To arms! your ensigns straight display!
Now set the battle in array!
The oracle for war declares,
Success depends upon our hearts and spears.
Britons, strike home! revenge your coun-
try's wrongs;
Fight, and record yourselves in Druid songs!”

STATUS QUO.

YE Learn'd (for ye the Latin know),
Pray tell what is this *Status Quo*.
Is it the state that all were in
Before they heard this hostile din?
Will this all friends and foes unite,
The balance trim, and keep it right?
If so, ye Wise, your wisdom shew,
And bring us back this *Status Quo*!
Bring back the legions that were sent,
The plunder, and the millions spent!
Come, *Status Quo*! dry up the tears
Of widows; calm a mother's fears;
Bid youths, that lie in dreary urn,
From Eastern shores and West return;
Rise up like flow'rs, on yonder plain,
That die, and spring up flow'rs again;
Bid nobles, that in exile roam,
In peace and plenty seek their home;
Rebuild their castles, lost in flames,
Restore their honours, titles, names;
Bid o'er the waves the ships of France
Again with lily-streamers dance.
By *Status Quo* France must be gay
Once more; must adoration pay,
Make ev'ry soul, from choirs around,
Rise with the swelling organ's sound;
With incense must her altars smoke;
She must in shrines her saints invoke;
And spoils rever'd return again,
Pillag'd from Italy and Spain.
'Tis past! 'tis gone! sad France no more
Will see the jocund days of yore;
Her barb'rous sons, her civic rage,
Disgrace recording Hist'ry's page.
This Freedom! No; 'tis Thralldom's chain.
This Wisdom! Then is wisdom vain.
Better, ye sons, your sabbaths keep,
And hush the troubled mind to sleep.
Away with philosophic leaven,
And gain by faith an early heaven!
Go to—no pow'r on earth can shew
What means this echo'd *Status Quo*!

DAMNONIENSIS.

A MONODY

On a late much-lamented Death.

BY PETER MISO KAISERWITZ.

*Nemo me lacrymis decoret, neque funera fletu
Fuxit, cur?*

ENNIUS.

WHO shall lament thy loss, *****
*****,
For, sure, through all the annals of renown,
Or royal heads that ever wore a crown,
None, none like thee
Demand the solemn elegy,
For, *****, like to thee was never seen!
Frozen thy country, frozen was thy heart;
On which was never shed one short-liv'd ray
Of warm Humanity's indulgent day;
Of noble adamant 'twas form'd,
With ev'ry princely grace adorn'd,
Where ev'ry tyrant passion bore its part.

* These last lines were inserted at the desire of the King.

No widows mourn thy hapless fate ;
 No orphans' tears bedew the infant-check ;
 No tongue of eloquence thy worth to speak ;
 None but tyrants, form'd like thee,
 Join in thy solemn elegy,
 And mourn thee "fallen from thine high
 estate."

Now, Muse, with angel Charity
 Ascend, and pierce the lucid sky ;
 And see if Mercy's self can find a place
 For such a high-born soul of human race.
 Ah ! why flag thy trembling wings ?
 Refusest thou to sing of kings ?
 Dost thou thy noble province then resign ?
 And know'st thou not they reign by right
 divine ?

Why downward dost thou cast thine eye,
 Indignant turning from the sky,
 As if despairing in those blest abodes
 To find enroll'd these earthly demi-gods ?

Then downward let us sink, and pierce the
 gloom

Where grisly Pluto sits in solemn state ;
 And trembling see, and tremblingly relate,
 What passes in his awful judgement-room,
 Where spectres and snake-tressed furies
 dwell.

For, since not midst these demi-gods
 We find our Heroine, 'tis the odds
 Perhaps we find her in the shades of hell.

Easy the dread descent ; the iron door
 Of Dis stands ever open ; down we tread,
 Pressing the ever-burning floor,
 And view the awful mansions of the dead.

"Hark ! hark ! hark !
 Methinks I hear the bark
 Of the hell-hound Cerberus ;
 Give, give the cake,
 That the Sibyl did bake,
 That hell's porter may not bite or tear us.

Dismal voices around
 My senses confound ;
 The furies beat their brazen drums ;
 Whilst, in rude throng,
 The dæmons in song
 Shout in triumph, "Behold here she comes !"

But see, around the fatal coasts
 Of Styx, that mighty train of ghosts !
 Ten thousand thousands press to see the
 Dame, [flame.
 Scowling indignant through the Stygian
 Say, Muse, whence come these eager-look-
 ing souls ?

Oh ! they are *****'s friends, the
 slaughter'd Poles.

Behold even Pluto's grim eyes, how they
 stare ! [hair !

His whiskers how fretful ; how upright his
 His snout he points downward ; and trem-
 bles his queen ;

His look is indignant ; dejected her mien ;
 He frowns ; and she sits anxious by his side ;
 What feels th' infernal king, and what his
 bride ?

And must the trembling Muse relate
 The secrets of th' infernal state ?
 Must she to mortal ears these secrets tell ?
 Pluto, at sight of her alone,
 Shudders ; lest from his deeply-fated throne
 She hurl him, and usurp the reign of hell.

And now the furies, with horrid glare,
 Approach, and their torches advance !
 See the snakes round their heads how they
 wreath, hiss, and stare,

And Nemesis shake her dread lance,
 And point amidst the grisly host
 To you indignant shade—'Tis *****'s in-
 jur'd ghost !

Now wild acclamations the vaulted roofs
 rend ; [friend !

The furies advance to receive their new
 From off her sacred brows Alecto takes
 *****'s bright crown, and round them
 twists her snakes.

All Hell in amaze
 Exultingly gaze,
 And join the great plaudit in chorus :
 Great Pluto ! you know
 You wish'd long ago
 That vengeance in hell might not slumber,
 To add one sister more to our number ;
 Then relish the treat,
 For your wish is complete—
 Behold now that Fury before us !"

THE PACK-HORSE.

O'er Cambria's mountains, rugged,
 rude, and steep,
 With steady pace the length'ning file is led,
 Laden with riches of the new-shorn sheep,
 On antient Skiddaw's sweetest herbage
 fed.

Through tangled brakes and narrow paths
 they wind,
 O'er pine-clad forests, or the dreary fell ;
 No trusty Pack-horse ever lags behind,
 Led by the music of the deep-ton'd bell.

As o'er the moor, untrack'd by human
 feet,

The sober train in peaceful order move,
 The heath-cock springs, the fallow deer re-
 treat, [rove ;
 And grazing cattle o'er the mountains

One faithful servant, erst the Carrier's
 pride, [nours wore,
 Whose high-arch'd neck the tinkling ho-
 Whose bony strength superior burdens
 try'd, [bore ;

And heat and cold with equal patience
 Now, shrunk with age, his trembling sh-
 news fall ;

His hollow eye no longer bears the blast ;
 His tottering hoof can scarce repel the gale,
 His heart proclaims, "my better days
 are past !"

No longer now he leads the fav'rite troop,
 Directs the line, or firmly treads the snow ;
 Degraded

Degraded from his rank, his spirits droop;
Breathless he walks, and ev'ry step is slow.

O e spark remains; one spark of gen'rous
fire [great emprise;
Warms his old heart, and prompts the
He rushes on, fulfil his vast desire,
First gains the hospitable inn—and dies!

THE SURPRIZE AND TERRORS OF IGNORANCE AT THE PHENOMENA OF NATURE,

An Eclogue, translated from a Greek Idyllium written by the Right Hon. C. J. Fox when at Eton, A.D. 1765, and lately published in the Musæ Etonenses.

Quid miri faciat Natura!

All Nature's work with various wonder teems,

Alike if Sol withhold or shed his beams.

Scene, a Plain on the Skirts of a Wood; with the Sun in Eclipse. Time, Noon.

THYRSIS*, DAPHNIS, AND LYCIDAS.

THYRSIS.

WHAT sudden dark'ness thus obscures
the day!

Lo! Sol at noon withdraws his golden ray;
Th' affrighted birds in silence flutter round,
And their sweet notes no more the woods
resound;

From yonder copse no linnet pours her lay,
No lark high-soaring carols to the day.

The feather'd songsters not alone are mute,
E'en shepherds, trembling, drop the silent
flute.

Well may ye tremble, ev'ry shepherd swain,
Celestial anger bids these horrors reign;
Dread signs of woe to our unhappy age,
War's wasting sword, or vengeful Dian's
rage.

DAPHNIS.

Yes, Thyrsis, yes! 'Tis Heav'n's offend-
ed sign,

And bolts the vengeance of a wrath divine.
My hapless folds contagious rot shall sweep,
Blast my young lambs, and thin my scat-
ter'd sheep;

Or, worse than war, dread Pestilence de-
vour, [hour.

Herds, flocks, and cities, find one fatal
But come, my Thyrsis, build a turfy throne,
Let pious gifts appease the wrath divine;
A lamb my flock, a goat your herd, sup-
plies;

These be our victims to implore the skies.

THYRSIS.

Glad will I join to deprecate the gloom;
Heav'n grant our pray'rs avert the threat-
ning doom!

* Thyrsis I have substituted for the original Olpis, because it is better known to the readers of English poetry, and has been, as it were, long naturalized into our language.

Rise, Phœbus, rise! reveal thy latent beam;
All Nature calls; unlock thy lucid stream.
But why on us thy dusky wrath display,
O God of Light! that widely spread'st the
day? [eyes,
To thee, our hope, we turn with suppliant
Pay all our vows, and bid our incense rise.

DAPHNIS.

Suspend your vows, for, o'er the dusky
plain,

Of Phœbus favour'd, comes a friendly swain.
To him the Moon, resplendent queen of
night,

And genial Sol, diffusive source of light,
The azure vault, and wide expanse of air,
Heav'n's brilliant choir, each distinct gleam-
ing star, [are known;

Their numbers, distance influence, course,
Urania taught, and mark'd in for her own;
That Lycidas, who oft so sweetly sings
How from the gilded East Aurora springs;
How the moon wanders through the silent
night.

While stars attending lend their social light;
How all obey the guiding hand of Jove,
Who feeds their fires, and bids each planet
rove; [ed morn,

Whence verdant spring, and summer's scent-
As changing Cynthia fills her silver horn.
He now shall tell what these dread signals
shew,

Or if no more Sol's sacred light shall flow.

LYCIDAS.

Dispel your terrors, shepherds, cease your
fears; [appears.

The darkness yields, and day's bright eye
These are no signals of celestial ire
For injur'd altars, or unhallow'd fire;
The Gods are kind; nor in our peaceful
age

Shall war devastate, nor diseases rage;
'Tis but the moon, in her accustom'd race,
Who meets the sun, and passes by his face!

Gray's Inn.

J. P. SMITH.

STANZAS BY MRS. ROBINSON.

IN this vain busy world, where the Good
and the Gay,
By affliction or folly wing moments away;
Where the False are respected, the Virtuous
betray'd; [in shade;
Where Vice lives in sunshine, and Genius
With a soul-sicken'd sadness all changes I
see; [sure for me I
For, the world, the base world, has no plea-

In cities, where wealth loads the coffers of
Pride;

Where Talents and Sorrow are ever allied;
Where Dulness is worship'd, and Wisdom
despis'd; [priz'd;

Where none but the Empty and Vicious are
All scenes with disgust and abhorrence I see;
For, the world has no corner of comfort for
me!

While

While pale Asiatics, encircled with gold,
The sons of meek Virtue indignant behold;
While the tithe-pimper'd Churchman re-
viles at the poor, [door;
As the lorn sinking traveller faints at his
While Custom dares sanction Oppression's
decre— [from me!

Oh, keep such hard bosoms, such monsters,
While the flame of a Patriot expires in the
breast, [dress'd;
With ribbands, and tinsel, and frippery,
While Pride mocks the children of Want
and Despair, [each pray'r;
Gives a sneer for each sigh, and a smile for
Though he triumph his day, a short day it
must be—

Hear'n keep such cold tyrants, oh, keep
them from me!

While the Lawyer still lives by the anguish
of hearts; [thrives as it smarts;
While he wrings the wrong'd bosom, and
While he grasps the last guinea from Pover-
ty's heir; [Despair;
While he revels in splendor which rose from
While the tricks of his office our scourges
must be; [bles from me!

Oh, keep the shrewd knave and his quib-
While the court breeds the Sycophant, train'd
to ensnare; [spair;

While the prisons re-echo the groans of De-
While the State deals out taxes, the Army
dismay; [doom'd to pay;

While the Rich are upheld, and the Poor
Humanity saddens with pity, to see
The scale of injustice, and trembles like me!

While Patriots are slander'd, and venal Slaves
rise;

While Pow'r grows a giant, and Liberty dies;
While a phantom of Virtue o'er Energy
reigns; [with chains;

And the broad wing of Freedom is loaded
While War spreads its thunders o'er land and
o'er sea; [me!

Ah, who but can listen and murmur like
While the bosom which loves, and confesses
its flame, [shame;

By the high-titled Female is branded with
While a Coronet hides what the Humble
despise; [may rise;

And the Lowly must fall that the Haughty
Oh, who can the triumphs of infamy see,
Nor shrink from the reptiles, and shudder
like me!

Ah World, thou vile World, how I sicken
to trace [rice!

The anguish that hourly augments for thy
How I turn from the Worst, while I ho-
nour the Best;

The Enlighten'd adore, and the Venal detest!
And, oh! with what joy to the grave would
I flee—

Since the World, the base World, has no
pleasure for me!

THE SHORT GREAT-COAT.

Non videmus quod in tergo est. PÆDR.

MY Coat, you say, is threadbare grown,
Which may, perhaps, be true;
But cast an eye upon your own,
For that is threadbare too.

Your Coat is shabby—but much less
Than that in which I'm clad;
For half a coat, I must confess,
Can be but half as bad.

A Short Great Coat what man of taste
Would e'er submit to wear,
That clings so close about the waist,
And leaves the rump half bare?

Why is the usual order chang'd?
Why thus your waistcoat hung
About your coat? Things thus derang'd,
Your *bead* must sure be wrong.

While thus you trudge along the street
Exposing your posteriors,
You raise the sneers of all you meet,
The jest of your inferiors.

Who but must laugh, long skirts to see
Beneath, without a meaning,
Hang dangling down below the knee,
Like rags hung out for cleaning?

You'll say, perhaps, it is the fashion,
And proper for the season—
Ah! money is your ruling passion,
And that's your only reason.

Hence, laughable, you skip about,
Disfigur'd in your drab coat;
For half a coat, you'll grant, no doubt,
Comes cheaper than a whole coat!

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XXVI.

YON vagrant Gipseys, desp'rate of their
limbs,

Ill-favour'dly squat on the frozen ground;
Their ragged blankets poorly curtain in
From the sharp blast that shakes them, pas-
sing keen;

But keener hunger starves the beggar'd crew,
And fiercely through their lantern-jaws doth
peep. [sticks,

The pilfering brats roam wide for knivelling
And who comes first to hand; the fallow
jales

Hang on the pot—stripping the hides of horse,
Ditch stam'd sheep, or pale dead cats,
and puppies; [bits

With wine-stretch'd mouths, these dainty
Foully they tear, ne'er chew, with noisy
glee,

Their snatching mess-mates, curs, and knavish
crows,

Hover around, impotent for a share.
Description cannot fit itself in words

To a more than in the far less, a life
So vile and worthless as this is itself.

YON lovely women, fraught with ev'ry
charm,
Enchantingly become the ev'ning ball :
Their graceful persons richly are set out,
As suits the fashion's varied elegance :
Luxuriant taste adorns their flowing hair,
And proudly with high nodding plumes is
crown'd.
White-arm'd, like Ida's goddesses, they sit,
Fanning their beautiful cheeks : transpa-
rent jewels [which yet
Hang from their ears in sparkling drops,
Do faintly shew, dimm'd by their brighter
eyes : [with
Whilst from their rubious lips flow sprightly
Endearment soft, chaste intercourse of hearts,
"And musick of resistless whisper'd sounds :"
Their fond admirers, crowds of rival beaux,
Gaze with delight, impatient for the dance.
Description cannot demonstrate a night
So splendid, gay, and full of harmony,
By lovers priz'd, as such a night as this.

YON village school-boys, frantic in their
joys,
Incontinent proclaim their breaking-up :
Their ill-thumb'd books are hurl'd into
the air,
And terror-shaking rod burnt scornfully :
Mischief seems plotting in their close cabals,
And sly thro' their wanton eyelids peeps :
The bigger lads parade with flashing whips
And switches in their hands ; the puny fry
Hover round stalls, pilf'ring tarts, nuts, and
apples :
The train let off, quick flashes in their eyes,
And from their saucy aim, squibs, serpents,
crackers,
Fly thro' the streets, sudden and dangerous.
Mean while, their anxious fond expecting
mothers
Count the slack hours, impatient for a kiss :
Remembrance cannot suit itself in instance,
To shew a scene of life, so void of care,
And yet so busy, as this was, once to all.

YON little misses, verging to their teens,
Impatiently sigh for the holidays ;
Their labor'd sampler quaintly is set out,
And the sprigg'd apron finish'd passing neat :
The copy-books preserv'd without a blot,
And faintly in Italian hand wrote out :
To th' ill-tun'd spinnet fix'd, they sit re-
luctant, [brisk
Strumming the keys with jaded hand ; but
Hold up the head, to attend the dancing-
school : [Monfieur,
Vile jabbler'd French, fast sputtering from
In their pale lips sounds dull and spiritless :
Their awful governess, instilling pride,
Adjusts their dress, most anxious for their
show.
Imagination flatters in the glass,
And demonstrates what joys await
Their entrance into fashionable life.

HER. V. IV. 2.

MASTER SHALLOW.

CONSOLATION.

WRITTEN NEAR THE SEA-SHORE IN A
STORM.

WEEP not, Anna, gentle maid !
Tho' the wild wind swells the
main ;
The adverse storm may soon be laid,
And Henry come again.
Pry'thee weep not !—One on high,
Whose word ordain'd creation's plan,
With kind and ever-wakeful eye
Regards the life of man :
For, not the bird of smallest worth,
That winnows with light wing the air,
If he permit not, falls to earth,
Who numbers ev'ry hair.
Then, blow the wild wind how it will,
From North, or South, from East or
West,
Weep not ! but humbly trust, it still
Blows for the best. W. G.

EPIGRAM by the late Rev. Mr. BISHOP.

Qualis ab incepto.

FIRST in the grape the wine's red hue,
Next in the bottle, glows :
But last, and most, and longest too,
O Cotta, in thy nose.

The following Article is from the newly-
published Poems of the celebrated Mr.
Mason, author of "Elfrida and Carac-
tacus." (See vol. III. p. 80.)

INSCRIPTION

Under a Picture of the EDITOR of SHAK-
SPEARE'S MANUSCRIPTS, 1796.

PARODY.

FOUR Forgers, born in one prolific age,
Much critical *acumen* did engage.
The first was soon by doughty Douglas
scar'd, [had he dar'd * ;
Tho' Johnson would have screened him,
The next † had all the cunning of a Scot ;
The third ‡ invention, genius—nay, what
not ?
Fraud, now exhausted, only could dispense
To her fourth son their three-fold im-
pudence.

* When Lauder first produced his for-
gery respecting Milton, Dr. Johnson usher-
ed it into the world by a preface, and after-
wards wrote Lauder's recantation. Some
of his numerous biographers have en-
deavoured to prove the Doctor no party
concerned : however this be, the virulence
he afterwards shewed to Milton, in the
life which he wrote of him for the book-
sellers, leads fairly to support my assertion,
that he would have defended Lauder, had
he been in any sort defensible.

† Translator of Fingal, Temora, &c.

‡ The discoverer and transcriber of
Rowley's Poems.

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 5. Copy of a letter from Vice-Ad. Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship Polyphemus, Oct. 29, 1796.

Sir, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the purpose for which I ordered his Majesty's ships Santa Margarita out on a cruise, as stated in my letter of the 19th inst. has been most fortunately accomplished, by her capturing two French ship privateers, and re-taking one of their prizes; particulars of which shall be seen in the accompanying letters from Capt. Martin. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Martin, of his Majesty's ship Santa Margarita, to Vice-Admiral Kingmill, dated at Sea, Oct. 24.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured a very fast-sailing ship privateer, called Le Buonaparte, of 16 guns and 137 men: she had been ten days from Brest, and taken three vessels, as named in the margin*.

* The ship Clarence, Ashington, from Jamaica to London, sent to Brest; Neptune brig, from Dublin to St. Michael's, sunk; Anne brig, of Poole, to Naples, burnt.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Martin, of the Santa Margarita, to Vice Ad. Kingmill, dated Oct. 27.

On the 25th inst. in the morning, we discovered two ships, that immediately made towards us, and approached nearly within hail before they observed the Santa Margarita to be a frigate. They endeavoured to render the retreat of one or the other secure, by standing on different tacks; and I followed the largest, with little probability of taking the other; but Mr. Birchall, the first lieutenant, with a degree of zeal and intrepidity that does him the highest honour, voluntarily offered to attack her in a boat; at this time our shot had reduced her sail, so as to enable the boat to get alongside, and I had the satisfaction to see her taken possession of in a most gallant and officer-like manner. The ship we followed struck her colours, after having received a few shot, and proved to be La Vengeur, of 13 guns and 110 men, twelve days from Brest, and had only captured the ship Putomah, from Poole, bound to Newfoundland, with provisions and merchandise, re taken by the boat commanded by Lieut. Birchall.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 8. Letter from Rear-Ad. Harvey, Commander in Chief of Genl. Mag. January, 1797.

his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship Prince of Wales, in Fort Royal Bay Martinique, Sept. 17.

Sir, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that La Victoire French schooner privateer, carrying 6 carriage-guns, and 4 swivels, with 65 men, arrived here this morning, having been captured by his Majesty's sloop Zebra, Capt. Hurst, the 12th inst. between Grenada and Tobago. This privateer had been from Guadaloupe eight days, and had taken one sloop la ten with provisions from Barbados to this island; but she was re-captured by the Lapwing, off Marigalante.

HENRY HARVEY,
Another Letter from Rear Ad. Harvey, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Sept. 21.

Sir, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship L'Aimable, on the 15th inst. captured off Guadaloupe a French privateer, called the Iris, of 6 guns, and 50 men, belonging to that island; and re-captured at the same time the ship Swift, from St. Kitt's, bound to Barbados, in ballast, which had been taken the preceding day by the privateer.

HENRY HARVEY.

Downing-street, Nov. 13. Dispatches received from Capt. Anstruther and Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters, Herbolzheim, Oct. 17.

My Lord, In my dispatch of the 13th, I had the honour of giving your Lordship an account of the movements of the corps under the commands of Gens. La Tour, Nauendorf, and Petrasch, down to the 9th inst. On the 10th, Gen. La Tour followed the enemy towards Stokach and Eugen; but, finding that their retreat through the Val d'Enfer could no longer be prevented, he discontinued the pursuit; and marched by his right towards the valley of the Kinzig, in order to form a junction with his Royal Highness. The Archduke arrived with his main body in the neighbourhood of Hornberg. On the 15th Gens. Nauendorf and Petrasch preceded him nearly in the same direction. The former took post at Elzach on the 14th, and the latter at Kintzig. On the 15th, the corps of the Prince of Condé and Gen. Frolich alone continued to follow the enemy through the defiles of the Black Forest. In the mean time Gen. Moreau lost no time in profiting of the advantages which his van-guard had gained on the 9th and 10th inst. He passed, with his whole army, through the Val d'Enfer, and arrived at Fribourg on the 13th. Next day he occupied Waldkirch, and his posts extended along the heights on the right bank.

of the Elz. This menacing movement of the enemy, and the extreme difficulty of making an immediate attempt on Kehl, determined his Royal Highness to defer the execution of that enterprize. Leaving, therefore, a sufficient corps to observe the place, he marched, on the 16th, to Malbörger, and assumed the immediate command of the army of La Tour. I have the honour, &c. ROB. ANSTRUTHER.

Head-quarters, Fribourg, Oct. 21.

My Lord, I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that, on the 19th inst. his Royal Highness the Archduke attacked the enemy, and, after an obstinate combat, made himself master of all the positions on the right bank of the Elz. The troops destined for this operation marched from the camp near Kentzingen before day-break; but such were the difficulties of the ground and the badness of the roads, that it was near 11 o'clock before they reached the different points at which they were to assemble; they were then distributed into three different columns, of which the right, under Gen. La Tour, was destined to attack the village of Kindringen; the centre, commanded by Gen. Wartenleben, was to carry the heights behind Maltertingen; the left, under Gen. Petrasch, was to proceed along the road from Heimharch, towards Emendingen, whilst Maj.-Gen. Merfeld, with one brigade, attacked the woods on his left, and Prince Frederic of Orange, with another, endeavoured to pass over the highest parts of the mountains, so as to turn the right of the enemy. Gen. Nauendorf, from Elzach, had orders at the same time to attack the post of Waldkirch. About noon the action began; the column of the right met with a most obstinate resistance; it was repeatedly repulsed in its attack upon Kindringen, and the success remained for some time doubtful, until, his Royal Highness putting himself at the head of the grenadiers, they returned with fury to the charge, and drove the enemy with great loss from the village. Maj.-Gen. Merfeld had no less difficulty in making himself master of the wood above Keimbach; the ground was extremely favourable to the enemy, and he defended it inch by inch; nor was he completely driven from it until the Prince of Orange, after a most laborious march, through a country which seemed impenetrable for troops, appeared in the open ground about Emendingen, and began to attack his right flank. From that moment the victory became decisive. The enemy repulsed the Elz at Emendingen and Deningen, destroying the bridges in order to cover his retreat. Gen. Nauendorf, mean time, had been no less successful towards Waldkirch: at the moment his column was assembled, he found himself attacked by a large body of the ene-

my, commanded by Gen. Moreau in person, whom he not only repulsed, but drove beyond Waldkirch, and made himself master of that post, and of the passage of the river. On this occasion three battalions of the enemy were surrounded, one of which laid down their arms, and the other two were dispersed in the woods. Early on the 20th, the van guard of the army passed the Elz at Emendingen, and found that the enemy had taken a position immediately behind the village of Dentzingen, with his right to the mountains, and his left to the marshy ground beyond the village of Verstelten. His Royal Highness determined immediately to attack him; and for that purpose ordered Gen. La Tour, with his right wing, to cross the Elz at Deningen, whilst he himself, with the left, and the corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the plain towards Fribourg. The advanced guard of the Archduke's column dislodged the enemy from Dentzingen without difficulty; but, as Gen. La Tour met with considerable opposition, and was obliged to re-establish the bridge of Deningen, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, it was evening before he was able to force the passage of the river, so that his Royal Highness did not judge it expedient to bring on a general affair, in which only one part of the army could have been engaged. The Prince of Fürstenburg, however, who commanded the right of Gen. La Tour's column, found means to dislodge the enemy from Regel, whence he menaced the great road to Brisach. The whole army passed the night within half-cannon shot of the enemy's advanced posts, and every thing was prepared for renewing the action early this morning. The enemy, however, did not wait the attack; his main body retired during the night, and the rear guard followed at day-break. A small corps only took the route of Brisach, where it passed the Rhine, and destroyed the bridge: the rest of the army directed its march upon Honingen, where a large Tête-de-Pont is said to be established. During the operations of the main army, the corps of the Prince of Condé and Gen. Frolich were extremely active in the mountains. On the 18th, the Prince of Condé drove the enemy, with very considerable loss, from the strong posts of St. Megers and St. Peter, in the valley of that name; and Gen. Frolich forced some of the most important passes of the Val d'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th, they continued to drive the enemy before them, and this morning appeared descending from the mountains above Fribourg at the moment that the Archduke's van guard entered the town, and contributed much towards pressing the rear of the enemy. I am not at this moment able to

state to your Lordship, with any degree of accuracy, the loss of the Austrians in the different actions since the 17th, but am confident that it does not exceed a thousand men killed and wounded. Amongst the latter is Gen. Count Wartenleben, who received a grape-shot in the arm, whilst leading his column to the attack on the 19th: there is, however, reason to hope that the wound will not prove dangerous. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable. Several pieces of artillery, and upwards of 2000 prisoners, have fallen into the hands of the Austrians. The number of killed and wounded is certainly not smaller. I have the honour to be, &c. **ROB. ANSTRUTHER.**

Head-quarters, Schillingen, Oct 25.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Royal Highness the Archduke yesterday attacked Gen. Moreau's army, in the formidable position of Schillingen, with so much success, that the enemy quitted it last night, and is now in full retreat towards his *Tête de Pont* near Huningen. Notwithstanding the victory obtained by the Archduke on the 19th, and the consequent operations of the 20th and 21st, Gen. Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another effort to maintain himself on the right bank of the Rhine, or at least to defer, as long as possible, the passage of the river; and for this purpose he took up a position near Schillingen, the uncommon strength of which could alone have enabled him to adopt such a resolution without exposing his army to destruction. This position, which Gen. Moreau had chosen, is so uncommonly strong, that I will attempt to describe it to your Lordship, in hope of conveying some faint idea of the difficulties of the operation which has been performed. The flat country, which, extending from the Meyn to within two German miles of Halle, separates the mountains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes, to the Southward of Mulheim, almost a regular oblong, about an English mile and a half in breadth, at the South-east angle of which is the village of Schillingen. This plain is bounded on the South by a rivulet, which, rising at the foot of a high mountain called the Hoher Blaun, near the village of Sitzenkirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and thence, in a western direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, and Schillingen, to Steinstadt, where it falls into the Rhine. At Schillingen, the hills of the rivulet, which are steep, and covered with vineyards, turn suddenly to the northward, and, running in that direction towards Mulheim, form the Eastern boundary of the plain; but those on the left bank of the rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the

Rhine, when they terminate abruptly. Not far from the source of the above mentioned rivulet, there rises another, which, taking an opposite, that is, South-easterly direction, passes through Sitzenkirchen, and, at the village of Candern, falls into the rivulet of that name; which, running South and South-west through a very deep and, for a considerable distance, almost unpassable ravine, discharges itself into the Rhine six or seven English miles above Steinstadt. A third rivulet, rising about an English mile to the westward of Candern, runs in a nearly parallel direction to the last, through Feuerbach, Riedlingen, and Badenmühle, and falls into the Rhine a little below the mouth of Candern. Between the heads of the above-mentioned ravine is a chain of high rugged hills, covered with extensive and very thick wood. In this almost inattackable situation was placed the right wing of the enemy's army. The corps which covered the extremity of it occupied Candern, Sitzenkirchen, and the surrounding heights; whence the line proceeded along the hills above Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schillingen, and Steinstadt, all of which places were strongly occupied, and the left flank of the line came quite to the Rhine, which runs close under the heights of Steinstadt. Advanced before the centre of his army, the enemy had a very strong corps of infantry on the heights and in the vineyards between Schillingen and Feldberg. About an English mile in the rear of the centre of the position, that is, to the southward of Liel, is the village of Tannenkirch; between it and Liel is the highest hill of the whole position; and from Tannenkirch the ground falls towards the ravine in which Riedlingen is situated; so that, in case of the right wing being driven from the extremely strong ground on which it was posted, it had (by falling back to the height of Tannenkirch) another good position, rather *en puissance*, indeed, to that of the left wing between Schillingen and Steinstadt, but the salient part is secured by the high and almost inattackable hill between Tannenkirch and Liel. An attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his position, by marching a very strong column through the mountains on the left bank of the Candern, and through the Wisenthal, so as to threaten his communication with his *Tête de Pont* at Huningen, would have been too tedious an operation in the present state of affairs, and attended with the utmost difficulty, now that the rains had rendered the roads so bad. The Archduke, therefore, determined to attack the right wing of the enemy's army, and, if possible, to dislodge it from the hills about Candern, Feuerbach, Sitzenkirchen, Ober, and Nieder Eckenheim; after gaining posses-

of the Elz. This menacing movement of the enemy, and the extreme difficulty of making an immediate attempt on Kehl, determined his Royal Highness to defer the execution of that enterprize. Leaving, therefore, a sufficient corps to observe the place, he marched, on the 16th, to Malbörger, and assumed the immediate command of the army of La Tour. I have the honour, &c. ROB. ANSTROTHER.

Head-quarters, Fribourg, Oct. 21.

My Lord, I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that, on the 19th inst. his Royal Highness the Archduke attacked the enemy, and, after an obstinate combat, made himself master of all the positions on the right bank of the Eltz. The troops destined for this operation marched from the camp near Kentzingen before day-break; but such were the difficulties of the ground and the badness of the roads, that it was near 11 o'clock before they reached the different points at which they were to assemble; they were then distributed into three different columns, of which the right, under Gen. La Tour, was destined to attack the village of Kindringen; the centre, commanded by Gen. Wartenleben, was to carry the heights behind Maltertingen; the left, under Gen. Petrasch, was to proceed along the road from Hainharch, towards Emendingen, whilst Maj.-Gen. Merfeld, with one brigade, attacked the woods on his left, and Prince Frederic of Orange, with another, endeavoured to pass over the highest parts of the mountains, so as to turn the right of the enemy. Gen. Nauendorf, from Elzach, had orders at the same time to attack the post of Waldkirch. About noon the action began; the column of the right met with a most obstinate resistance; it was repeatedly repulsed in its attack upon Kindringen, and the success remained for some time doubtful, until, his Royal Highness putting himself at the head of the grenadiers, they returned with fury to the charge, and drove the enemy with great loss from the village. Maj.-Gen. Merfeld had no less difficulty in making himself master of the wood above Keimbach; the ground was extremely favourable to the enemy, and he defended it inch by inch; nor was he completely driven from it until the Prince of Orange, after a most laborious march, through a country which seemed impenetrable for troops, appeared in the open ground about Emendingen, and began to attack his right flank. From that moment the victory became decisive. The enemy repulsed the Eltz at Emendingen and Deningen, destroying the bridges in order to cover his retreat. Gen. Nauendorf, mean time, had been no less successful towards Waldkirchen: at the moment his column was assembled, he found himself attacked by a large body of the ene-

my, commanded by Gen. Moreau in person; whom he not only repulsed, but drove beyond Waldkirchen, and made himself master of that post, and of the passage of the river. On this occasion three battalions of the enemy were surrounded, one of which laid down their arms, and the other two were dispersed in the woods. Early on the 20th, the van guard of the army passed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found that the enemy had taken a position immediately behind the village of Dentzingen, with his right to the mountains, and his left to the marshy ground beyond the village of Verstelten. His Royal Highness determined immediately to attack him; and for that purpose ordered Gen. La Tour, with his right wing, to cross the Eltz at Deningen, whilst he himself, with the left, and the corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the plain towards Fribourg. The advanced guard of the Archduke's column dislodged the enemy from Dentzingen without difficulty; but, as Gen. La Tour met with considerable opposition, and was obliged to re-establish the bridge of Deningen, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, it was evening before he was able to force the passage of the river, so that his Royal Highness did not judge it expedient to bring on a general affair, in which only one part of the army could have been engaged. The Prince of Fürstenburg, however, who commanded the right of Gen. La Tour's column, found means to dislodge the enemy from Regel, whence he menaced the great road to Brisach. The whole army passed the night within half-cannon shot of the enemy's advanced posts, and every thing was prepared for renewing the action early this morning. The enemy, however, did not wait the attack; his main body retired during the night, and the rear guard followed at day-break. A small corps only took the route of Brisach, where it passed the Rhine, and destroyed the bridge: the rest of the army directed its march upon Hünningen, where a large Tête-de-Pont is said to be established. During the operations of the main army, the corps of the Prince of Condé and Gen. Frolich were extremely active in the mountains. On the 18th, the Prince of Condé drove the enemy, with very considerable loss, from the strong posts of St. Megers and St. Peter, in the valley of that name; and Gen. Frolich forced some of the most important passes of the Val d'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th, they continued to drive the enemy before them, and this morning appeared descending from the mountains above Fribourg at the moment that the Archduke's van guard entered the town, and contributed much towards pressing the rear of the enemy. I am not at this moment able to

Admiralty-office, Nov. 19. Extract of a letter from Capt. Moore, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Melampus*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off the Isle of Wight, Nov. 14.

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Extract of a letter from Capt. Bowater, Commander of his Majesty's ship Trent, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

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You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that, in consequence of the representation of the Mayor of Yarmouth, informing me that two ships, passing Ousey Bay and this place, were attacked by a small cutter privateer off Southwold, on Monday eve, about 9 o'clock; I yesterday morning dispatched the *Phoenix* hired cutter in quest of her, and to give information to the *Épingle* brig, on that station.

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Copy of a Letter from Lieut. W. Sharp, commanding his Majesty's armed cutter the Dover, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Swasey, Nov. 16.

Sir, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that on the 12th inst. I captured, in his Majesty's hired armed cutter *Dover*, under my command, 7 leagues South of the Land's End, the *Providence* lugger privateer, a new fast-sailing vessel, carrying 4 3-pounders, pierced for 8, with 29 men, out 4 days from St. Maloes, and had not taken any thing. I am, Sir, &c. W. SHARP.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 16. Copy of a letter from Com. Sir J. B. Warren, to Vice-Ad. Colpoys, dated on-board his Majesty's ship *La Pomone*, at Sea, 12 inst.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that this morning, Ushant-bearing N. E. by E. 8 leagues, I discovered his Majesty's ship *Thalia* in chase of a strange sail; and, the *Artois* being pretty well to windward, I made her signal to join the pursuit also, and have the satisfaction to say, that Sir Edmund Nagle brought her to at 11 A. M. Ushant-bearing N. E. by E. 11 leagues. She proves to be *Le Franklin*, mounting 12 6-pounders, and a complement of 100 men. I have the honour to be, &c. J. WARREN.

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Judging it to be proper that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be acquainted, as soon as possible, with the capture of a Spanish frigate by his Majesty's ship under my command, I herewith inclose you a copy of my letter to the Commander in Chief, giving an account of the action; and I request you will be pleased to lay the same before their Lordships.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, to Adm. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, dated at Gibraltar, Oct. 23.

On the morning of the 12th inst. at day-break, we discovered a frigate to windward, standing towards us. About eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and was then apparently in chase of us. Our situation altogether was such as to prevent my being over-desirous of engaging her. Out of our small complement of men, we had left 30 at the hospital, and we had more than that number still on-board in our sick and convalescent lists, all of whom were extremely weak. We were scarcely out of sight of the spot where we knew the Spanish fleet to have been cruising only two days before; and,

son of which ground, his Royal Highness, if the enemy had persevered in maintaining his position, could the next day have proceeded to the attack of the heights behind the ravine of Redlingen. The attempt was arduous; but every thing was to be expected from the exertions of the army: for, the gallant examples invariably shewn the troops, in the most trying situations, by the brother of their Emperor, and the great ability with which he has commanded them, has inspired the whole army with a degree of confidence in, and attachment to, his Royal Highness, which is carried to enthusiasm. The attack was performed in the following manner. The army was divided into four principal columns; the first, or right column, consisted of the Prince of Condé's corps, commanded by his Serene Highness, its advanced guard being led by the Duke d'Enghein; the second column consisted of 9 battalions and 26 squadrons, commanded by the Prince of Furstenberg; the third column, of 11 columns and a brigade of cavalry, under Gen. La Tour; and the fourth column consisted of the whole advanced guard of the army, under Maj. Gen. Nauendorff. The two first columns were destined to employ the enemy so as to prevent his detaching considerably from his left wing, but not to attempt any real attack on the main position of that wing, the ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too strong to admit of it. The third and fourth columns were to make the real attack on the enemy's right wing, and to endeavour to get round his flank. The Prince of Condé's column assembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinstadt, which village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great firmness during the whole day, though entirely commanded by the left of the enemy's position. The Prince of Furstenberg's column assembled at Mulheim, and advanced towards Schlingen. It took possession of the heights opposite the enemy's position behind Schlingen, and maintained them under a severe cannonade. Gen. La Tour's column marched from Vegeheim through Feldberg. The right wing of it attacked the enemy in the vineyards between Feldberg and Schlingen; whilst the left drove them out of Eckenheim, then passed the ravine, and attacked the woody hills behind it. The nature of the ground was such, that both these attacks met with the most obstinate resistance; he right, however, at length succeeded in forcing the enemy to quit the vineyards, and retire behind Liel; and the left, after driving them out of a great part of the wood, took a position with its right bank to Nieder Eckenheim, and its left extending towards Feuerbach. Gen. Nauendorff's column had preceded Gen. La Tour's as far as Feldberg, whence

it took to the left along the foot of the mountain, on which stands the castle of Burgleim. It then divided into several columns; one of these attacked the village of Sitzenkirchen, and, after carrying it, descended by the ravine I have described towards Candern. Another column, of much more considerable force, to the left of the former, was commanded by Gen. Nauendorff himself. He attacked the strong height situated between the ravine of Sitzenkirchen and that of Candern, and, having gained possession of them after much opposition, he arrived immediately above the town of Candern. A third column of light infantry and hussars, commanded by Maj. Gen. Merfeld, drove the enemy from the strong woody heights to the right of Sitzenkirchen, and got possession of the high ground between Candern and Reverach, which forms a part of the chain that runs between the heads of the ravines, and is connected with the high hill between Tannenkirch and Liel. By this means Gen. Merfeld was enabled to establish a communication, near Feuerbach, with Gen. La Tour's left. The enemy was now also driven from the village of Candern. Gen. Nauendorff's corps had been in march all night; and, owing to the extreme badness of the roads in the mountains (rendered almost impassable) had not been able to commence its real attack till two o'clock, so that it was late in the afternoon before it succeeded as far as I have mentioned. An extreme thick mist, followed by a violent storm, which lasted till dark, put an end to the action. The enemy, finding that the operations of the day had completely prepared the way for an attack upon the heights of Tannenkirchen (which was to have taken place this morning), did not choose to await it, but retreated in the night. His rear-guard quitted the heights behind Schlingen, about four o'clock this morning; and he appears to be retiring towards his Tête-de-pont at Huningen. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CRAWFORD.

Head-quarters, Mappach, Oct. 27.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in the course of last night, Gen. Moreau's army retreated across the Rhine at Huningen. The last of his rear-guard was this morning still on the heights of Weiller, on which he had constructed a large and solid work; but, after a little skirmishing with the hussars, they evacuated the height and redoubt, before any infantry could come up; and nothing now remains on this side the river but a few troops in a small Tête-de-pont, behind which is a kind of horn-work, lately constructed on the island called Shueter Insel. I have the honour to be, &c.

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in fact, we had stood on to look for them, with a view of ascertaining their movements: A small Spanish vessel, which we conjectured to be a sort of tender, was passing us, steering towards Carthagena, so that I could hardly flatter myself with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even escaping myself, if disabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared, that nothing but a fight; and superior sailing, could enable me to avoid action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not much superior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majesty's ships more than I could bring myself to resolve on. I therefore continued standing on without any alteration of course. Having, with infinite satisfaction and comfort to myself, commanded the Terpsichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty considerable variety of services, I well knew the veteran stuff which I had still left in health to depend upon, for upholding the character of British seamen; and I felt my mind at ease, as to the termination of any action with the frigate in sight only. At half past nine she came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather-beam; and as I conceived she waited only to place herself to advantage, and to point her guns with exactness, and being myself unwilling to lose the position we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a trier of her intention. It was so instantaneously returned, and followed up by her whole broadside, that I am confident they must have done it at the sight of our flash. The action of course went on, and we soon discovered that her people would not, or could not, resist our fire. At the end of about an hour and 40 minutes, during which time we had twice wore, and employed about 20 of the last minutes in chase, she surrendered. At this period she appeared most entirely disabled, and we had drawn up close alongside, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheless, with considerable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spanish commander to decline the receiving of such a broadside by submitting; and from every thing which I have since learned, the personal courage, conduct, and zeal, of that officer, whose name is Don Thomas Ayala, was such during the action, notwithstanding the event of it, as reflects on him the greatest honour, and irresistibly impresses on my mind the highest admiration of his character. After (from the effect of our fire) all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waste guns unserviceable, all the standing rigging of his lower masts shot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people

killed and wounded; he still persevered (though he could rally but few of his men) to defend his ship, almost longer than defence was justifiable. Had there been the smallest motion in the sea, every mast must inevitably have gone by the board. Our loss has been less than could have been expected; but our masts, sails, and rigging, were found to be pretty much cut up. The spirited exertions of every officer, man, and boy, belonging to the ship I command, as well in the action, as in the securing two disabled ships, and bringing them instantly off from a critical situation, by taking their prize in tow, and by their incessant labour ever since, will, I trust, when their small number is considered, place them in a light superior to any praise which I could bestow. I am even unwilling to speak of the particular conduct of any of the officers; but the talents displayed by the first lieutenant (Devonshire), who was just out of our sick list, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this distinction, and proves him highly deserving of the recommendation you gave him with his appointment in the West Indies. And although I had rather any other person should observe the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and speak of it afterwards, yet I feel it to be my duty, as captain of the ship, to state, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the second lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ship's company, and useful; from the great number of guns which he saw well pointed in the course of the action; added to which, from the absence of the first lieutenant on-board the prize, the labouring oar of this ship has fallen on him; and, in my mind, the task we have had since the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itself. The name of the prize is the Mahonesa, carrying on the main deck 26 Spanish twelves, (weighing 18 ounces more than our's,) 8 Spanish sixes on the quarter-deck, and a number of brass collets, swivels, &c. had on-board 275 men, besides six pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as far as Leghorn, and to be put on-board of Ad. Langara's fleet, which she had been sent out from Carthagena to look for. She was built in the year 1786, at Mahon, is of very large dimensions, measuring 1114 tons and a half Spanish, was before the action in complete good condition, and is considered by the Spanish officers the fastest sailer one of the best constructed, and, what they attach considerable importance to, the handsomest frigate in their navy. Both the frigates have this moment anchored in safety.

I am, &c.

J. Bowen.

Nov.

Nov. 22. Letter from Vice-Ad. Kingmill, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship *L'Engageante*, in Cork Harbour, Nov. 14.

His Majesty's ship *Polyphemus* and *Cerberus* arrived here yesterday afternoon, the former not having seen any thing worth notice, and the latter having, as intimated in my last, captured *L'Hirondelle* (late *Sans Culotte*) cutter privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, and chased the *Franklin* brig privateer into the squadron under Sir John Warren, who made a prize of her. These privateers, with three others taken by the *Santa Margherita* and *Dryad*, formed a small squadron which had fitted out and sailed together from Brest, to scour the entrance of the English Channel, but have thus happily been all secured by our cruisers. Capt. Drew has, besides, re-captured the *Jackson Junior*, Jamaica, home-bound ship; and the *Friendship*, *Blake*, from the Cape of Good Hope. The first is come hither, and the latter supposed gone to Plymouth. Inclosed is Capt. Drew's letter to me, with an account of his prizes.

Cerberus, Cork Harbour, Nov. 13.

Sir, I have to inform you, that, on the 1st inst. in company with his Majesty's ships *Diana* and *Magnanime*, lat. 49. 5 N. long. 8. 36. W. I gave chase to a sail in the S W. and continued chasing till the next morning, when she was captured by Sir John Warren's squadron, and proved to be the *Franklin*, a French privateer brig, carrying 12 9 pounders, and 80 men. On the 4th I re-took the ship *Friendship*, from the Cape of Good Hope; the 5th, took the *L'Hirondelle*, a French cutter privateer, carrying 10 6-pounders and 53 men, but had thrown 6 of her guns over-board in the chase; and on the 6th re-took the *Jackson Junior*, from Jamaica. I have the honour to be, &c. JOHN DREW.

Parliament-street, Nov. 29. Dispatch from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by them communicated to Mr. Dundas.

Honourable Sirs,

We have particular satisfaction in offering to you our sincere congratulations on the complete success which has attended the operations of Rear-Ad. Rainier in the Eastern Seas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material use to his Majesty's Ministers, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Bufforah. It appears by the rear-admiral's dispatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th of April last, and which reached us on the 18th inst. by the *Onpheus* frigate, that the Bri-

tish troops were in possession of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their several dependences, comprising, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch islands, excepting Fornate, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquisition has been attained without the smallest loss on our side. Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February; and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the capitulation are enclosed. The admiral speaks in the handsomest manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along subsisted between the officers and men in both services. It behoves us on this occasion to convey to you the high sense we entertain of the able and spirited conduct displayed by Rear-Ad. Rainier, whose hearty co-operation with us in every measure conducive to the public weal demands our warmest acknowledgments; and whilst we feel assured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majesty's ministers for securing the Dutch settlements in India, it is nevertheless incumbent upon us to declare, that the accomplishment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and cheerful support which we have had the good fortune to experience from the officer entrusted with the execution of it. We shall do ourselves the honour of transmitting, by the first sea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of those islands. At present we can only give you a summary of his proceedings. The admiral found in the treasury of Amboyna \$1,112 six dollars, and in store 515,540 pounds weight of cloves; and in the treasury at Banda 66,675 six dollars, and in store 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, besides merchandise and other stores at each place, upon which no value had been then put. We are preparing to send a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of those valuable islands; and, as the admiral has advised us that he is short of provisions, and in want of a supply of naval and military stores, it is our intention to forward an adequate stock of every necessary article. We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the Company's possessions on this coast are in a state of perfect tranquillity; and that we have no reason to believe that any designs are in agitation by the native powers hostile to your interests. We have the honour to be, &c. ROBERT ALURED CLARKE
EDW. SAUNDERS. C. W. FALLOFIELD.

(To be continued.)

in fact, we had stood on to look for them, with a view of ascertaining their movements: A small Spanish vessel, which we conjectured to be a sort of tender, was passing us, steering towards Carthagena, so that I could hardly flatter myself with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even escaping myself, if disabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared, that nothing but a fight; and superior sailing, could enable me to avoid action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not much superior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majesty's ships more than I could bring myself to resolve on, I therefore continued standing on without any alteration of course. Having, with infinite satisfaction and comfort to myself, commanded the *Terpsichore's* crew for two years and a half, through a pretty considerable variety of services, I well knew the veteran stuff which I had still left in health to depend upon, for upholding the character of British seamen; and I felt my mind at ease, as to the termination of any action with the frigate in sight only. At half past nine she came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather-beam; and as I conceived she waited only to place herself to advantage, and to point her guns with exactness, and being myself unwilling to lose the position we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a trier of her intention. It was so instantaneously returned, and followed up by her whole broadside, that I am confident they must have done it at the sight of our flash. The action of course went on, and we soon discovered that her people would not, or could not, resist our fire. At the end of about an hour and 40 minutes, during which time we had twice wore, and employed about 20 of the last minutes in chase, she surrendered. At this period she appeared most entirely disabled, and we had drawn up close alongside, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheless, with considerable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spanish commander to decline the receiving of such a broadside by submitting; and from every thing which I have since learned, the personal courage, conduct, and zeal, of that officer, whose name is Don Thomas Ayala, was such during the action, notwithstanding the event of it, as reflects on him the greatest honour, and irresistibly impresses on my mind the highest admiration of his character. After (from the effect of our fire) all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waste guns unserviceable, all the standing rigging of his lower masts shot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people

killed and wounded; he still persevered (though he could rally but few of his men) to defend his ship, almost longer than defence was justifiable. Had there been the smallest motion in the sea, every mast must inevitably have gone by the board. Our loss has been less than could have been expected; but our masts, sails, and rigging, were found to be pretty much cut up. The spirited exertions of every officer, man, and boy, belonging to the ship I command, as well in the action, as in the securing two disabled ships, and bringing them instantly off from a critical situation, by taking their prize in tow, and by their incessant labour ever since, will, I trust, when their small number is considered, place them in a light superior to any praise which I could bestow. I am even unwilling to speak of the particular conduct of any of the officers; but the talents displayed by the first lieutenant (*Devonshire*), who was just out of our sick list, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this distinction, and proves him highly deserving of the recommendation you gave him with his appointment in the *West Indies*. And although I had rather any other person should observe the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and speak of it afterwards, yet I feel it to be my duty, as captain of the ship, to state, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the second lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ship's company, and useful, from the great number of guns which he saw well pointed in the course of the action; added to which, from the absence of the first lieutenant on-board the prize, the labouring oar of this ship has fallen on him; and, in my mind, the task we have had since the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itself. The name of the prize is the *Mahonesa*, carrying on the main deck 26 Spanish twelves, (weighing 18 ounces more than our's,) 8 Spanish sixes on the quarter-deck, and a number of brass collops, swivels, &c. had on-board 275 men, besides six pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as far as Leghorn, and to be put on-board of *Ad. Langara's* fleet, which she had been sent out from Carthagena to look for. She was built in the year 1786, at Mahon, is of very large dimensions, measuring 114 tons and a half Spanish, was before the action in complete good condition, and is considered by the Spanish officers the fastest sailer one of the best constructed, and, what they attach considerable importance to, the handsomest frigate in their navy. Both the frigates have this moment anchored in safety.

I am, &c.

R. Bowen.

Nov.

Nov. 22. Letter from Vice-Ad. Kingmill, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship *L'Engageante*, in Cork Harbour, Nov. 14.

His Majesty's ship *Polyphemus* and *Cerberus* arrived here yesterday afternoon, the former not having seen any thing worth notice, and the latter having, as intimated in my last, captured *L'Hirondelle* (late *Sans Culotte*) cutter privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, and chased the *Franklin* brig privateer into the squadron under Sir John Warren, who made a prize of her. These privateers, with three others taken by the *Santa Margarita* and *Dryad*, formed a small squadron which had fitted out and sailed together from Brest, to scour the entrance of the English Channel, but have thus happily been all secured by our cruisers. Capt. Drew has, besides, re-captured the *Jackson Junior*, Jamaica, home-bound ship; and the *Friendship*, Blake, from the Cape of Good Hope. The first is come hither, and the latter supposed gone to Plymouth. Inclosed is Capt. Drew's letter to me, with an account of his prizes.

Cerberus, Cork Harbour, Nov. 13.

Sir, I have to inform you, that, on the 1st inst. in company with his Majesty's ships *Diana* and *Magnanime*, lat. 49. 5 N. long. 8. 36. W. I gave chase to a sail in the S W. and continued chasing till the next morning, when she was captured by Sir John Warren's squadron, and proved to be the *Franklin*, a French privateer brig, carrying 12 9 pounders, and 80 men. On the 4th I re-took the ship *Friendship*, from the Cape of Good Hope; the 5th, took the *L'Hirondelle*, a French cutter privateer, carrying 10 6 pounders and 53 men, but had thrown 6 of her guns over-board in the chase; and on the 6th re-took the *Jackson Junior*, from Jamaica. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DREW.

Parliament-street, Nov. 29. Dispatch from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by them communicated to Mr. Dundas.

Honourable Sirs,

We have particular satisfaction in offering to you our sincere congratulations on the complete success which has attended the operations of Rear-Ad. Rainier in the Eastern Seas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material use to his Majesty's Ministers, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Bussorah. It appears by the rear-admiral's dispatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th of April last, and which reached us on the 18th inst. by the *Orpheus* frigate, that the Bri-

tish troops were in possession of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their several dependences, comprising, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch islands, excepting Fornate, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquisition has been attained without the smallest loss on our side. Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February; and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the capitulation are enclosed. The admiral speaks in the handsomest manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command; both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along subsisted between the officers and men in both services. It behoves us on this occasion to convey to you the high sense we entertain of the able and spirited conduct displayed by Rear-Ad. Rainier, whose hearty co-operation with us in every measure conducive to the public weal demands our warmest acknowledgments; and whilst we feel assured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majesty's ministers for securing the Dutch settlements in India, it is nevertheless incumbent upon us to declare, that the accomplishment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and chearful support which we have had the good fortune to experience from the officer entrusted with the execution of it. We shall do ourselves the honour of transmitting, by the first sea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of those islands. At present we can only give you a summary of his proceedings. The admiral found in the treasury of Amboyna 81,112 rix dollars, and in store 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; and in the treasury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in store 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, besides merchandise and other stores at each place, upon which no value had been then put. We are preparing to send a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of those valuable islands; and, as the admiral has advised us that he is short of provisions, and in want of a supply of naval and military stores, it is our intention to forward an adequate stock of every necessary article. We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the Company's possessions on this coast are in a state of perfect tranquillity; and that we have no reason to believe that any designs are in agitation by the native powers hostile to your interests. We have the honour to be, &c.

JOHNSON. ALURED GERRARD
EDW. SAUNDERS. C. W. FALLOFIELD

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN NEWS.

In our SUPPLEMENT, p. 1089, we gave at length Gen. Washington's famous address to the United States, on Sept. 17, 1796; and shall now copy the speech of this justly-celebrated Statesman, on opening the Congress, Dec. 7; omitting only a few passages relative to finance and local regulations.

"In recurring to the internal situation of our country, since I had last the pleasure to address you, I find ample reason for a renewed expression of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe, which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so justly called forth. The acts of the last session, which required special arrangements, have been, as far as circumstances would admit, carried into operation. Measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digested and adopted. In the framing of these, care has been taken to guard, on the one hand, our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their tribes; and, on the other hand, to protect the rights secured to the Indians by treaty, to draw them nearer to the civilized state, and to inspire them with correct conceptions of the power, as well as justice, of the government.—After many delays and disappointments, arising out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey and Regency of Algiers will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but under great, though inevitable, disadvantages in the pecuniary transactions occasioned by that war, which will render a farther provision necessary. The actual liberation of all our citizens who were prisoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negotiation. To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a state is itself a party; but, besides this, it is in our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized, and ready to vindicate it from insult and aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, first or last, leave no other option. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be insecure; and our citizens exposed to the calamities from which numbers of them have been just relieved. These

considerations invite the United States to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a navy. The increasing progress of their navigation promises them, at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen; and their means in other respects favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewise, that their particular situation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable to begin, without delay, to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships of-war, and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable, without inconvenience; so that a future war in Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present?—Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts, in every way that shall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are expedient. But, where the state of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time, obtain; when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not establishments for procuring them on public account, to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public service, recommended by strong considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to remain in such cases dependent on foreign supply; precarious, because liable to be interrupted? If the necessary articles should in this mode cost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising form an ample compensation? Establishments of this sort, commensurate only with the calls of the public service in the time of peace, will, in time of war, easily be extended in proportion to the exigence of the government, and may even perhaps be made to yield a surplus for the supply of our citizens at large; so as to mitigate the privateers from the interruption of their trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all those branches which are already, or likely soon to be, established in the country, in order that there may be no danger of interference with pursuits of individual industry. It will not be doubted, that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage.

Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information; and enabled by pensions, and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishments contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiments, and by drawing to a common centre, the result every where of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shewn, that they are very cheap instruments, of immense national benefits. I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress the expediency of establishing a national university; and also a military academy. The desirableness of both these institutions has so constantly increased with every view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once more recalling your attention to them. The Assembly to which I address myself is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the arts and sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation. True it is, that our country, much to its honour, contains many seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge for the institution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries. Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made, in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such a national institution should be the education of our youth in the science of government. In a republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important; and what duty more pressing on its legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country? The institution of a military academy is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and

both would hazard its safety; or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Besides that war might not always depend on its own choice; in proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving, and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whateyer argument may be drawn from particular examples superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government; and for this purpose an academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient which different nations have successfully employed. The compensations to the officers of the United States in various instances, and in none more than in respect to the most important stations, appear to call for legislative revision. The consequences of a defective provision are of a serious import to the government. If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which the selection of characters for office is to be made, and will proportionally diminish the probability of a choice of men able, as well as upright; besides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government virtually to exclude, from public trusts, talents and virtue, unless accompanied by wealth.—While in our external relations some serious inconveniences and embarrassments have been overcome, and others lessened, it is with much pain, and indeed regret, I mention, that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature have lately occurred. Our trade has suffered; and is suffering, extensive injuries in the West Indies, from the cruizers and agents of the French republic; and communications have been received from its minister here, which indicate the danger of a farther disturbance of our commerce by its authority, and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable. It has been my constant, sincere, and earnest wish, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfectly friendly understanding, with that Republic. This wish remains unabated; and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a just and indispensable regard to the rights and honour of our country; nor will I easily cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candour,

and friendship, on the part of the Republick, will eventually ensure success. In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, self respect, and fortitude, of my countrymen.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year to be submitted from the proper department, with a view of the public receipts and expenditures, to the latest period to which an account can be prepared. It is with satisfaction I am able to inform you, that the revenues of the United States continue in a state of progressive improvement. A reinforcement of the existing provisions for discharging the public debt was mentioned in my Address at the opening of the last session. Some preliminary steps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your zealous attention during the present. I will only add, that it will afford me a heartfelt satisfaction to concur in such farther measures as will ascertain to our country the prospect of a speedy extinguishment of the debt.—Posterity may have to regret, if, from any motive, intervals of tranquillity are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

My solicitude to see the militia of the United States placed on an efficient establishment has been so often and so ardently expressed, that I shall but barely recall the subject to your view on the present occasion; at the same time that I shall submit to your enquiry, whether our harbours are yet sufficiently secured. The situation in which I now stand for the last time, in the midst of the Representatives of the people of the United States, naturally recalls the period when the administration of the present form of government commenced; and I cannot omit the occasion to congratulate you and my country on the success of the experiment; nor to repeat my fervent supplications to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and Sovereign Arbitrer of Nations, that his providential care may still be extended to the United States; that the virtue and happiness of the people may be preserved; and that the government which they have instituted, for the protection of their liberties, may be perpetual.

G. WASHINGTON."

The Vice-President, Mr. Adams, made a suitable answer; which he thus concludes:

"We sincerely lament, that, whilst the conduct of the United States has been uni-

formly impressed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in the maintenance of all their foreign relationships, our trade should be harrassed by the cruizers and agents of the Republick of France throughout the extensive departments of the West Indies. Whilst we are confident that no cause of complaint exists that could authorize an interruption of our tranquillity, or disengage that Republick from the bounds of amity, cemented by the faith of treaties, we cannot but express our deepest regret that official communications have been made to you, indicating a most serious disturbance of our commerce. Although we cherish the expectation, that a sense of justice, and a consideration of our mutual interests, will moderate their councils, we are not unmindful of the situation in which events may place us, nor unprepared to adopt that system of conduct which, compatible with the dignity of a respectable nation, necessity may compel us to pursue. We cordially acquiesce in the reflection, that the United States, under the operation of the federal government, have experienced a most rapid aggrandisement and prosperity, as well political as commercial. Whilst contemplating the causes which produce this auspicious result, we must acknowledge the excellence of the constitutional system, and the wisdom of the legislative provisions; but we should be deficient in gratitude and justice, did we not attribute a great portion of these advantages to the virtue, firmness, and talents, of your administration; which have been conspicuously displayed in the most trying times, and on the most critical occasions. It is, therefore, with the sincerest regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employments of your country. When we review the various scenes of your public life, so long and so successfully devoted to the most arduous services civil and military, as well during the struggles of the American revolution, as the convulsive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement without our warmest affections and most anxious regard accompanying you; and without mingling with our fellow-citizens at large, the sincerest wishes for your personal happiness that sensibility and attachment can express. The most effectual consolation that can offer for the loss we are about to sustain arises from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your successors, and the United States thus continue to enjoy an able, upright, and energetick administration."

To which the President replied:

"Gentlemen, It affords me great satisfaction to find in your address a concurrence in sentiment with me on the various topics which I presented for your information and de-

deliberation; and that the latter will receive from you an attention proportioned to their respective importances. For the notice you take of my public services civil and military, and your kind wishes for my personal happiness, I beg you to accept my cordial thanks. Those services, and greater, had I possessed ability to render them, were due to the unanimous calls of my country; and its approbation is my abundant reward. When contemplating the period of my retirement, I saw virtuous and enlightened men, among whom I relied on the discernment and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, to make the proper choice of a successor; men who would require no influential example to ensure to the United States "an able, upright, and energetic administration." To such men I shall cheerfully yield the palm of genius and talents, to serve our common country; but, at the same time, I hope I may be indulged in expressing the consoling reflection (which consciousness suggests), and to bear it with me to my grave, that none can serve it with purer intentions than I have done, or with a more disinterested zeal.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 12. As some workmen were this day removing a wall in Mr. Bullivant's farm-yard at *Wymondham* in Leicestershire, they discovered, about four feet under the surface of the ground, a curious tessellated pavement of mosaic work, composed (as usual) of small stones about a quarter of an inch square, and some of a smaller size; the colours, white, red, blue, green, and black; the stones in tolerable preservation, the cement much decayed. On moving the earth which covered the work, several human bones were found. The dimensions of this pavement have not been ascertained, but are believed to be extensive. The Earl of Harborough, who owns the lordship of *Wymondham*, has judiciously directed that it should remain undisturbed till the Spring; when the extent, &c. will be properly investigated.—Not long before, some Roman coins were found in this neighbourhood, in a field between the villages of *Edmondsthorpe* and *Taib*, near the place where the counties of Leicester and Rutland divide. They were deposited in a square hole formed in the rock about three feet below the surface of the field; and were discovered by some workmen who were digging in the line of a canal that is forming between *Melton* and *Oakham*. The coins themselves are common, and of little value, but are curious chiefly from its being certainly known where they were found. Among them are several of *Valens*, *Valentinian*, *Gratian*, *Trajan*, *Marcus Antoninus*, *Constantine*, *Magnentius*, and the younger

Constantine. Many of these are in excellent preservation; particularly a common one of *Magnentius*, with his head on one side and the legend perfectly legible; on the reverse the monogram of *Christ*, and the inscription *SALVS D. D. N. N. AVO. ET CAES.* in the area III. and below *AMB.* Another of *H. Claudius Constantine, jun.* one of the sons of *Constantine the Great*, is also worth noticing: round the Emperor's head, *CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C.* Reverse, a cippus, an altar, on the top of which is a globe surmounted by three stars; on the altar is inscribed *VOTIS XX;* around it *BEAT. TRANQVILLITAS;* of which some of the letters are wanting in this coin, through the fault of the coiner. The letters below the altar *P. LON.* seem to indicate that this coin was struck in *London*; and though the blunder in the inscription is not in favour of the British mint at that period, the workmanship is otherwise very good. (These two coins shall be engraved in a future miscellaneous plate.)—Other Roman coins have been found at *Market Overton*, where are evident marks of a Roman station; and at *Bridge Easterton* (*Gaufemur* as *Camden* conjectures,) situated on the Roman road about two miles from *Stamford*.

A considerable change has taken place in the position of the stones which form an extraordinary relick of the ancient superstitions of our countrymen. This is attributed to the rapid thaw which succeeded a very hard frost. Some people employed at the plough, near *Stonehenge*, January 3, remarked that three of the large stones had fallen, and were apprised of the time of their fall by a very sensible concussion, or jarring, of the ground. These stones prove to be the western of those pairs, with their imposts, which have had the appellation of *Trilithons* and had long deviated from its true perpendicular. There were, originally, five of these trilithons, two of which are even now still remaining in their ancient state. It is remarkable, that no account has ever been recorded of the falling of the others, and, perhaps, no alteration has been made in the appearance of *Stonehenge* for three centuries prior to the present tremendous downfall. The impost, which is the smallest of the three stones, is supposed to weigh 20 tons. They all now lie prostrate on the ground, and have received no injury from their aerial fall. They fall flat westward, and leveled with the ground a stone also of the second circle that stood in the line of their precipitations. From the lower ends of the supporters being now exposed to view, their prior depth in the ground is satisfactorily ascertained: it appears to have been about six feet. The ends, however, having been cut oblique, neither of them was, on one side

side, more than a foot and a half deep. Two only of the five crithons, of which the styrum consisted, are now, therefore, in their original position. The destruction of any part of this grand oval we must particularly lament, as it was composed of the most stupendous material of the whole structure.—A similar change of weather occasioned the disclosure of a subterraneous passage at Old Sarum in 1795; see vol. LXV. p. 95. 193.

At *Maidenhead*, in Yorkshire, and some other places, the provisional cavalry has been completed without halloo; more persons having volunteered their services than the Deputy Lieutenant, under the Bill, was authorized to enrol.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

THE many interesting occurrences which have crowded on each other at the outset of this eventful year, though of the most serious nature, are not such as to deprive us of a rational hope, that all things are working round, under the wise direction of the Great Disposer of all events, to a general pacification. The return of Lord Malmesbury has been briefly mentioned in our last volume, p. 1051; and it was our intention to have detailed the negotiation. But *cul bon?* It was interesting for the moment; but why preserve the memory of an abortion?—Let the two final notes, therefore, suffice.

*Paris, 29th Frimaire (10th December)
5th Year of the French Republic, One
and Indivisible.*

1. "As Lord Malmesbury announces, at every communication, that he is in want of the opinion of his Court, from which it results that he acts a part merely passive in the negotiation, which renders his presence at Paris useless, the undersigned is farther charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the persons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit, as expeditiously as possible, the territory of the Republic. The undersigned declares moreover, in the name of the Executive Directory, that, if the British Cabinet is desirous of peace, the Executive Directory is ready to follow the negotiations, according to the basis laid down in the present note, by the reciprocal channel of courier."

"CH. DELACROIX."

Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

2. "Lord Malmesbury hallens to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated yesterday. He is preparing to quit Paris tomorrow, and demands, in consequence, the necessary passports for himself and his suite. He requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs to accept the assurances of his High outside in n."

And thus the business ended.

The dearly-purchased capture of Kehl by the Austrian army, another remarkable occurrence, will be particularised in its due order, when we are able to bring up our array of the Gazettes.

Still more so is the attempt of our inveterate enemies against Ireland; in which we may truly say with the Psalmist, "The Lord himself was on our side when men rose up against us. We got not this by our own swords; neither was it our own arm that saved us. The Lord hath overthrown our enemies, and dashed in pieces those that rose up against us." Let us take warning, however, by the danger to which we have been exposed.—The demonstrations of loyalty in our sister kingdom must be highly satisfactory to the generous minds of Britons. Strong proofs of this will regularly appear from the Gazette. A particularly useful impression was made on the minds of the Catholics (we use the words of the Lord Lieutenant) by a judicious address from Dr. Francis Moylan, the titular Bishop of Cork, which is well worth copying: "As a moment of such general alarm and consternation, it is a duty I owe to you, my beloved flock, to recall to your minds the sacred principles of loyalty, allegiance, and good order, that most direct your conduct on such an awful occasion. Charged as I am, by that blessed Saviour, whose birth, with grateful hearts, we on this day solemnize, with the care of your souls; interested beyond expression in your temporal and eternal welfare; it is incumbent on me to exhort you to that peaceable demeanour which must ever mark his true and faithful disciples. Loyalty to the Sovereign, and respect for the constituted authorities, have been always the prominent features of the Christian character; and by patriotism and obedience to the established form of government, have our ancestors been distinguished at times, and under circumstances very different from those in which we have the happiness to live. For, blessed be God! we are no longer strangers in our native land, no longer excluded from the benefits of the happy Constitution under which we live, no longer separated by odious distinctions from our fellow-subjects. To our gracious Sovereign we are bound by the concurring principles of gratitude and duty, and to all our fellow-citizens by mutual interest and Christian charity. Under these circumstances, it is obvious what line of conduct you are to adopt, if the invaders, who are said to be on our coasts, should make good their landing, and attempt to penetrate into our country. To allure you to a co-operation with their views, they will not fail to make specious professions, that their object is to emancipate you from the pretended tyranny under

under which you groan, and to restore you those rights, of which they will say you are deprived. You, my good people, whom I particularly address, who are strangers to passing occurrences, had you known in what manner they fulfilled sith-las promises in the unfortunate countries into which, on the faith of them, they gained admittance, you would learn caution from their credulity, and distrust men who have trampled on all laws, human and divine; Germany, Flanders, Italy, Holland, to say nothing of their own; once the happiest, now the most miserable, country in the world, can attest the irreparable ruin, desolation, and destruction, occasioned by the French fraternity. Be not deceived by the lure of equalizing property, which they will hold out to you, as they did to the above-mentioned people: for the poor, instead of getting any part of the spoil of the rich, were robbed of their own little pittance."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

This day the Lord Mayor, attended by ten Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, and the City Officers, with about 30 of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall to St. James's, and presented their address. "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"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, beg leave to approach the throne, most humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious oblation to both Houses of Parliament of the measures adopted by Your Majesty on the recent manifesto of the Court of Madrid, abruptly declaratory of an unprovoked war with Great Britain. Your Majesty's faithful citizens of London sincerely lament, that your Majesty's endeavours to preserve peace with Spain, and to adjust all matters in discussion with that Court by an amicable negotiation, have been rendered ineffectual, and the calamities of war thus unavoidably extended. Nevertheless, relying on the justice of Your Majesty's cause, the resources of the country, the wisdom of Your Majesty's councils, and bravery of Your Majesty's fleets and armies, we doubt not, that, under the protection of Divine Providence, your Majesty will be able to repel this unprovoked aggression, to subdue all your enemies, and finally to obtain the blessings of peace, to secure the dignity of Your Majesty's Crown, and to advance the prosperity of this kingdom.

His Majesty returned this answer:

"I receive with great satisfaction this loyal address from My city of London. I sincerely lament the failure of my endeavours to preserve peace with Spain; but, from the justice of My cause, the experienced valour of My fleets and armies, and the spirited and generous exertions of the nation at large, I trust, under the protection of the Divine Providence, that this aggression will be effectually repelled, and that the blessings of peace will be restored upon terms consistent with the honour of My Crown, and with the security and interests of My people."

The citizens were most graciously received; kissed hands; and Mr. Alderman Hene (now Mr. William) was knighted.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The poor naval knights of Windsor are at length in the receipt of the bequest left them by the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq. The Lord Chancellor and Earl Spencer have very humanely interfered in having the charitable bequest thus far carried into effect. An allowance for house-rent to these naval officers (till the houses for their reception are built), is now the object of Lord Spencer's attention; for which purpose his Majesty most graciously received, at the levee on this day, a petition from Lieut. Ambrose Warham, on behalf of himself and his brother officers. (See p. 39.)

Saturday, Jan. 28.

Some presents from the king of the island of Owybee in the South Seas, where Capt. Cook met his death, brought over by Capt. Vancouver, have been presented to the King at Buckingham-house by the Duke of Portland; the principal of which consists of two state garments, and an helmet, or crown; of the former, one is wholly made of otter skin in a very ingenious manner. The other is of the cloth of the country covered with feathers of birds, so constructed as by a single move of the hand alternately to display red or yellow. The helmet is of otter skin, covered with feathers in a very masterly manner.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The bill brought into Parliament for the relief of the poor will, when it has had the aid of country gentlemen to digest the outline, be of the greatest utility to the country. It will lessen the poor-rates, decrease the number of beggars which infest both town and country; initiate very early in life the children of the poor to habits of industry, give employment to labourers when they are out of work, and maintain the aged and infirm by the profits which will arise from the houses of industry, beyond the stipulated charge of labour and materials.

Vol. LXVI. p. 1061. Bp. Buller (who died at Downes, near Crediton, at the age of 61) was a Prelate whose moral qualities and talents, still more than his high rank and station, entitle him to an honourable distinction in the Registers of Mortality. Born in the year 1735, at Morval, in the county of Cornwall, the son of John-Francis Buller, esq. and Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart. Lord bishop of Winchester, he was educated first at Westminster-school, and afterwards at Oriel college, in Oxford. In the year 1762, he married Anne, second daughter of Dr. John Thomas, lord bishop of Winchester; and was in that year appointed clerk of the closet to his present Majesty. In 1763, he was collated to a prebend of Winchester; and in 1773 was appointed to a canonry in the collegiate church of Windsor; which he resigned in 1784, on being promoted to the deanry of Exeter; whence, in 1790, he was removed to that of Canterbury. In all these stations, as well as in the capacity of a parochial minister, he left the most honourable tokens of himself, in every place, as a most useful member of society, declining no duties, but strenuously and cheerfully exerting himself to fulfil all. In the year 1792, on the death of Dr. John Ross, of learned and worthy memory, he was advanced to the see of Exeter, with great satisfaction to a Church and Diocese who were anxious for his return, and whose experience of his eminent virtue and ability afforded them the firmest assurance of finding in him a pious, vigilant, and affectionate pastor. On his accession to that dignity, an elegant and admired writer addressed him in terms that mark the esteem in which he was held, and the pleasure which his appointment must in consequence have given: "May you deserve, as the Bishop, that applause which you received so justly as the Dean of Exeter!" Their expectations were fully realized; for, in all the parts of that important office, he was truly exemplary; and the only subject of regret is, that they were so soon deprived of his paternal care, and this at a period when much public benefit was still to be expected from his continued exertions, with equal zeal and prudence, to improve the service of parishes and the condition of the inferior clergy. Submission to the Divine Will was a virtue familiar to him by principle and by habit; but, Christian resignation is one thing, and Stoical apathy is another: and there is reason to apprehend that the dissolution of this excellent Prelate, who was not more respectable in public than amiable in private life, may have been hastened by distress of mind for the loss of three sons within a short period; the eldest of whom, the gallant Lieutenant-colonel Buller, died Jan. 10, 1795, in consequence of a wound received

2 days before in the service of his country.— Bp. Buller was much beloved, and will be long lamented; for few men displayed greater sensibility, a readier inclination to promote, or a livelier pleasure in effectually procuring, the good of others. His whole demeanour and conversation exhibited the influence of kindness and condescension in the most powerful form. His active and friendly temper had at all times exerted itself in the cause of the inferior Clergy, and occasioned the late act of Parliament in favour of Curates. His character was distinguished by a most exemplary performance of the duties which belonged to the stations he filled, and which his strength of judgement, his resolution, his good-nature, his liberal sentiments, his unaffected piety, enabled him so faithfully to discharge.

P. 1114. Lieutenant-col. Hooke was cut off in the arms of Victory. This gallant soldier, who had served with reputation from a boy, was nearly related to the late excellent Lord Delaware; and brother-in-law to the present worthy Poet Laureat (see p. 2016). He left England with his regiment in the autumn of 1795; and has since been constantly engaged in active service. On the 20th of August last he was dispatched by Major-general Bowyer, with a small but brave detachment, to the relief of Fort Louis, at that time besieged by an army of near 4000 Brigands. After effectually performing this useful service, and after a ceaseless fatigue of 16 days and nights, with scarcely a single hour's repose, he fell a victim, not to the baneful disorder of the climate, but to the extremity of fatigue; yet not till he had had the satisfaction, by his uncommon exertions, of contributing largely to the placing of his Majesty's possessions in St. Domingo in a state of tolerable security. He has left a widow, with a son and two daughters.

P. 1117. Was not *Thomas*, the predecessor of the late Lord Trimelstown, married to Miss Hervey? This lady, now living, is of the Bristol family; and is one of the five nieces of James H. the rector of Weston-savell, Northamptonshire, and author of the "Meditations." Another sister was married to Charles Papps Price, esq. a lieutenant in the navy; a 2d to Mr. Nepean, also a lieutenant in the navy, nephew of Evan N. esq. the Secretary to the Admiralty; a 3d to Capt. Damer, of the Army; a 4th is unmarried, and lives with a brother of theirs, Dr. James Hervey, a physician in London. There is also, we think, another brother in the Church, who enjoys his uncle's Northamptonshire living. Their father was a wine-merchant in London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. THE wife of William James, esq. of Eusfield chace, a daughter.

1. At Streatam, Viscountess Deerhurst, a son.

3. In Seymour-street, the wife of Mrs. Hope, a son.

8. The wife of Mr. Wools, of Winchester, male twins.

9. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of John Drummond, esq. a dau.

10. Mrs. H. Kenworthy, a son.

The lady of Whaley Armitage, esq. of Lincoln's inn, a daughter.

At Packington, near Coventry, the Countess of Aylesford, twins, a son and a daughter.

13. At Mrs. Webb's, Milford-house, Surrey, the wife of Phil. Webb, esq. a dau.

15. In Grosvenor-square, the wife of Paul Benfield, esq. M. P. a son.

The wife of John Pering, esq. of New Broad-street, a son.

At Slebech-hall, co. Pembroke, the wife of Nathaniel Phillips, esq. a daughter.

16. In Manchester-squ. the Viscountess Galway, a son.

17. In Bridge-street, Black-friers, the wife of Dr. Lister, a son.

18. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of John Anstruther, esq. a daughter.

24. In Stratford-place, the wife of Wm. Mills, esq. a daughter.

In Bedford-square, the wife of Charles Shaw Lefevre, esq. M. P. a son.

3. The Rev. Henry Parsons, of Goat-hurst, to Miss Poole, of Bridgewater.

4. At Wakefield, Francis Maude, esq. of Gray's inn, to Miss Nettleton.

5. At Burnifton, near Bodale, Yorkshire, the Rev. Thomas Hartland Fowle, M. A. of North Otterington, to Miss Tanfield, 2d dau. of the late John T. esq. of Carthorpe.

At St. Werburgh's church, Derby, Mr. John Garner, grazier, of Osmaston, to Miss Sarah Merland, of Derby.

6. At Mary-la-bonne church, the Rev. Dr. Price, prebendary of Durham, to Miss Sanderfon, of Wimpole-street.

7. At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Mr. Thomas Barrett, to Miss Mary Thornborough, of Greville street, Hatton-garden.

Mr. Colquhoun, of South-street, Finsbury, to Miss Colquhoun, of Fitzroy-squ.

Mr. Davenport, master of the free grammar-school, Worktop, to Miss Northage.

8. Mr. Pickard, keeper of the county-gaol at Leicester, to Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late Mr. H. architect.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. J. Campion, only son of H. C. C. esq. of Danny, in Suffex, to Miss Austen, eldest daughter of Francis Motley A. esq.

At Mary la bonne church, Wm. Berners, esq. of Bond-street, banker, to Miss Rachael Allen Jarrett, daughter of John J. esq. of Portland place.

10. At Mary-la-bonne church, John Ritson, esq. of St. Clement Danes, to Miss Maynard, of Queen Anne-street east.

At St. Bartholomew's, Royal Exchange, Mr. Edward Anger, jun. of Eastbourne, to Miss Marianne Hart, of Uckfield.

13. At Sutterton, Mr. Maltby, of Frieson, co. Lincoln, to Miss Smith, only dau. of Mr. John S. of Sutterton Dowdike.

14. Carrier Tompson, esq. of Round Cople, co. Bucks, to Miss M. A. Smith, youngest daughter of Matthew S. esq. major of the Tower.

Benj. Atkinson, esq. of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Judith Norman, of Cannon-street.

16. At All Saints church, Southampton, M. W. Ferreebe, of Langley-hall, co. Lancaster, esq. a lieutenant in the Queen's royal regiment, to Miss Blissett, dau. of John B. of Dublin, esq. barrister at law.

17. At Christchurch, Newgate-street, the Rev. John Baker, of Bromley, Kent, to Miss Roberts, of Christ's hospital.

At Gretna-green, Mr. Thomas Falkner, surgeon, of Southwell, co. Nottingham, to Miss Toddington, of the same place, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas T. B.D. rector of Medhourn, co. Leicester.

18. At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Daniel Birkett, esq. of Old Swan, to Miss Sparkes, Hatton garden.

Mr. Farr, of Minting, near Horncastle, farmer and grazier, to Miss Hett, of Heighington.

At Pancras, Mr. J. P. Malcolm, of Middlesex.

MARRIAGES.

1796. **A**T Newcastle-upon-Tyne, John Joseph Atherton, of Walton-hall, co. Lancaster, major in the 2d (or Lancashire) regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Mitford, daughter of Bartram M. of Mixford castle, co. Northumbert. esq.

Lately. At Hartlebury, the Rev. John Harwood, to Miss Sanfon, of Wiltent.

At Swithland, co. Leic. Mr. Thomas, to Miss Hembley, of the city of Bath.

A. Caldecott, esq. of Stretton-hall, co. Leic. to Miss Marriott, daugh. of the Rev. Dr. M. of Cotesbach, in that county.

At Lambeth church, Edward Prentis Henflow, esq. store-keeper of his Majesty's yard at Chatham, to Miss Barthelemon, of Kennington-place, Vauxhall.

At Babworth, co. Nottingham, John Denison, esq. of Osington, to Miss Estwick, daughter of the late Samuel E. esq.

The Rev. C. Humfrey, of Laughton, co. Leic. to Miss Brown, of Stretton-le-Fields.

Jan. 2. At Albrighton, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Henry Lewis Galabin, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, to Miss Jane Crump, eldest daughter of Mr. C. surgeon, at Albrighton.

At Sir Edward Hales's, and afterwards at St. Stephen's church, David Walker, esq. sen. captain in the 60th regiment, and nephew to the late General Leslie, to Miss Ryan, sister to Lady Hales, of Hales-place, near Canterbury.

Middlesex-street; Somers-town, draughtsman and engraver (whose accurate performances have frequently given pleasure to our readers), to Miss Chrysgon Vaughan, daughter of the Rev. Rich. V. rector of Leominster, co. Hereford.

DEATHS.

Sept. **A**T St. Lucia, Capt. Pattison, of the royal artillery; much lamented and esteemed in the corps, and by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Oct. ... In Barbados, Joshua Steele, esq. one of the members of council there.

21. At Prince-town, in America, Walter Minto, LL.D. a native of Italy, and professor of mathematicks.

Nov. ... At St. Christopher's, the Hon. Capt. Dunbar Douglas, son to the Earl of Selkirk.

Mrs. Vaughan, wife of — V. esq. of Kingston, Surrey, who was son of Mr. George V. sedan chair-maker to his Majesty. Mrs. V. was the mother of Felix V. esq. a gentleman eminent at the Bar.

At Beadnell, near Embleton, co. Northumberland, aged 87, Mrs. Wood, relict of Tho. W. esq. and mother of Capt. John W. of the Northumberland fencibles, now in Jersey.

At Redheagh, co. Durham, Dr. Henry Askew, 2d son of Dr. A. A. of Newcastle, who was for 50 years the most considerable physician in the North of England. He married Miss Boulby, of Whitby. co. York, a lady of considerable fortune, who died March 13, 1792, leaving no surviving children. Mr. A. though educated in the profession, did not practise it. His fortune principally descends to the children of his brothers, Dr. Anthony A. of Red-lion-square, and John A. esq. late of Palimburne-house, co. Northumberland, who died Oct. 29, 1794.

Dec. 20. At Pinner's-court, Broad-street, aged 65, Mr. Samuel Spragg, formerly a partner in the house of Harrison, Barnard, and Spragg, merchants: but of late has acted as agent for managing the concerns of Patrick Jeffrey, esq. of Boston, in North America; in which, as well as in every station of life, he conducted himself with an unblemished reputation. He has left a widow and six children.

23. Charles Rivington Hopson, M. D. formerly physician to the Finsbury Dispensary; author of an ingenious Dissertation, printed at Leyden in 1767, "De Tribus in Uno;" and translator of the following works from the German and Swedish languages, viz. Zimmerman's Treatise on the Dysentery, Wiegler's System of Chemistry, Forster's Voyages and Discoveries in the North, and Sparrman and Thunberg's Travels.

26. At Islington, in her 46th year, Mrs. Biddy Lower, wife of Mr. David L. of Hart-street, Covent-garden,

At Bredgar, in Kent, in his 89th year, Mr. William Harnden, linen-weaver, leaving children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to the number of 116.

31. At Loughborough, after a short illness, Mrs. Kirkland, relict of Mr. K. formerly an eminent attorney of that place, and bailiff of the borough of Leicester.

Lately. Of the yellow fever, in the West Indies, Mr. Joseph Webb, purser of his Majesty's ship Alfred, 74, Captain Drury. He had served in the Royal Navy for 22 years, with reputation to himself, and fidelity. He first went to sea in 1776, with then Captain, now Admiral, N. Vincent, as his clerk, and was at the blowing-up of the Randolph of 36 guns, American privateer, off the coast of America, in the Yarmouth of 70 guns. On the return of that ship in 1779, he was recommended to the same situation in the Union, of 98 guns, Captain Dalrymple. He was at the relief of Gibraltar in 1780. By a very powerful interest he was introduced to the late gallant Lord Rodney, and by him placed as an under-secretary in his office on-board the Formidable of 98 guns. His good conduct in that situation, and his gallant behaviour on the glorious 12th of April, 1782, having the command of a gun on the main deck on that memorable day, recommended him so much to his Lordship, that he called him into his cabin, and said, "Child (an appellation he always honoured him with), here is a purser's warrant for the Janus, a 44-gun ship; but I am sorry to part with you." The Janus going to America, Mr. Webb never joined her; and, fortunately for him, a vacancy happening on-board the Alfred, of 74, Lord Rodney again sent for him, superseded his other warrant, and presented him with a warrant for the Alfred, emphatically saying, "Child, I have something better for you, and in good time, for I hear I am to be superseded;" which was actually the case in a fortnight's time by Admiral Pigot, who was sent out, in Mr. Fox's administration, to tear the well-earned laurels from Lord Rodney's brow. Mr. Webb came to Plymouth at the peace, and was paid off. He then married Miss D. Raggett, daughter of the late respectable Mr. Raggett, dispenser at the Royal Naval Hospital at the port of Plymouth, a sister of Captain Bassett of the Royal Navy. Having formerly been in the Customs as writer, he was appointed Collector of Customs at the port of Penzance; which office he filled with his usual correctness and ability till the year 1790, when, at the Spanish armaments, the Alfred was commissioned; and, at the subsequent settlement of the Nootka Sound affair, was stationed at Chatham in a guard-ship on the glorious first of June, 1794. Mr. Webb acted as aid du camp to Captain Bazeley;

Hazelty; and was on deck with him in the fight of the 29th and 31st of May and first of June. The *Alfred's* boats, in one of which Mr. Webb was, humanely exerted themselves, with other boats of the fleet, to save the sinking crew of *Le Vengeur*, when she went down; and on all occasions contradicted the idle story, invented by J. Boh St. André, and trumpeted forth in the *Paris gazettes*, that, at the period of the ship's sinking, the crew all perished with the cry of "Vive la République!" and loud huzzas; so far from it, that Mr. Webb declared, as well as many other officers present, that no such event ever took place; but, on the contrary, when she did go down, with about half her crew that could not be saved, the shrieks of the unfortunate Frenchmen were shockingly piercing and dreadful; and, while the Convention was erecting a pillar to the memory of Captain Binaudier and the *Vengeur* crew, the captain and 400 of his crew were on parole, and at Mill-prison, eating English beef, and laughing at the credulity of the Parisians. The *Alfred* was in the dreadful storm, with Admiral Christian, in November, 1795; and put back, with the loss of her mast, to this port. After being repaired, she went to the West Indies, and was at the re-capture of St. Lucia. Being ordered to Jamaica, about August last, Mr. Webb, Mr. Duffaux the matter, and Lieutenant Hilliard of marines, fell victims to that scourge of human kind, the yellow fever.—Mr. W. was buried at Jamaica; and died, as he lived, universally beloved and esteemed. The Service has lost an excellent officer in his department; and his family a tender husband and affectionate father.

At Portsmouth, on his way to Lisbon, for the recovery of his health, Rob. Inglis, surgeon, at Stratford by Bow, brother to Hugh I. esq. deputy-chaorman of the East-India Company. He was buried in the family-vault at Cheshunt, Sunday, Nov. 15.

Rev. Mr. Cley, vicar of Cobham, Surrey.

In Marefield workhouse, in Sullex, aged 102, Tho. Wigmore. It is not unworthy of remark, that, at the age of 82, with as much resolution as rashness, he cut off his right-hand.

Mr. Allcott, of Castle Donington, Leic.

Aged 63, at Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Hanby, one of the most indefatigable and zealous among the Methodist preachers; in which vocation he had been in different parts of the kingdom 42 years.

At Moor-town, near Leeds, aged 81, Anne Driver. She drove a sand-cart upwards of 50 years in that town; and was mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother to 108 children, 90 of whom are living.

Mr. Chapman, of Holbeach, co. Linc.

Aged 70, Mrs. Wrooi, of Thorney Fen.

GENT. MAG. *January, 1797.*

In Henry-street, Dublin, Mrs. Forrest, wife of Thomas F. esq. and cousin to the Right Hon. Lord Donoughmore.

At Madras, the lady of Lord Hobart.

Aged 22, in consequence of a violent fever, Mr. George Cape.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 25, Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. W. banker.

In the West Indies, Lieut. Tho. Smithson, of the 17th light dragoons, and son of Mr. S. of Cambridge.

At Melton Mowbray, after a few hours illness, Miss Gibbons; a young lady of remarkable sweetness of manners.

At Kegworth, aged 93, Mrs. Hardy, many years governess of the ladies boarding-school at that place.

At Port Royal, in Jamaica, in his 21st year, Lieutenant Thomas Hillyard, of the Chatham division of marines.

At Hilton, co. Huntingdon, Walpole Clench Powell, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Blatherwicke, in his 70th year, the Rev. Edward Owen, rector of Southwick, near Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Jan. . . . The Rev. Robert Nunn, rector of Hepworth and Hemington, co. Suffolk.

At Reading, co. Berks, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Simonds, widow of the late Mr. William S. and mother of Wm. Blackhall S. esq. brewer at that place, and one of the receivers-general of the land-tax for that county.

In her 87th year, at Reading, Mrs. Annesley, mother of Francis A. esq. M.P. for that borough.

I. At Frinted, Kent, where he had resided from his youth, the rev. Pierrepoint Crompt, son and heir of Tho. C. of Newnham, co. Gloucester, esq. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, A. B. 1754, A. M. 1757. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Abraham Tilchman, esq. lord of the manor of Frinted, of which he became possessed on the death of her father 1779, and had by her a son and two daughters, and resided at Frinted-court, in that parish. (Hasted, vol. II. p. 513). He was an active justice of the peace, and many years chairman of the quarter sessions for the Western division of Kent.

At Highbury, Edward Heylyn, esq. partner with Mr. Winterbottom, solicitor, of Threadneedle-street; and, at the same place, Mrs. W. wife of Mr. W.

In her 8th year, in Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. May.

In her 23d year, at Bath, where she went for the recovery of her health, Miss Amelia Monk, of Edmonton, sister of Mr. M. of Cheshunt.

In Berners-street, James Bradley, esq. secretary to the India-board office.

Suddenly, at Bridport, Dorset, on his return from London to Exeter, William Swadlow

Sloane, esq. lately of Pilgwyn, in the island of Barbados.

2. In Argyll-street, Mrs. Mitford, widow of the late John M. esq. of Newtown, Hampshire.

In Eastgate-street, Bury, aged 104, Anne Prigg, widow.

In an advanced age, Mr. Colson, many years master of one of the charity-schools in Exeter; in which office he conducted himself with much integrity to the trustees, and propriety to his pupils.

At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mr. Vigurs, formerly a master-builder.

3. At W. street, co. Lincoln, aged 46, Mr. Samuel Pouchel, many years an eminent farmer and grazier.

4. Miss Sophia Garnier, of Conway-street, Fitzroy-square.

Aged 61, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, of Maxey, co. Northampton.

5. In John street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Amy Filmer, sister to Sir John F. bart.

In his 60th year, the Rev. Tho. Price, rector of Caldecote, co. Warwick, and upwards of 20 years head master of King Edward's free grammar-school, Birmingham; not more distinguished for his profound and critical knowledge of the writings of the ancients, than admired for the moderation of his opinions, the mildness of his disposition, and his truly pious and benevolent turn of mind; an example of learning without pedantry, and of religion without bigotry. He bore, with patience and serenity a severe illness of many months, and closed a life of virtue and usefulness with the calm resignation of a true Christian.

In Northgate, near Canterbury, aged 85, Mr. John Underdown, sen.

In the castle of York, John Wilkinson, one of the people called Quakers; who, with seven others, was committed to prison above a year and a half ago, under Exchequer process, for refusing to pay tithes. See our Review for that month, p. 51.

At Melford, in Suffolk, in his 9th year, William Kedington, esq.

6. Aged 28, Mr. Robert Golden, jun. architect, of Great Ormond-street. See vol. LX. p. 81.

7. Suddenly, of an apoplexy, in Southampton-buildings, aged 21, Mr. Edward Kimpton, surgeon. On the Wednesday preceding, he had been unanimously elected surgeon to the London Dispensary.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 75th year, Mr. William Raven.

Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. James R. of Gerrard-street, Soho.

Thomas Rumball, esq. of Edmonton.

Aged 84, at Nottingham, Mr. Movetty,

8. In Portland-place, Bath, Mrs. Hunt, relict of Thomas Mr. H. of Ewell, Surrey.

At his house at Hammersmith, the Rev. Morgan Jones, LL. D.

At Shrewsbury, at the advanced age of

87, John Powell, esq. of Worthen, co. Salop. His estates, with a considerable personalty, devolve upon his nephew, John Kynaston, esq. M. P. for that county.

Miss Rees, eldest dau. of James R. esq.

9. In Craven-street, John Lucie Blackman, esq. West-India merchant.

At Mile-end, aged 78, Mrs. Borrill.

Wm. Gillum, esq. late of the India-house; and author of some poetical and political performances.

At Huntingdon, in the prime of life, the Rev. F. Stafford, rector of Hemingsford Abbots, and of Upton with Coppingsford, both in the county of Huntingdon, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Haydon, in Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Jane Boscawen, relict of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Nicholas Boscawen, prebendary of Westminster, who was brother to the deceased admiral of that name, and to the late Lord Falmouth. She was daughter of — Woodward, and relict of — Hutton, of Stratford-upon-Avon, co. Warwick, esqrs. and had by Dr. B. two sons; Hugh, born 1755, died the next year, and Nicholas, born 1756.

10. After a few days illness, at the house of her only sister, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. prebendary of Canterbury, Mrs. Frinsham, youngest daughter of the late excellent Rev. Henry F. M. A. of White Waltham, Berks, and grand-daughter of Francis Cherry, esq. of Shottesbrooke-house, in the same county. Her mortal remains were, on the 17th, conveyed to Shottesbrooke, by her own order, and there deposited in the burial-ground of her ancestors, near to her eminently pious and learned grandfather, Francis Cherry, esq. whose only inscription by his own express order is,

HIC JACET PECCATORUM MAXIMUS,

Obiit 13 Sept. 1713.

in the same grave in that vault with the now mouldered remains of her excellent father, whom she quite idolized, who doated on her, and whom she lost at nine years old. At the request of her sister Mrs. B. the Rev. Mr. White, curate of Chertsey, attended, and preached a very fine funeral sermon to a crowded lamenting audience, in the place of Mrs F's nativity; which he repeated on the 22d at Chertsey, and which, we understand, is to be printed. Her death will be severely felt by the poor, and lamented by all who had the happiness to live in intimacy with her. She possessed many virtues and accomplishments, but being naturally of a very retired, reserved disposition, she withdrew from public notice, and to very few was known as she deserved. Her exemplary attachment as a sister never was surpassed; she fulfilled in that relationship every duty to the utmost extent of generous disinterested affection. At the age of about 17, she resolved never

to marry—however tempted. But this resolve was not known to her family, not even to her sister, until about 10 years ago. When a very little girl, not 7 years old, she one day seeing a gentleman, who was on a visit at her father's, speak harshly to his beautiful lady, she, when alone, thus addressed her mother: "Mamma, I am resolved never to have a husband unless the gentleman will let me live with him a whole year before I marry him, to see how I shall like him; because you tell me, when I am married, if I don't like him, I must not come away home again to papa and you." She had an exquisite understanding, with judgement to advise, and sweetness of temper and manners to soothe, her beloved and deserving sister, under the pressures of the severest trials; and, when she enjoyed health and cheerfulness, she displayed a brilliancy of thought, and lively sallies of wit, highly entertaining within her own family. A firm and fervent piety characterized her uniform conduct from her early youth to her latest hour. She trusted for acceptance with God only through the merits and vicarious sufferings of her adored Redeemer. The last words that she uttered, to be distinctly heard, were, "Oh! my SAVIOUR GOD, INTO THY HANDS DO I COMMEND MY SPIRIT;"—it is supposed that she concluded the text—"for THOU hast redeemed it, O LORD. THOU GOD OF TRUTH!"—as she continued either praying or praising God with the last gentle breath that she drew. These excellent qualities, with an expanded benevolence and compassionate heart, blessed the small circle of her intimate friends, who, with her inconsolable sister, will ever revere her memory, as they now deplore her loss.—It is somewhat remarkable, that Mrs. Berkeley lost her only son, George Monck B. esq. in Jan. 1793; Dr. B. her husband, in Jan. 1795; and her sister in Jan. 1797. Bp. Berkeley also died in the month of January.

II. At her house in St. James-square, Jemima Marchioness Grey, Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, in the county of Wilt. Her Ladyship was the grand-daughter of Henry, last Duke of Kent; daughter of John, third Earl of Breadalbane, by the said duke's eldest daughter Amabel Jemima; and widow of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, to whom she was married 1740, and by whom she has left two daughters, Amabel, widow of Lord Polwarth, and Jemima, widow of Lord Grantham; to the eldest of whom descend the estates belonging to the Duke of Kent, and the title of Baroness Lucas.

On her coffin-plate is inscribed:

"The Most Noble

Jemima, Marchioness Grey,
and Baroness Lucas, of Crudwell;
born October 9th, O. S. 1722;
married May 22d, 1740,

to the Right Hon. Philip Yorke,
2d Earl of Hardwicke;
died January 12th, 1797."

At the rectory-house at Bedale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the Rev. Rich. Clarke, rector of that place. He married, a few years ago, Miss ——— Wife, sister of Mrs. Milbanke, wife of William M. esq. of Thorpe Berrow, near that place, by whom he has three children. This rectory is in John Clarke, of Grange Hale, otherwise Glohe-house Bedale, esq. elder brother of the deceased, and is worth 130l. a year. His wife, who was Miss Grammar, of Richmond, in Surrey, died two years ago, aged 25, leaving no children.

Mr. John Gammon, master of the Oak inn, Seven Oaks, Kent.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of John C. esq. of Sandridge burv, Herts. and daughter of the late Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's.

At the Five Ways, near Birmingham, Mrs. Rebecca Tindal, a maiden lady of great respectability, and descended from an antient family.

At Waiworth, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Townley, a widow lady.

At Leicester, aged 69, Mr. John Lewin. He was elected mace-bearer to the Corporation in the year 1787, which office he filled with equal credit to himself and utility to the Corporation, who, though for some years previous to his decease he was incapacitated from attending his public duty through illness, generously continued his salary as a testimony of their approbation of his integrity and worth.

In his 65th year, Thomas Page, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants for the Isle of Ely, and one of the corporation of the conservators of Bedford Level.

Mrs. Portello, of Hammer-smith.

At Murrton, in Scotland, David Scott, esq. of Nether Benholm.

12. At Kilburn Wells, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Alexander J. machinist of Drury-lane theatre.

After a lingering illness, in his 40th year, Thomas Porter Bonell, esq. of Duffield-hall, Derbyshire.

At his father's house, by the bursting of a blood-veissel, Robert Williams, esq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, youngest son of Edward W. of Eaton, co. Salop, esq.

At Leicester, Mr. Moore, sen. an eminent hosier.

13. The Rev. Jeremiah Bigsby, B. A. rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham; the patronage of which is in the Crown.

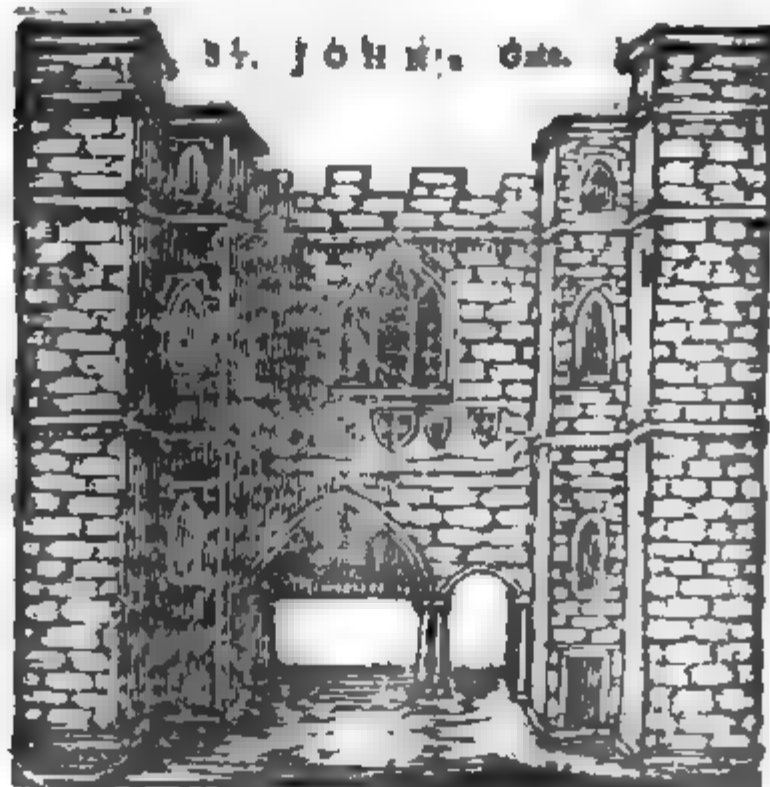
Mr. Tho. Nash, sugar-refiner, Leman-st.

Of a mortification in his hand, owing to the bursting of a gun, in his 84th year, Mr. R. Otter, of Gravingham, near Gainsboro'.

In St. Gregory's, Norwich, aged 71, Mr. James Hardy, attorney at law; a zealous advocate for every part of our excellent Constitution; and equally respectable

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOWLANDS
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
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 Morning Advert.
 13 Weekly Papers
 Bath 2, Bristol 4
 Birmingham 2
 Blackburn
 Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE
 Canterbury 2
 Chelmsford
 Chester, Coventry



Cumberland
 Doncaster 2
 Derby, Exeter
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 Nottingham
 Oxford
 Reading
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SCOTLAND
 Sheffield 2
 Sherborne 2
 Shrewsbury 2
 Stafford
 Stamford 2
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 Whitehaven
 Worcester
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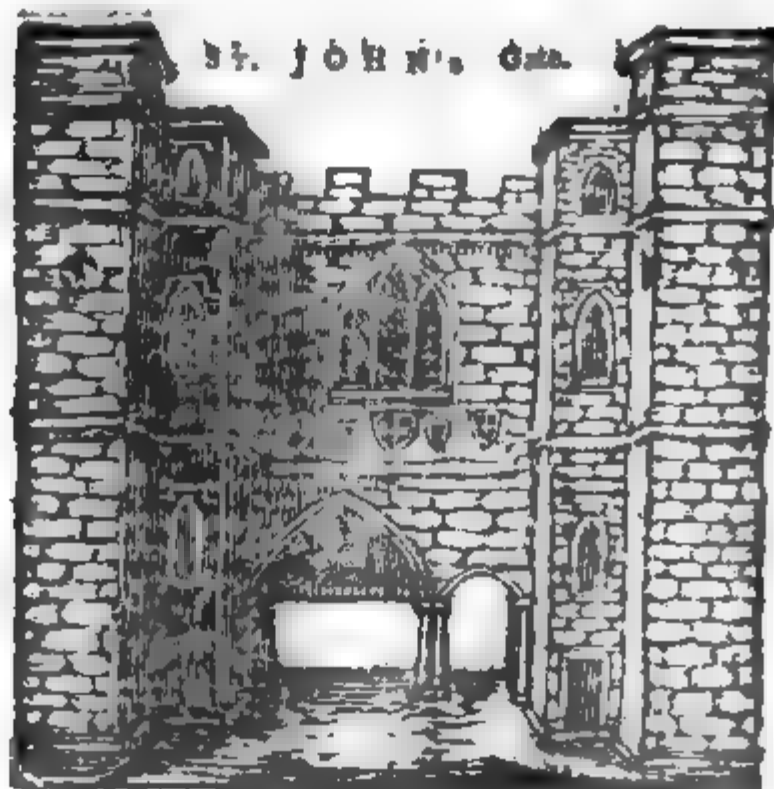
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street,
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IRELAND
LEICESTER
Lewes Leads
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
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Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
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90 *Meteorological Diaries for January and February, 1797.*

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1797.
			B.	2		
1	SW calm	29.60	43	43	14 1.3	foggy
2	SW calm	74	43	44	-3	gloomy, with sun at intervals
3	SE brisk	30, 5	41	41	-5	clear with sun
4	SSE moderate	16	39	40	.7	
5						
6	SE calm	4	44	47	.6	no sun.
7	SSE calm	37	32	35	.5	gloomy
8	W calm	4	33	25	.9	gloomy, with fog
9	ESE calm	13	34	36	.4	clear without sun
10	SE brisk	29, 60	30	33	2	1.1 gloomy, and raw fleet at night
11	SE calm	70	30	33	1	.9 mild and wet, no sun
12	SE brisk	76	32	35	.9	snow and rain
13	SW gentle	40	39	39	.5	little rain
14	E calm	66	34	36	.5	delightful day, clear, with sun
15	NW calm	97	31	34	.7	blue sky, sun
16	S calm	30, 22	31	34	.8	gloomy, rain at night
17	S calm	10	37	38	.7	mild and pleasant
18	S calm	15	32	32	.5	sun, mild and pleasant
19	SW calm	20	37	36	.3	gloomy, but little sun
20	SW brisk	2	38	37	.3	mild and pleasant
21	SW moderate	29, 24	38	38	.5	gloomy, little sun
22	S moderate	70	39	37	.6	gloomy A. M. rain P. M.
23	SW gentle	74	37	42	.6	rain A. M. clears up, with sun, P. M.
24	S gentle	30, 3	38	36	2.0	clear, with little sun
25	SE brisk	29, 85	37	39	.0	clear
26	SE moderate	73	39		1.9	overcast, rain at night
27	NW gentle	48	39	40	.6	sun P. M.
28	SW gentle	77	39	40	6.6	overcast
29	SW moderate	85	46	47	.6	overcast
30	SW boisterous	33	42*	43*	.8	overcast

13. Sea gulls in land.—17. Gorse flowers.—19. blades of snow-drop appear.—22. Two robins sing a duet at the close of day.—24. The birds of Lorch grow turgid.—29. A hurricane between twelve and one, mid-day barometer. .33 in the space of three hours.—30. A hurricane at night.

Fall of rain, 2.30. Evaporation vessel broken by the frost,

J. Holt.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1797.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	5 o'cl. Month.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather at Feb. 1797.	D. of Month.	5 o'cl. Month.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather at Feb. 1797.
Jan.	0		0			Feb.	0		0		
27	3	44	44	30, 23	fair		17	45	44	29, 14	fair
28	14	42	3	29, 82	rain	3	42	47	40	29, 70	showery
29	44	48	40	30, 17	fair	4	9	44	30	41	showery
30	44	51	14	28	cloudy		9	39	30	30, 21	fair
31	46	46	.9	29, 82	stormy		16	37	33	25	fair
F. 1	45	52	46	30, 12	fair		19	33	33	27	fair
2	47	51	47	34	cloudy		3	52	36	28	fair
3	44	48	42	36	cloudy		3	41	37	26	fair
4	4	41	15	38	cloudy	10	30	4	32	24	fair
5	3	36	34	46	cloudy		27	43	36	22	fair
6	32	35	33	48	cloudy		5	49	37	22	fair
7	34	35		47	cloudy	23	3	46	35	20	foggy
8	31	34	35	47	cloudy	24	30	42	37	19	foggy
9	36	43	3	50	fair	25	15	48		18	fair
10	33	35	34	50	cloudy						
11	3	37	35	47	cloudy						

W. Cary, Optician, No. 152, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

* Only two thermometers are intended to be memorandized in future; each a Northern aspect open to the air, but clear from wet; No. 1. six feet from the earth; No. 2. upon the surface of the earth, and directly under No. 1.

Lastly, Florio was, at no period of his life, a member of Emmanuel college. Its present worthy Master can vouch for the truth of this assertion.

The reader, therefore, will please to observe, that the foregoing note by Mr. Chalmers, is convicted of one false spelling, and three most egregious blunders.

“Twice treble shame on Angelo,
“To weed my vice, and let his grow!”
Measure for Measure.

On the accuracy of the rest of Mr. Chalmers's statements relative to the *Life and Works of John Florio*, I pretend not to determine.—Respecting other delinquencies of our *Apologist*, the task of complete detection, and retributive justice, could not have fallen into abler hands than those of Mr. Malone.—This gentleman, I trust, will forgive my anticipation of a few remarks, which he could not fail to have made without a “prompter.”

Yours, &c.

P. S. Can any of your correspondents inform me why Mr. Chalmers has aimed his clumsy sarcasm and national reflection at the venerable and unoffending *earl of Charlemont*? See the *Apology for the Believers*, p. 137. “—a Will-o'-th'-wisp led him (Mr. Malone) headlong into the bog of Allen. Here, with lord Charlemont by his side, he plunges a while. At length, they flounder through.” Surely, Mr. C. has not profited by the advice which the drunken butler gives to Trinculo in the *Tempest*: “—while thou liv'st, keep a good tongue in thy head.”

Take, Mr. Urban, another instance of the *oratio perpallida*; “Truth strikes the shears and measure from his (Mr. Malone's) hand; yet does he continue to set out, with a nimble haste, but without a yard, his lousy-woolsey, in open market.” *Apology*, p. 78.—This metaphorical flourish will be sure to meet with numerous admirers at Merchant-Tailors hall; and, perhaps, the freedom of their company may be the reward of their favourite writer.—But I shall trespass no farther on the limits of your valuable Repository than while I add, that Mr. C. is said to be preparing a bulky volume to prove, that, though the late reports concerning a fire at Emmanuel college (like the

Shakespeare MSS.) are known to be false, yet they ought to have been believed.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

THE late Lord *Trimlestown* was the *Thomas* recorded by Archdall as the thirteenth lord, and an active member of the volunteer associations. He was also an excellent and worthy nobleman; indulgent to an extensive, and now by his paternal care, a flourishing tenantry, amiable in his manners, and truly beneficent in his disposition.

A second marriage of his father, and the consequent alienation of his affection, involved the late lord for many years in the most ungrateful of all situations, a family-law-suit with his younger and half-brother, in whose favour his father had made such extensive leases of his entailed estates as to reduce Lord Thomas to a very slender income for many years of his life*. He succeeded in establishing his claims; but, as he had known adversity, he felt, when prosperous, how great were the claims of those who needed his assistance.

His successor, the present lord, was not, as your correspondent states, the Lord Viscount *Kingland*; but a Mr. *Barnwall*, the first-cousin of the late peer, who, though by birth and early education an Irishman, was so long resident in France, before the revolution, as to have acquired the title of *Le Comte Barnwall*. His son, the Hon. *Thomas Barnwall*, is married to the daughter of Mr. *Kirvan*, a gentleman celebrated for having, in his learned leisure, explored the science of chemistry so deeply as to have gone far beyond the professional labours of the ablest chemists of our time.

The *Kingland* family is very distantly related to the *Trimlestown* branch; inasmuch that, as I have not time to look into Archdall, I doubt whether they descend from any of the Lords of *Trimlestown*.

The late Lord, with the honourable pride of a noble family, at a very great expence, repaired the old manorial castle of *RABUCK*, within three miles of Dublin; and it now forms one of the grandest features of the vale between that city and the *Wicklow mountains*.

NORMANUS.

* See the note in p. 93. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Walsall, Feb. 15.*

IN vol. LXVI. p. 1117. I read an account of the death of Lord Trimlestown*, whose ancestor in the time of Edward IV. had the first patent granted to any peer of Ireland; and I have noticed, that this title, (as well as some others undernamed) has been omitted in the Lists of the Peers of Ireland, for many years. In Watson's Irish Almanack, for 1795, in the List of Peers, the title of another nobleman of that family is George Barrowall, Viscount Barrowall of Kingsland, and his country residence is at Trimlestown, in the county of Meath. I observe, also, that Lord Dunfany's name and title is now introduced as second Baron of that kingdom. This has been omitted many years, as well as Viscount Dillon, who now takes place as second viscount. Why is the title of Earl of Fingall omitted? or, is that branch of the family of Plunket extinct? Also, why is not Sir Thomas Browne, Baronet, registered, among the Irish Lords, as Viscount Kenmare; by which latter name he is generally called in Ireland? The ancient titles of Viscount Gormanstown and Fermoy have also been discontinued many years, though, I believe, there are representatives or claimants for both these honours. Information why the above titles have been omitted in the annual lists, and why some have been lately admitted to their former places among the Irish Peers, will be thankfully acknowledged.

A Constant Reader, p. 59, is informed that Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, (beheaded 5. Edw. VI.) was buried in the chapel at the Tower; as was also the body of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, his mortal enemy, who was beheaded afterwards in the beginning of the Reign of Mary the First.

I return thanks to B. p. 26, for the satisfaction received on perusing his excellent Letter on the names of the ships of the Royal Navy of Great Britain; and hope his hints respecting the naming ships of war after the counties, &c. will be attended to.

* The Irish House of Lords, March 3, 1795, resolved itself into a committee of privileges on the claim of Lord Trimlestown. After the examination of witnesses as to the authenticity of the family-records, the chairman reported, that his lordship had proved his claim to the title of baron of Trimlestown. The report was received
see, *dis.* E.

Amongst other enquiries, permit me to ask some particulars respecting the ancestors of General Washington, when they went first to settle in America, and an account of their arms, if any are registered.

It may not be of much use perhaps to advert to prevailing fashions in dress, as they have their day; but it would be a very desirable advantage to the people of this town and neighbourhood, who have formerly been employed and subsisted comfortably by manufacturing *Buckles*, if some considerate persons in the polite world would, by wearing buckles instead of strings or ribbons in their shoes, set the example for others to do the same; as many hundreds of the working people here are in the greatest distress for want of employment in their original business. And were it ordered by government, that the army should wear buckles, as formerly, it would be a means of setting the inhabitants here to work again, and would insure their highest gratitude to their benefactors. If this is not to be done, a tax upon shoe-strings or slippers might induce many to wear buckles, rather than pay the same. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Jan. 10.*

IN vol. LXVI. p. 874, you record two remarkable instances of vegetation; I beg to offer you a third, which occurred in the garden of my father this last season. By accident an oat of the common kind vegetated, from the root of which sprang 56 stalks or shoots, 31 of which bore fruit; no doubt, (had it been suffered to remain in the ground,) the barren shoots would have also fructified; but my father, not wishing to have a second crop of such a prolific family, extirpated it early in the season. Many of the shoots measured 1 inch and half in circumference, and 5 feet 10 inches in height; many of the leaves near 2 inches in width, and 2 feet in length, measuring from the joint of the stalk; the root measured 9 inches in circumference; and the stalks being pressed close together formed a column of 1 foot circumference. The whole produce of this wonderful exertion of nature amounts to 6944 perfect grains of oats.

The soil it grew in was nearly a bed of sifted coal-ashes, there being a very small quantity of vegetative earth mixed therewith.

There was another oat sprang up near
the

the above, but did not advance to so rapid a growth, though, had his neighbour been absent, would have appeared monstrous. Yours, &c. J. LASKEP.

Mr. URBAN, *Walsall, Jan. 10.*

THE crow seen at Bowthorpe, by your correspondent B. is doubtless a *Lusus Naturæ*; and I don't know why any one should be at the pains of endeavouring to prove it a *Royston* crow. That Nature sometimes sports in this way is very certain; few people have been in London that have not seen the White African, which, though whiter than any European, still retains the thick lips, fleecy hair, and every appearance (except colour) of the Negro. I have seen, in a collection of curiosities, a white hedge sparrow, (*Curruca*), a white lark, (*Alauda vulgaris*) and a white blackbird (*Mirula vulgaris*). In May last I saw a young rook perfectly white upon the nest-trees of a rookery, belonging to Phineas Hussey, Esq. Little Wyrley, near this place; and Mr. Hussey has now one preserved, which was shot there about 2 years ago. I only mention these instances to shew that there was nothing doubtful, or, indeed very uncommon, in the communication made by B.

In Pitt's improved edition of the Agricultural Report for Staffordshire, the Star Jelly (*Tremella Noëoc*) is called a vegetable. I believe botanists are divided in their opinion respecting this substance. Dr. Darwin says, "it is a mucilage voided by herons after they have eaten frogs."

Mr. Pennant speaking of the Winter Gull (*British Zoology*, vol. II. p. 538) says, "this kind frequents, during winter, the moist meadows in the inland parts of England remote from the sea. The gelatinous substance, known by the name of star shot, or star jelly, owes its origin to this bird, or some of the kind; being nothing but the half-digested remains of earth-worms, on which these birds feed, and often discharge from their stomachs."

I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents who can inform me what the generally received opinion is, and whether it is so firmly established a vegetable as to justify Mr. Pitt in giving it the place he has. — Holt, in his Agricultural Report for Lancashire (p. 60), says, that "one acre of indifferent land, at Knowsley, pro-

duced 92 bushels of wheat in the year 1794. (70 lb. to the bushel); and that Mr. Waring said, the land being marled would have produced 20 bushels more per acre." If Mr. Holt means a statute acre of 160 perches, I submit it to your agricultural readers, that this is impossible, and that he certainly must have been misinformed. C. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

AS Dr. Withering has admitted some species into his new arrangement of British plants, which have not hitherto been acknowledged natives of this country; I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to offer a few remarks upon them.

Iris Xiphium, inserted upon the authority of Dr. Nash in his History of Worcestershire, wherein he asserts, that the duchess dowager of Portland found it by the river-side near Fladbury, and in other parts of that county. Qu. Is not this the species which Gerard mentions growing wild in the vicinity of Bath and Wells?

The *Iris Germanica*, admitted into Dr. Berkenhout's Synopsis, is very properly omitted by Withering.

Epimedium Alpinum. This Dr. W. has given upon very slight testimony, and principally with the view of ascertaining whether it is really a native or not. It seems to have been considered by our herbalists and older botanists as a very rare and curious plant.

Cyclamen Europeanum. Mr. Woodward has assured Dr. W. that this has been found in Suffolk. In the time of Gerard, it grew upon the mountains of Wales, Lincolnshire and Somersetshire; but, as it has not been discovered in the situations he mentions since then, there is great reason to suspect its legitimacy.

Leucojum æstivum. Mr. Curtis first found this in England growing by the river next Greenwich, as also in the Isle of Dogs, Gerard enumerates five roots of *Leucojum* (including the *æstivum*) all of which, he says, "do grow neere unto the sea side about Colchester, in the Isle of Man, neere Preston, in Aunderness, and about Westchester."

Tulipa sylvestris was first adopted by Dr. Smith as a naturalized plant: there is however no ground to entitle it to a higher rank in the British Flora.

Linnaea borealis. However gratifying it might be to British botanists to esteem this

this elegant plant a native, there is very great reason to fear the authority on which it is admitted into our Flora is not sufficient to allow it a higher station than that of the foregoing. It is not at all improbable that in some of the untrodden recesses of the Highlands it may be found in a true natural state.

These are all Dr. W. has admitted, whose authority appears at all dubious; and should the few remarks, I have annexed to them, meet your approbation, in a future number I will solicit your attention to some farther observations—on the cryptogamous plants of Great Britain, as enumerated in Dr. Withering's new Arrangement.

Yours, &c. BOTANIQUE.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 21.

THERE are several of your readers to whom the following information will be highly gratifying, and for this reason I beg you will give it an early insertion in your valuable Miscellany.

In a late excursion I took for the purpose of investigating the cryptogamous productions of the campagna of London, I had the success to meet with a beautiful non-descript variety of the *Nidularia striata*, a macerated specimen of which my sister also gathered on the pales of a close near Croydon. It differs from the *Nidularia striata* in having a purplish cup studded with yellow tubercles; and the capsules affixed to the interior margin by very short pedicles. It had been before discovered by an intelligent botanical friend of mine, on a dunghill, in Epping Forest: but, as he only found one specimen, conceived it to be an accidental variation, occasioned by the luxuriance of the soil in which he gathered it.

There appears to me a sufficient distinction for a new species; and therefore beg leave to offer it as such under the following title and characters.

NIDULARIA punctata Conicata. externally purple with yellow tubercles, the capsules affixed to the interior margin, which are pendulous.

Habitat—on a dunghill facing the entrance to the Moat-house, on Epping Forest, and on the rotten pales of a close near Oakfield-house, Croydon. *Sept.—Oct.*

Smaller than the *striata*, about one-third of an inch high; very woolly on the outside, of a purple color studded with yellow; beautifully striated within of a dark brown: the capsules hanging from the interior margin of the cups.

Any farther necessary information

relative to this rare fungus will, on desire, be readily communicated by
Yours, &c. F. P.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 23.

THE very sensible and ingenious Remarks on the names of ships in our Navy, p. 26—30, call to mind a former Correspondent on the same subject in p. 513 of your volume for 1782; in p. 419 of which the exception (noticed in p. 29, last note, of your last Mag.) relative to the rule of indiscriminately using the personal pronoun of the feminine gender in speaking of ships, is mentioned with approbation. In p. 28, col. 1. l. 24. for "Due Respect" we should read "Due Repulse;" and in p. 38, col. 2, l. 55. for 1792, read 1793.

Of Mr. Sowden (mentioned in p. 7. col. 2.) your last volume contains some interesting particulars in p. 356. col. 2. and in p. 385.

In p. 52. col. 2. l. 48. after "monks" should be added, "and against the rest of the University as being indolent;" Dr. Kennicott otherwise being represented as having been of Magdalen College, as well as Dr. Horne.

In the "Index to the Essays, &c." vol. LXVI. Part II. under "Euriptides" for "Burgess" read "Egerton."

In the last page of the Index to Part II. l. 4. from the bottom of c. 2. for 27 read 57; and refer to p. 1113, col. 1.

SCRUTATOR,

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 24.

I TAKE leave to trouble you, through the channel of your excellent Magazine, to return my sincere thanks to your very sensible, I am sure, and, I dare say, very worthy correspondent VIATOR—that I have, ever since the second day of this month, sat constantly by a most comfortable fire. On the arrival of the Gentleman's Magazine, if I am reading any other book (save the book of God) I constantly close it; and, opening the Magazine, instantly cast my eye over the *bill of fare*. Not having any smoky chimneys, I did not immediately turn to his letter; but, my eye happening to glance on the method of *laying* a fire, and, having many years ago had a Lancashire housekeeper, who taught my then cook and house-maid to lay their fires in a very uncommonly-clever way; and the art being now lost in my family, I began reading, with the attention it certainly merits, VIATOR's letter. When I had concluded it, I ordered

ordered my quiet little house-maid (the daughter of a worthy woman, who married from my family,) to be sent up to me. I thus addressed her—“Mary, here is a letter in the Magazine for you.”—She, blushing, modestly replied—“It can't be for me, Madam; it must be for some woman of the same name.”—I desired her to stay and hear it; at least, that part which she could understand; at the conclusion desiring, that she would the next morning lay her fire as there directed; which I had no doubt of her doing, she inheriting from her mother a sort of hereditary obedience to execute my orders. I had some doubts with regard to my cook; but, as she has been married, and so of course been accustomed to obey, I recommended it her also to pursue the new method, but, I understand from my own servant, not with like success; for the kitchen-fire is laid in the way in which she laid it thirty years ago, she not conceiving that a gentleman can know how to lay a kitchen-fire as well as she does!

VIATOR observes, that servants are generally obstinate;—so are, frequently, masters and mistresses, although better educated; and servants must not tell those they serve of their faults, which the *servants* must submit to hear every day. One very good method of preventing that troublesome exercise to both parties is to educate servants; that is, take the children of old faithful servants, whilst lads and lasses, into the family, and let them be trained by elder servants in the house, which would prevent many houses being robbed, many poor creatures ending their deceitful, their as length doleful days, at the gallows. Almost all the houses that are broke open and robbed, are by means of the assistance or direction of some servant, who has quitted the family, or resides in it, as was the case of a gentleman, who a few years ago resided in the house I now inhabit. Observing, on my first coming to it, that the windows were secured in a very singular, and, I must add, very uncommonly clever way, I was told, that it was an invention of the gentleman who had lately died in it; but, that he found he might have saved himself the trouble, as his house was broke open on the inside by his coachman and cook, who very kindly contented themselves with his plate only, not attempting his

money or his life; but soon notified their intencion of uniting themselves in the bands of holy wedlock, and, of course, quitting his service; they probably now keep a *reputable* public-house in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's. The excellent curious fastenings are wasted on me, who have nothing to lose; but, as they act *self-moved* in the day as well as in the night, should the horrid monsters—not of the deep, but from *Diepe*, &c. penetrate to this inland part of the kingdom, they might obstruct their entrance long enough to petition the Saviour of sinners to receive one's soul to the arms of mercy.

But, to return to VIATOR's method of laying fires.—I venture to recommend it strongly, in these very dear times, as wonderfully economical; and, as I am an odd sort of being, that takes little upon trust that I can investigate, excepting what I read in the Book of God, it saves about one-third of the coal usually consumed by laying fires, burns much more pleasantly, and does not become hollow if one forgets to stir them, as I ever do, ever have done through my whole life, and I dare say ever shall do, not having been permitted to stir a fire until I came to years of discretion. I never do stir my fire at all; so frequently give my servant the trouble of re-kindling it twice during the day. But this has never happened once since Viator's method has been pursued; for which I here publicly offer him my really-sincere and grateful acknowledgements; hoping that many, on reading this in your Magazine, may be led to try the experiment. Had Viator's method required the purchasing any article that had cost only five shillings, I should have done as I always do; let some of my neighbours try the experiment first: but here is not a sixpence to be expended, and I can assure you, Mr. Urban, several to be saved. If I were *Mayor* of the neighbouring town, and Mr. Mayor NOT a coal dealer, I would beg him to propose to the Aldermen to present the sensible, worthy, public benefactor Viator with the freedom of the town in an elegant silver box. As it is, I can only say, that I persuade myself, from the tenor of his letter, that he will rejoice to hear, that, if they are wise, he has by it benefited thousands, and certainly, without any very great stock of wisdom, one

AGED MATRON,
Mr.



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AGED MATRON,
Mr.



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BEZÆ EFFIGIES.

truly great and original genius possessed mathematical principles, that are ascribed to his successors, in geometrical investigation.

Impressed with this notion, and actuated by the honourable motive of gaining fresh laurels to Copernicus, he wrote to his friend John Bernoulli, the younger, at Berlin, intreating of that learned man to enquire if any papers of Copernicus could be obtained at Thorn, or elsewhere, whence materials might be furnished for exploring the merits of the restorer of the true system of the universe.

At the same time, Lord Buchan informed the learned Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh of these researches, and made his intentions known to several other persons of scientific curiosity; but the disturbed state of Europe has prevented that correspondence with Germany, and that tranquillity of mind, so indispensable for following out and attaining the objects necessary for the elucidation of the design. Notwithstanding these circumstances, Lord Buchan does not desist from hoping, at a more favourable juncture, to resume his enquiries concerning Copernicus; and, with a view to call the attention of those in foreign parts, who may be in possession of any materials for the literary life of Copernicus, he has thought it expedient and proper to publish extracts of the correspondence which most materially explains his views with respect to this interesting subject of enquiry.

“ To the Earl of BUCHAN, from Professor Robinson at-Edinburgh.

“ Edinburgh, April 2, 1794.

“ The writings of Copernicus only serve to stimulate the curiosity of mathematicians; because, in these he has thrown several specimens of geometrical refinement without giving any information of his sources; and it would appear that he was in possession of some mathematical principles that are usually thought to be of later date.

“ There is, or was, a Mr. Tessanek, a descendant of the nobleman, who was pupil to Copernicus, and had great veneration for him. This gentleman published, some years ago, a Commentary on the first book of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia* (a very curious work, in which he has aimed at tracing Newton's own investigation of the different propositions), which I have seen, and think very highly of. He says, in his Preface, that he is in possession of many papers of correspondence between Coper-

nicus and his pupil, from which he has been able to rectify many mistakes concerning him both as a mathematician and philosopher, and that he is engaged in writing an account of him and his discoveries.

“ I have eagerly perused all the German Catalogues since that time in hope of meeting with this work; but in vain. It is only a good geometer who will have either interest in the peculiarities of Copernicus, or knowledge of them; and I presume Tessanek will treat the subject *con amore*.”

“ Mr. JOHN BERNOULLI to the Earl of Buchan.

“ M. le Comte, Berlin, le 24 Mai, 1794.

“ J'ai eu l'honneur, My Lord, de recevoir vos deux lettres du 10 Mars et du 19 Avril. Comme la 1^e n'exigeoit pas une prompte réponse, vous pardonnerez que je sois resté en arriere. Quant à la seconde, j'aurois souhaité de pouvoir y répondre plus promptement, et je l'aurois fait si j'avois les livres qui pourroient me mettre en état de vous donner des renseignements que vous demandez.

“ J'ai parcouru attentivement le livre de Tessanek que vous m'avez indiqué, et je puis avoir l'honneur de vous assurer, My Lord, que, ni dans la Préface ni ailleurs, il n'est fait mention de cette correspondance entre Copernic et son élève dont vous parlez, ni d'aucun dessein que Tessanek ait eu de publier quelque chose sur la vie et les écrits de Copernic.

“ Il n'est pas moins certain que Tessanek n'a rien publié sur ce sujet; et qu'il ne publiera rien, puisqu'il est mort il y a quelques années.

“ Cette dernière circonstance m'a engagé encore à chercher dans tout Berlin les derniers volumes des mémoires de la Société de Prague, espérant d'y trouver son éloge, et dans celui-ci quelque notice sur les papiers qu'il doit avoir possédés, et les projets qu'il doit avoir formés relatifs à la vie de Copernic, mais ces derniers volumes n'étoient pas encore dans la seule bibliothèque où j'ai trouvé quelques volumes de ses mémoires publiés avant la mort de Tessanek. Quand à l'édition que cet habile homme avoit commencé de donner des principes de Newton, et dont il a publié seulement les deux premiers volumes (en 4to), il ne vaudra pas la peine de vous les envoyer, puisqu'il n'y a rien qui puisse servir, qu'elle n'a pas été achevée, et qu'il est assez difficile de se la procurer de Prague.”

Discouraged by the disturbed state of Europe, so hostile to every blessing of humanity, and particularly to a free correspondence among nations, Lord Buchan has been forced to suspend his enquiries concerning the papers and letters of Copernicus, from which he hoped to have been able to elucidate

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the genius and the philosophical merit of that great founder of modern astronomy, and to shew that his fame ought not to be circumscribed as an expounder of the dreams of the antients, but extended to the full limits of his scientific discoveries of our solar system.

The same excellent Bernoulli, of Berlin, writes thus to the Earl of Buchan :

“ En 1777, l'évêque de Warmie, que je rencontrai dans l'abbaye d'Oliwa, près de Dantzic, me dit qu'il avoit eu le plaisir de découvrir, dans sa cathédrale à *Frauenbourg*, le tombeau longtemps ignoré de Copernic. En passant moi-même l'année suivante par *Frauenbourg*, pour me rendre en Russie, je n'eus rien de plus pressé dans le court séjour que j'y fis que d'aller à la cathédrale pour m'informer de ce tombeau. Je ne connoissois personne, mais j'acostai un chanoine, dont la physionomie me revenoit, et qui en effet se trouva très complaisant.

“ Il me dit, que, pour l'endroit même où étoient les os de Copernic, on ne pouvoit pas le dire, parce qu'on mettoit les cercueils des chanoines décédés dans un caveau, où dans la suite on ne pouvoit plus les distinguer les uns des autres. Quant à la pierre sépulchrals, c'étoit un petit monument de Marbre comme on érigeoit aussi à d'autres chanoines avec la courte inscription,

Nic. Copernicus Thorn(anus).

Que cette pierre étoit cachée pendant un certain tems, ensuite retrouvée, et placée dans la salle de chapitre, en attendant qu'on pût lui assigner un place plus convenable. Je regrette beaucoup maintenant de n'avoir pas insisté, ou eu le loisir de me faire montrer cette pierre; car au moins qu'une partie de l'inscription ne soit effacée, ou que mon chanoine n'ait parlé d'une autre pierre, son récit ne s'accorde pas avec ce qu'on trouve dans *Gassendi*, qui dit, p. 325, que l'évêque *Martin Cromer* (historien Polonois célèbre) fit ériger, à l'honneur de Copernic, *unam tabulam marmoream*, avec cette inscription :

D. O. M.

R. D. Nicolao Copernico,
Torunensi, artium et
medicinæ doctori,
canonico Warmiensi,
præstanti astrologo, et
ejus disciplinæ
instauratori,
Martinus Cromerus,
episcopus Warmiensis,
honoris et ad posteritatem
memoriæ causa posuit
M. D. LXXXI.

Il ajoute, que ce fut 36 ans après la mort de Copernic, mais cela ne s'accorde pas avec la date 1581.

“ Mon chanoine se trouvoit par hazard habiter l'appartement de Copernic: il s'en faisoit honneur, et m'invita à y monter.

“ Au dessus des chambres ordinaires pour la demeure en est une autre, qu'il tient très propre, comme un sanctuaire, et qui est décorée du portrait de Copernic bien conservé, ou peut-être peint plus nouvellement.

“ C'est ici qu'on jouit d'une très belle vue, que ce grand homme faisoit la plupart de ses observations; et, quand il avoit besoin de les faire en plein air, il alloit sur une petite terrasse, ou gallerie, qui fait communiquer cette chambre avec le clocher voisin. Vous comprenez, Milord, la satisfaction que j'ai dû ressentir, de me trouver en bon air dans ce lieu classique et sacré, et pourquoi j'ai négligé la pierre sépulchrals, n'ayant plus de tems de reste*.

“ Près de la cathédrale, mon chanoine me montra encore un grand bassin, avec une haute tour, qui contient les restes d'une machine hydraulique remarquable, mais dérangée, dont on attribue l'invention à Copernic. Elle servoit à distribuer l'eau dans la demeure très élevée des chanoines, qui sont obligés à présent de la faire chercher d'un endroit bas dans la ville.

“ J'ai lu, dans un vieux journal Allemand, que la bibliothèque de la vieille ville à *Königsberg* conserva les livres, principalement de mathématique, que Copernic a laissé avec son portrait; ils avoient été achetés à *Thorn*, où apparemment ils avoient passé dans la famille, qui vers 1720 occupoit encore la maison où il étoit né.”

In the great church at Thorn there is a cenotaph of Copernicus, of which there is a description and an engraving in *Hartknoch's Chronicles of Prussia*†, where Copernicus is represented kneeling before an altar in the attitude of a priest officiating before a crucifix. Below the portrait are these lines :

“ Non parem Pauli gratiam † requiro
Veniam Petri neque poico, sed quam
In crucis ligno dederas latroni
Sedulus oro.”

And, lower down, this inscription :

“ Nicolao Copernico Thornuniensi absoluta subtilitatis mathematico, ne tanti viri apud exteros celeb. in sua patria necret m. m. i., hoc monumentum positum. Mort. V. rmix, in suo canonicatu, anno 1543. d. 4 X. ætatis LXXII.”

* Charming anecdote, simply and beautifully narrated. Mr. Bernoulli, in his *Lettres sur différens Sujets*, has adorned his travel in 1774 and 1775 in the same agreeable manner.

† *Hartknoch alles und neues Preussen.*

‡ Sic! EDIT.

Lastly, at the close :

“Nicolaus Copernicus, Thorunensis, math. celeb.”

It was Melchior Pyrnesius, M. D. who died in the year 1589, who caused this monument to be erected; and Hartnoch observes, that, however inconsiderable, it has this additional interest, in containing also, immediately connected with the cenotaph, a bust of John Albertus, king of Poland, below which there is the following inscription :

“Illustris princeps et dn. Joh. Albertus, Polo. rex, apoplexia hic Thorn. mortuus anno 1501, die 17 Junii, ætat. 41. Cujus viscera hic sepulta, corpore Craco translato. Reg. anno VIII.”

There is no print of this bust in Hartknoch, who informs us, that many copies of the cenotaph have been made for Frenchmen; but the print in Ulacq's edition of Gassendi's Life of Copernicus has been copied from a different portrait.

Mr. Bernoulli, in the interesting letter to Lord Buchan already quoted, takes notice of this circumstance, and continues thus :

“Il n'y a pas d'ailleurs parfaite ressemblance entre le portrait, présenté à la Société Royale de Londres par feu mon bon ami le Dr. Wolf, et cela de Hartknoch. Dans celui de Hartknoch, la chevelure est beaucoup plus éparsée et distante, des deux côtés de la tête, que dans l'autre : vous remarquerez sur ce sujet, Milord, une grande faute dans l'inscription, qui est que Copernic mourut æt. LXXIII. Car il est certain qu'il mourut, âgé de LXX ans [le 4 Mai, 1543*].”

The portrait of Copernicus sent by Dr. Wolf, of Dantzic, to the Royal Society, was copied from the original in the possession of the chamberlain Hussarzewski; which portrait was formerly in the palace of Saxe Gotha, and exchanged by the duke with the Prince Bishop of Warmia for a portrait of a duke of Saxe Gotha, one of his ancestors, who had been bishop of Warmia.

From this copy, in the possession of the Royal Society, the ingenious Mr. Parke formerly, with Mr. Valentine Green, of London, made an accurate drawing on an exact scale for Lord Buchan †.

From this drawing his lordship had a bust modelled by Mr. R. Cummins at Edinburgh; and a cast from it is now in the chapter-house at Dryburgh abbey.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

THE stratagem of affixing indecent words to the sacred tunes, dearest to the Romish superstition, was carried into complete effect in the infancy of the Reformation in Scotland. “The furious hatred of Popery (says Bishop Percy) led the Presbyterians to employ their rhymes in a most licentious manner. It is a received tradition in Scotland, that, at the time of the Reformation, ridiculous and obscene songs were composed to be sung by the rabble to the tunes of the most favourite hymns in the Latin service. “*Green sleeves and pudding pies*,” designed to ridicule the Popish clergy, is said to have been one of these metamorphosed hymns: “*Maggie Lauder*” was another: “*John Anderson my jo*” was a third. The last mentioned ballad evidently alludes to the five Romish sacraments rejected by the Protestant church.” (See Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Vol. II. Book ii. Poem 2.) The learned editor gives a very singular anecdote connected with his subject. He observes, that “the adaptation of solemn church-music to these ludicrous pieces, and the jumble of ideas thereby occasioned, will account for the following fact. From the records of the General Assembly in Scotland, entitled, “The Book of the Universal Kirk,” p. 90, 7th July, 1568, it appears, that Thomas Bassendyne, printer in Edinburgh, printed “ane psalme buik, in the end whereof was found printed ane bawdy sang, called, “*Welcome Fortunes*.” (See also Biograph. Britann. Vol. I. p. 177, 1st edition.)

A practice diametrically opposite to this prevailed in Italy about a century before. It was then (says the biographer of Lorenzo de Medici) a general custom in that country to sing pious hymns to the most profane and popular melodies, for the purpose of stimulating the languid piety of the performers by an association with the vivacity of sensual enjoyments. In an ancient collection of lauds, or hymns, printed at Venice in 1512, several of these devout pieces are directed to be sung to the

* As has been shewn from the tomb at Frauenbourg.

† See Plate L.

the air of *Ben venga Maggio**. Thus the hymn *Giesù sommo stiletto* is sung to the musick of *Leggiadra demigella*: *Giesù farmi morire* to that of *Vuça, bella, e gentile*: *Genetrice di Dio* to that of *Dolce anima mea*: and *Crocifisso a capo chino* to that of *Una Donna d' amor suo*, one of the most indecent pieces among the *Canzoni e ballo*.

I cannot help suspecting, Mr. Urban, that the Papists, who suffered as I mentioned in the outset of this letter, from the adroit stratagem of the Calvinists, were not altogether without the means of taking their revenge. In the year 1548, when the celebrated Theodore Beza first openly professed Calvinism, a volume of poems was published, under his name, of the most indecent and reprehensible nature, such as the witty but obscene muse of Catullus himself could scarcely equal in point of ribaldry. Surely, Mr. Urban, it was, humanly speaking, impossible that this subtle theologian would have voluntarily committed his character in such a manner *at the very moment* when on the sanctity of it so much depended. The objectionable parts of this composition must either have not been written by the celebrated translator of the New Testament, or they must have been published *by his enemies* for the most hostile purposes, from copies he had unguardedly distributed in his youth. The publisher of the edition of these poems, which lately fell into my hands, (himself no friend to the religious principles of Beza,) seems in his preface to allege the age of the author at the time of writing his poems as an extenuation of their evil tendency: *quæ quidem carmina, cum mores pueri, et quandoque minus sapient, juvenilia quidam inscribere, tanquam à Bezâ scribet juvene nondumque maturo per lasciviam factitata*; and even this half-defence the editor himself afterwards maliciously invalidates.

I have no scruple, Mr. Urban, to pronounce the whole of these indecent poems to be a most atrocious forgery, and a libel on the character of the man whose name they bear. After making

* The reader will find this beautiful Idyllium at full length in the first volume of Mr. Kocæ's entertaining work. It begins

Ben Venga Maggio,
E'l gentilón selvaggio,
Ben venga Primavera, &c.

Appendix, No. xli. p. 131.

every allowance for the licentiousness of the age, and of the manners of the Court, among the Protestant members of which (see Wrexill's Memoir of the House of Valois) Theodore Beza was held in high estimation, it is impossible to recognize their authenticity, without giving up their author to a censure amounting nearly to absolute condemnation. The publisher of the Leyden edition (12mo. 1757) admits indeed one fact of some consequence in this discussion. He says that, in the year 1599, a third edition of these poems was published, *per octos* under the eye of Beza himself, *quæ sunt vario carminum genere locupletata, quæ defunt in editionibus anterioribus, pluribus interim careat minus castis, quæ in illis reperiuntur; vale conjectari licet, ab ipso auctore jam tum capulari senæ posteriorem hanc forjari fuisse castigatam.* This third edition, in which the exceptionable poems are omitted, was the only genuine work; if even this indeed has an undoubted claim to authenticity, a circumstance evidently deemed suspicious by its editor.

Another objection of some importance arises from the *place* where the first edition of Beza's poem was published, as well as from the time of their publication. They were edited at *Paris*, A. D. 1548. "Eodem videlicet anno quo, annuū agens ætatis vigesimum novum, Beza, *desertor avitæ religionis*, in castra adversariorum transfuga nunquam rediturus excessit."

A very elegant bust of the author is prefixed to the Leyden edition, executed in imitation of the antique cameo*.

I confess that I have only internal evidence to urge in support of my opinion; but that internal evidence appears to me to be of very considerable weight and importance; and, as the manners of men vary but little from age to age, I may be permitted to remind your readers, in confirmation of what has been said, that we have seen in our times an interpolation, different in its nature, but perhaps equally reprehensible, by which the pious and orthodox Isaac Watts has been, to serve the purposes of a particular party, made to speak, in his *Divine Songs*, the language of the Socinian heresy. This comes nearly to the case in point,

* We have given a fac-simile of it in *Plate I. EDIT.*

and

and may perhaps tend to mislead the students of future ages.

It may, lastly, be not an unfounded observation, that there is an evident variety in the composition as well as the subject-matter of the pure and impure poems contained in this edition. The interpolator seems to have had a more poetical, though a less moral, turn than the reformer; and wit has been in this, as in too many other instances, the close ally of wickedness.

I have only thrown out these hints, Mr. Urban, in hopes that the subject will be taken up more seriously and more scientifically by some other of your correspondents furnished with more documents, or better able to do it justice, than myself. E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Hales Owen, Feb. 4.*
THE following inscription I copied from a small MS book of poems, &c. written by the late Mr. Shenstone, of the Leasowes, most of which have never been published. The inclosed was undoubtedly intended for his old faithful housekeeper, M. Arnold, facetiously mentioned in Letter II. of his Works, Doddsley's edition. As a literary curiosity, I shall be glad to see it in your entertaining Magazine.

“Hunc juxta locum
mortales sui exuvias
LXX annorum invidiâ
tandem dilaceratas
placidè deposuit
M. A.

amicum mancipium domino
frugi quod sit satis.”

Yours, &c.

D. S. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*
FROM some authentic documents which I have lately seen, I am able to state that Anthony Wood was under a mistake when he supposed that Robert Herrick, the poet, was either of St. John's or All Souls at Oxford. He speaks indeed with hesitation on the subject; which implies that he entertained some doubts. (See LXVI. 461).

There was a Robert Heyrick of St. John's at Oxford, who was intended for the law; but, quitting that study for a more active life, died at Wesel, a lieutenant in the army, in 1639.

Robert, the poet, was a fellow-commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge from 1615 to 1617; in which last year the following *note of hand* of his occurs, now transcribed to shew the

forms of that age, and the absurdity of some which have lately been published.

“Be it known to all, that I Robert Heyrick, fellow-commoner of St. John's colledg in Cambridg, acknowledg myself to stand indehted unto my uncle, Sir Will. Hearick, of London, knight, in the some of ten pounds, for so much received of him; to be repayed unto him at all times. I saye, received ten pounds, by me.

ROBERT HEARICK.”

The early part of his personal history will also be illustrated by the two following undated letters to his uncle:

1. “After my abundant thanks for your last great loue (worthie Sir), proud of your faouere and kindness shewne by my Ladie to my vnworthie selfe, thus I laye open my self; that, for as much as my continuance will not long consist in the spheare where I now move, I make known my thoughts, and modestly crave your counsell whether it were better for me to direct my study towards the Lawe or not; which if I should (as it will not be impertinent), I can with facilitie laboure myself into another Colledg appointed for the like end and studye, where I assure my self the charge will not be so great as where I now exist; I make bold freely to acquaint you with my thoughts; and I entreat you to answer me; this beeing most which checks me, that my time (I trust) beeing short, it may be to a lesser end and smaller purpose; but that shal be as you shall lend direction. Nothing now remains but my perfect thankfullness and remembrance of your hopeful promises; which when Heaven, working with you, shall bring them to performance, I shall triumph in the victorie of my wishes; till when, my prayers shall inuocate Hevven to powre vpon you and your posteritie the vtmost of all essentiall happines. Yours, ever serviceable,
R. HEARICK.”

2. “Sir, *Trinitie Hall, Cam.*

“The confidence I haue of your both virtuous and generous disposition makes me (though with some honest reluctance) the seldomer to sollicite you; for, I have so incorporated beleef into me, that I cannot chuse but perswade my self that (though absent) I stand imprinted in your memorie; and the remembrance of my last beeing at London serud for an earnest motive (which I trust lives yet unperisht) to the effectuating of my desire, which is not but in modesty ambitious, and consequently virtuous: but, where freeness is evident, there needs no seere for forwardness; and I doubt not (because sayth giues holdnes) but that Heaven, together with your self, will bring my ebbing estate to an indifferent tyde; meane while I hope I haue (as I presume you know) changed my Colledg for

for one where the quantitie of expence will be shortned, by reason of the priuacie of the house, where I purpose to liue re-clude till time contract me to some other calling, struing now with myself (retayning vpright thoughts) both sparingly to liue, thereby to shun the current of expence. This is my desire (which I entreat may be p'formd), that Mr. Adrian Marius, bookseller, of the Blackfryers, maye be payd ten pounds as heretofore, and to take his acquittance. Trusting whereto, Ile terminate your sight, and end; hoping to see your dayes many and good, and prosperitie to crown your self and issue. Ever seruiceable to your virtues,

R. HERRICK."

May I request some Cambridge friend to state the dates of his admission and degrees at St. John's, and at Trinity Hall; the first believed to be about 1614, the other 1617? J. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

I SHOULD not have presumed to I have troubled you any farther upon the subject of a *Pocket-Flora*, had I not been so particularly called upon by Emendator, p. 19. He there asks me, with an air of triumph, "what difficulty there is in discovering unknown plants by Ray's Synopsis, where there are no specific characters?" The question is evidently asked with a view of justifying his own idea of a *Flora* without the insertion of generic or specific differences. It is to be observed likewise, that the question is asked with this farther view, to assume a fact, that there is no difficulty in ascertaining plants by Ray's Synopsis.

I am an old Botanist, Mr. Urban; and I flatter myself that the little I have written on subjects of Natural History prove me to be not altogether deficient in the knowledge of this delightful science. The zeal which I bear to the promoting of it induced me to interfere, and prevent, if possible, a *Pocket-Flora* (a publication much wanted) from being put out in an inconvenient, and, if I may so say, an *unclassical*, form.

In answer to Emendator, I must say, that there is a *very great*, an *insurmountable*, difficulty in ascertaining many of the plants in Ray's Synopsis. I open the book at random. How many of the names of *Conseruæ*, on p. 59, can Emendator ascertain from the descriptions there given of them? How many of the genus *Bryum* lie in concealment to this day? How many of

his *gramina* defy the labours of the botanical student in his closest application? It was the very difficulty of ascertaining plants by the methods of Ray, and Tournefort, and Morison, &c. which justified Linnæus in the invention of his immortal system. Ray has merit beyond my powers to declare; but the method he pursued was deficient in its principal aim, *illustration*. In this respect Linnæus shines with unrivalled dignity.

Had I answered Emendator's question as he wished, I could not have permitted him to draw any authority from Ray's Synopsis to justify his suggestions for a *Pocket-Flora*. For, in the first place, Ray gives the *generic* character of each genus. This removes one great part of the difficulty. And, in the next place, Ray's Synopsis was not intended as a *Pocket-Flora* for the *field*; the general part of his nomenclature being destitute of any sufficient description, and to be known only by referring to the synonyms and figures of authors which he quotes.

Again let me desire Emendator and J. S. to peruse carefully Dr. Broughton's *Enchiridion Botanicum*, and to publish upon his short plan (adding descriptions of only any *new* plant which they may be fortunate to find), inserting characters and numerical figures to express the natal soil and the times of flowering of any plant. Dr. Broughton went some years since to Jamaica, and, I understand, died there.

I approve generally of what your correspondent, A Welch Botanist, urges, p. 19; but I differ from him in thinking that this *Pocket-Flora* should be in Latin, *not English*; not that I lay any stress upon *this* matter. But I am clearly of opinion, and would contend earnestly, that it should be in *one* thin volume 8vo, for conuenience and ready use.

Dr. Berkenhour's Synopsis does not deserve to be thought of when we would speak of a complete work. His knowledge of Natural History was extremely confined.

I have nothing to add to what I have asserted already with respect to a *proper Pocket-Flora*—I mean it an *assistant* and *monitor* in the *field*—all farther research is the business of the *Study*. All your correspondents who have engaged in this enquiry are zealous to do service to the study of Botany. I flatter myself, Mr. Urban,

that

that both you and your worthy correspondents will allow me the same purity of intention.

P. S. If this *Flora* should be in English, why not apply to Dr. Withering to publish, or for his leave to publish, his generic and specific descriptions as they stand already in his third edition of his *Botanical Arrangements*?

Yours, &c. AMBIDEXTER.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.

AS your correspondents, J. S. vol. LXVI. p. 730, and a Welch Botanist, p. 19 of this vol. disapproved the plan I proposed for a British Florula before they had an opportunity of judging of its effect in the execution, permit me to send you a short sketch of it, exemplified in the general and partial description of a perfect and cryptogamous plant: and that your readers may form a comparison between this plan and that of J. S. I will describe the same perfect plant he has given:

ATHAMANTA. *Fructus* ovato-oblongus, striatus. *Petala* inflexa emarginata. *Libanotis*. Mountain stone parsley. Aug. Sept. in dry pastures. *Radix* crinis, conicus, aromaticus. *Canalis* tuberculatus. *Folia* bipinnata. *Umbella* hemisphaerica. *Semina* villosa.

PEZIZA. *Fungus* campanulatus, sessilis. *Coccineus*. Scarlet *Peziza*. Oct.—Mar. on rotten wood. *Subacaulis*. *Pileus* inundib. uliformis, intus splendide coccineus; extra villosus, albedo-carneus.

Thus, Sir, notwithstanding the objections urged against it, this plan *does* retain the essential Linnæan characters, substituting a concise description for the specific characters, thereby rendering any observations unnecessary. I am pleased, however, that the discussion of this subject in your Magazine has induced any of its correspondents to undertake the compilation of a *Pocket-Flora*; and hope that the speedy publication of one will prevent the necessity of any farther remarks on this exhausted topic.

EMENDATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 5.

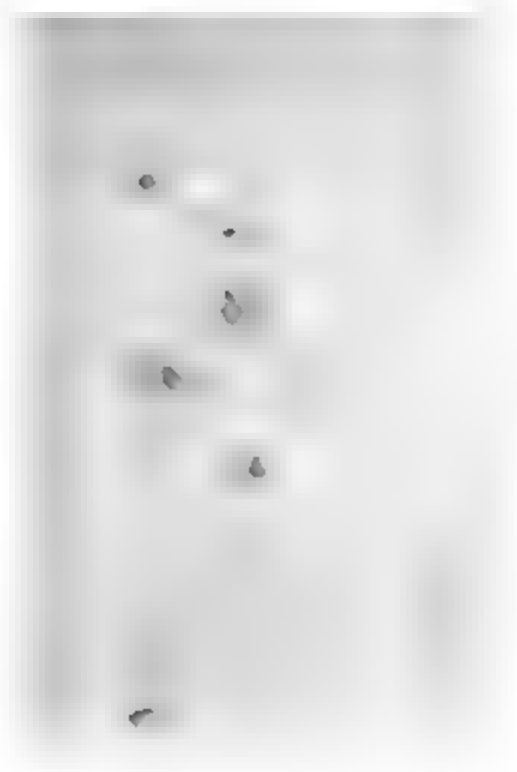
IHAVE observed that, ever since the insertion of a letter signed Biographicus, vol. LXV. p. 634, there has been little said of Mr. Boswell. The writer of the letter promised "to give a faithful account of the life" of that amiable man; and was well qualified for the task, being a Scottish lady,

well educated; who knew Mr. B. from his youth, and had been in intimacy and correspondence with him till near the time of his death. She was one whom he very much admired and respected; to whom he communicated his most secret sentiments, one whose friendship he esteemed, and whose virtues he loved. Unfortunately, very soon after her letter to you she was taken ill, and, sorry I am to add, she is now no more. She has left various private notes and memorandums of her intended biography; which are, however, in such a state as to be entirely useless to any other person. Possibly the notice given in her letter to you may have deterred others from giving a proper account of Mr. B.; and I thought it my duty to acquaint you with these circumstances, that such notice may not operate as a prevention to any other biographer, who may have the means of furnishing the publick with what was thus promised, and of which death alone could have prevented the performance.

WILLIAM.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

IHAVE often reflected what a grievous evil this country labours under in still cherishing that savage custom of duelling, so very prevalent. Reason, ridicule, and religion, have been in vain brought forward to check its progress; and the only reason these have failed is, that the far greater part of those who practise it seldom by study make much use of their reasoning faculties; nor can it ever be put a stop to but by the chastisement of Government. From Government alone must its miserable progress have an end; and, that it is a matter worthy their serious interference, let them only recollect the annual numbers that have fallen victims to this cursed fashion. Were the man who sends a challenge rendered infamous, and incapable of preferment, this Vandal custom would cease of course. What a hardship it is, that any valuable life should be at the disposal of every worthless scoundrel that chooses to give him a challenge! Yet this is the invariable rule in both army and navy. Though I have been much in the navy myself, yet I cannot say I was ever witness to but one duel, which happened as follows: a rattling ignorant shipman was vociferating a string of palpable falsehoods; a sensible young man, a lieutenant



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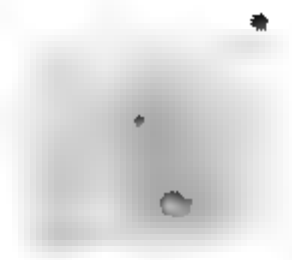
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Fig. 1



Geo. Winton

Fig. 2

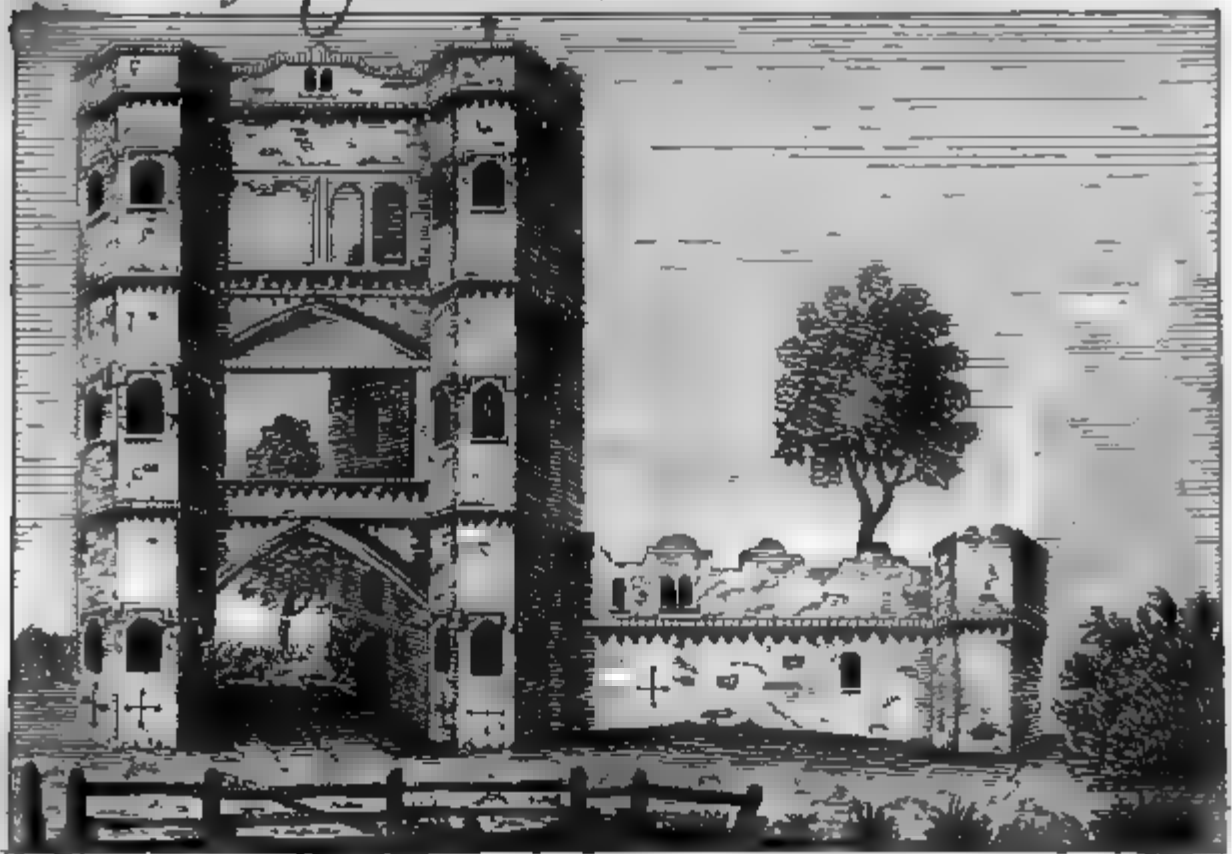


Fig. 3



Geo. Bilson *George Monck*

Fig. 4 NETHER HALL, near PARNDON, ESSEX.



lieutenant, very innocently contradicted him, in order, as he thought, to set him right. The lie direct was immediately given, and consequently a challenge. The gentlemen met; and each fired twice, but without bloodshed. Three-fourths of modern duels arise from such trivial causes, and the challenger ever a blockhead. It is very improper that valuable lives should be so exposed; yet a man, however worthy, if an officer, must fight; yes, and fight every ignorant insolent wretch too that thinks proper to give him a challenge. It is unfair that a valuable life should be equally exposed to one that is worthless, perhaps a burthen to the savage who possesses it.

I. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

I ENCLOSE you an impression (*Plate II. fig. 1.*) of the seal and counter-seal of Dr. Bilson, bishop of Winchester, as a correspondent in your last volume, p. 185, seems to think such seals are rather uncommon.

St. Paul is represented shaking the viper from his hand into the fire; under are the arms of Winchester impaled with, Gu. a double rose, the inside one Gu. the other Arg. and a pomegranate Or, seeded proper, conjoined in pale, *Bilson*. On the counter-seal the same arms within the garter.

This bishop is said to derive his descent from the Dukes of Bavaria. He had his education in Wyckham school, succeeded to the mastership, and was successively prebendary of Winchester, and warden of the college. Through the interest of the lord treasurer, he was, in 1596, elected Bishop of Worcester; and, in the same year, translated to Winchester. In 1603 4, we find him a speaker and manager at the Hampton-court conference; and the charge of revising the new translation of the Bible in King James's reign fell to him. The sentence of divorce between the Earl of Essex and Lady Howard was pronounced by this prelate in 1613. He died in 1615, and was buried in Westminster abbey, "was esteemed an accomplished scholar, and rose merely by his learning, as true prelates should." His hand-writing is annexed, both before and after he was a bishop.

* *Fig. 2.* is a seal sent from Scotland for explanation, by your late correspondent Mr. Riddell.

N. D.

GENT. MAG. February, 1797.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

I SEND you the seal * and hand-writing of a famous Commander in the last century, affixed to an original warrant.

M. GREEN.

"George Monck, Captⁿ Gen^l and Command^r in Chiefe of all the Forces in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to Theophilus Barnard, Captaine.

By vertue of the Power and Authority to mee given by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, I doe heereby constitute and appoint you Theophilus Barnard to be Captaine of that Troope of Horse, late Cap. Goodall Butier's, in Col. Howard's R^g raised and maintained under my Comand for the service of the Parliament and Comonwealth of England. You are therefore to take into your charge and care the said Troope as Captaine thereof, and duly exercise the Officers and Souldiers of the same in Arms. And also to use your best care and endeavoure to keepe them in good order and Discipline, commanding them to obey you as their Captaine. And you are likewise to followe and observe such orders and directions as you shall from tyme to tyme receive from the Parliament, Councill of State appointed by Parliam^t or my selfe. And also you are to obey the Superior Officers of the Regiment and Army according to the Discipline of Warr in pursuance of the trust reposed in you, and your Duty to the Parliament and Comonwealth of England. Given under my hand and Seale at St. James's the 25th day of February, 1659.

GEORGE MONCK."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

THE drawing sent you herewith (*fig. 4*) is a view of Nether-hall, an ancient edifice in the neighbourhood of Great and Little Parndon, and at the conflux of the Lee and the Storr, Essex. It was formerly held of Waltham abbey. The first mention made of it as a manor is about the year 1400, when it was conveyed to Nicholas Colliern and Thomas Prudence, and afterwards became the seat of the Colts family. It is in the parish of Raydon, and received the name of Nether-hall from its low situation.

The view represents the brick gateway with part of the wall and tower at its angles. A part of the house was for some time used as a farm-house, but was at length pulled down. Over the gate were two towers, each taking up the extent of the story, the two towers, and all the space between.

* See *Plate II. fig. 2.*

afflictis jam domi rebus in exteras regiones
 proficiscitur,
 inter quas ubi quæ Europæi mundi huma-
 niores sunt partes
 non incurius, ac frustra perlustrasset
 reversus in patriam
 (quum illic etiam serenissimum principem
 Carolum II. tanto
 patre dignum hærelem reducem tandem
 vidisset lætus et
 quod unum reliquum erat charissimæ filiæ
 d^{no} Elisabethæ
 cum d^{no} Francisco-Henrico Lee, de Ditch-
 ley baronetto,
 auspiciatissimas fœliciter celebrasset nuptias
 quia jam spes omnes sic suas impleverat)
 diuturni pervicacisque morbi patientiã super-
 atus non illibenter fato cessit
 an^{no} Domini 1660. Decembris 28."
 ætatis 39.

On a black marble slab adjoining the
 foregoing :

"Pietati et memorizæ sacrum.
 Monumentum doloris singularis, parisi
 fati et conditionis, posuit sanctissima
 BEATA comitissa DUNENSIS filio suo
 officiosissimo ac florentissimo THOMÆ
 POPE, ultimo comiti DUNENSIS, nec
 non columnæ publici honoris, antiquæ
 et augustæ præcipiæ, in flore ætatis
 importunã morte prærepto; cujus
 famam si marmoraceret, temporaria
 ejus gloria abundè resonaret. Virã
 quidem sublimi erat, verum
 animo humili, atque eã quodam
 virtute, ut nemo ad eum aspirare
 posset, ceterum eã comitate ut ad
 ejus congressum facilis aditus
 omnibus pateret; mansuetus, ab irã
 alienus, ad miterationem propensus,
 sermone jucundus, moribus jucundior,
 fœcundè angelicã in increpando
 placidus; in laudando erudiendi vim
 habens; sic utrumque temperans, ut
 neutrum horum per immoderationem
 labefactaret; verum et increpatione
 paternam charitatem, et laudatione
 imperio dignam gravitatem obtineret,
 utramque ergo sapientiæ laudem
 consequeretur. Quid disciplinæ
 genus est, in quo versatus non erat?
 atque ita eximie quasi in eo solo
 elaborasset? Sancti tatis, adeoque
 virtutis plenus, obiit 18 Maij,
 M.DC.LXVIII. sed
 gloriosus deinceps
 et senii expers
 heros deget."

On two free-stone monuments in the
 chancel :

1. "Here lyeth the body of
 BEATA, Countesse of Down,
 the late wife of Thomas,
 Earle of Down, daughter
 of Sir Henry Poole, of Sapperton,
 in the county of Gloucester,

baronet, who departed
 this life the 26 day of July,
 anno Dom. 1678."

2. "Here lyes the body of Mr.
 HENRY POPE, second sonne.
 to the now Thomas Earle
 of Down, and Beata his
 wife, daughter to Sir Henry
 Poole, of Sapperton, in
 Gloster-shire, kt. and
 baronett.

He dyed of the small pox at
 Trinity colledg, in
 Oxon, the 20th day of June,
 aged nineteene yeeres, and
 three moneths, an. Dom. 1665."

On a black marble slab in the chan-
 cel. The arms of *North*, with coronet
 and supporters, bearing those of *Pope*
 on an escocheon of pretence :

"Here lyeth the body of the Right
 Hon^{ble} FRANCIS Lord Guilford,
 lord keeper of the great seale
 of England. He was borne the 22
 of October, 1637, and departed this
 life the 5th of September, in the
 year of our Lord 1685."

The following inscription is on a
 monument of grey marble, having a
 cenotaph above it, on which are seated
 two boys weeping, between them is a
 death's head, torch, trumpet, and hour-
 glass. The sides of the monument are
 ornamented with festoons of fruit and
 flowers admirably carved, and at the
 bottom are the arms of *North* impaling
Pope :

" P. M. S.

diem hic denuo oriturum et decretorium
 prætolatur lectissima fœmina Dn^a Francisca,
 illustrissimi Dnⁱ Francisci North, Eq. Aur.
 capitalis communium placitorum justitiarj,
 uxor,

magna et inclyta utroque parente ;
 patre, Thomã comite apud Hibernos Dunensi ;
 matre, filiã Hen. Poole, magro Gloucestr. barti-
 fratre itidem Thomã, comite pariter Dunensi.
 Eiq; defuncto, cum duabus sororibus, cohæres,
 virtute tamen longè ditior quam dote,
 utpote cni pietas erat sine fuce,
 gravitas sine fastu,
 sine levitate comitas, et grata ubiq; amœnitas,
 modestia autem et pudicitia etiam in uxore
 virginalis.

Lenta hic ægritudine detenta, quasi tremula
 pensitabat,
 an coelo præmissis liberis Popio et Francisca,
 se denuo statim adjungeret, an tenellos
 superstites,

Franciscum, Annam, et Carolum, molli
 adhuc sinu foveret.

Maritus mortuus hanc mortem tam acerbè
 tulit, ac si ipse obiret.

Hoc igitur in memoriam conjugis per sex-
 ennium & quod excurrit

fœlicissime

sollicitissime transacti, summo et dolore et pietate posuit.

Obijt 15 Nov^{bris} Anno { Salut. MDCLXXVIII.
Ætat. suæ XXXI.

On a black marble slab aside the Lord Keeper's. Arms, *North* impaling *Greville* :

" Here lyeth the body of

ELIZABETH, late wife to the Right Hon^{ble} Francis Lord Guildford, and one of the daughters of the R^t Hon^{ble} Fulke, Lord Brook, who departed this life the 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1699."

On a white marble monument. Arms, *North* :

" Be this stone a memorial

of y^e Hon^{ble} CHARLES NORTH, youngest (surviving) son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Francis Lord Guildford, some time Lord Keeper of y^e Great Seal of England. He died at London Decem^r y^e 9th, 1714. Ætat. 37.

His religion was Christian, according to the pure faith of the holy Church of England; his life conformable and exemplary; his profession the common law of England. He served the publick in divers parliaments without other profit than a good name and the conscience of a steady fidelity.

His mortal remains lye here interr'd, expecting the final call to a glorious immortality.

His mournful sister and sole ex cutrix, the Hon^{ble} Anne North, caused to be plac'd here this monument of her dear brother's hon^r & her own greif, MDCC XVIII."

On a grey marble monument :

" Near this place lyes interr'd the body of the Hon^{ble} Mrs ANNE NORTH, the only sister of the R^t Hon^{ble} Francis Lord Guildford.

She was very exemplary, virtuous, truly pious, and was very much esteemed by all her acquaintance.

To the pious memory of whom, and in gratitude to her deceased mistress, this monument was caused to be erected at the sole cost and charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, who served her faithfully near 30 years.

She dyed at London on the 22d day of Feb^r, 1719-20. Anno ætat. 45."

On the right-hand side of the communion-table is a beautiful monument of white marble erected by Francis, earl of Guildford, to the memory of his three wives (all heiresses). The inscriptions are in three compartments; that of his last wife in the center. On the base of the monument is their eulogium. It is surmounted by three elegant urns, each bearing the Christian

name of the lady whose inscription they are placed over. And on the pedestal of each urn are the arms of *North* with a coronet, bearing those of the respective ladies on an eschutcheon of pretence :

1. " Sacred to the Memory

of Lucy, Lady Guilford, only surviving daughter of George, Earl of Halifax, by Richarda Posthuma, his first wife, daughter and heir of Richard Saltonst. l, of Chipping Warden, in the county of Northampton, esq.

She departed this life

May the 7th, 1734, aged 25 years; leaving one only son, Frederick, and a daughter, Lucy, who survived her but a few days, and was here interred with her mother."

2. " Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH,

Lady North and Guilford, daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodson, in the county of York, bart. widow of George, Lord Lewisham, son of William, Earl of Dartmouth.

She departed this life

on the 21st day of April, 1745, aged thirty eight years; leaving issue by George, Lord Lewisham, William, now Earl of Dartmouth, the Hon. Anne and Elizabeth Legge, and by the

Lord North and Guilford had Louisa, now Lady Willoughby de Broke, Frances and Augustus-Francis (who died infants), Brownlow, Lord Bishop of Winchester, and Charlotte, who died an infant.

Her Ladyship was interr'd here."

3. " Sacred to the memory

of KATHERINE, Countess of Guildford, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Robert Furnese, of Waldershare, in the county of Kent, bart. by the Lady Arabella Watson, daughter of Lewis, Earl of Rockingham: was also sister and heir to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. (who died in his minority)

She departed this life

December the 22d, 1756, in the 52d year of her age, leaving no issue: and was, by direction of her will, interred at this place."

[Eulogium.]

" These excellent wives possessed every good quality which characterizes a sincere Christian.

Their prudence and affability commanded [universal esteem and respect. Their delight was in doing good.

The distressed of every kind who desired their assistance had always reason to be

[satisfied. They

They raised their husband to a degree of happiness far beyond what mortal man [ought to expect] in this mortal state, and added proofs at their deaths of their sincere affection and esteem. Nothing but the powerful assistance of Divine Providence, inspiring Christian re- [signation,] could have enabled him to support the ex- [cruciating grief he suffered in being de-] [prived of them.] The world cannot sufficiently lament their loss. Their examples call aloud for [imitation.] X. Y. Z. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Thornhaugh-st. Feb. 6.*

PERMIT me to trouble you once more with a letter, which may perhaps afford amusement to some of your Antiquarian readers, particularly to the two valuable correspondents, Julius Frontinus, vol. LXVI. p. 824, and T. R. p. 1010, who there announces his Antoninus being almost ready for the press. Presuming, therefore, that any recent attempts to ascertain the situation of Roman stations in Staffordshire, hitherto unfixed with certainty in any of the Itineraries, &c. may be acceptable to him, I offer the following result of some late observations, founded partly upon hints previously given me by J. F. and since aided by a very ingenious and learned friend in the county, the Rev. Samuel Dickenson, rector of Blymhill, to whom and his son I am likewise much indebted for their valuable assistance in the Natural History, &c.

In the XVIIIth Iter of Richard of Cirencester, we find the station of *Ad Trivonam* (not noticed in the Itinerary of Antonine), and its distance of 12 miles from *Derventio*, or Little Chester, near Derby, on the one side, and from *Elocetum*, or Wall, near Lichfield, on the other. Neither Gale nor Horsley have assigned any modern place to this station; but Stukeley supposes it to be Burton-upon-Trent: and, no doubt, from the distances above given, it was not far from thence, but not at Stretton, as Dr. Plot conjectured it to be; as did also the late Dr. Pegge, in his learned Essay upon the *Coritani*; for, that does not all agree with the distances in the Iter, being only 10 miles one way, and 14 the other. Besides, I presume from the name, *Ad Trivonam*, signifying a town or station at or by the Trent, we must look for it much nearer than

Stretton, which is a mile from it. At Branston, then, about two miles South of Burton, I have now very little doubt of fixing it, where the distances exactly correspond with those in Richard, and the river winds so as to form a promontory, well adapted both for their protection, and supply of one of the grand necessaries of military life, water. It is true, I have not yet been able to discover any traces of a camp, *tumulus*, &c. to corroborate the above hypothesis. But, in an old rental of Sir William Paget, 3 Edward VI. (now belonging to the Earl of Uxbridge, who has a noble property in this parish), I find the names of *Bury farm*, *Bury* or *Brampton hill*, which certainly indicate the site of some antient place suitable to the present purpose. As I believe the stations mentioned in Antonine and Richard's Itineraries were all provided with comfortable habitations of brick or stone building for the Roman garrison, the reason for no vestiges appearing in this, or in other situations universally acknowledged to have been stations, is, that the materials have been transported from the spot for the purpose of building towns, &c. in the neighbourhood; and, most probably, the materials of this station were removed before the Conquest to build Burton abbey, or its great bridge.

Whilst I was thus engaged last Autumn, my above worthy friend and coadjutor in these abstruse subjects was no less successfully employed upon the Watling-street, in finding out the situation of two other doubtful stations, of which he has favoured me with the following:

“Not a doubt remains with me at present of the site of *Uxatona* having been at the modern village of Ocongate, or Oconyate. One great difficulty occurred, *viz.* the distance of this place from Wroxeter, which is only eight miles; and the Itinerary distance from *Uricotium* to *Uxatona* is eleven. This induced Horsley to fix upon a spot opposite Sheriffhales for the site of *Uxatona*; which having carried him three miles too much towards the East, he in consequence places *Pennocrucium* at Penkridge. In order to obviate this objection, which I could not for some time resolve, a thought luckily occurred, confirmed since by very weighty arguments, that the present road from Watling-street turnpike to Wroxeter, if it was at all a road in the time of the Romans, was only a *via vicinalis*; and that the grand military way turned

turned off at Watling-street gate to the left, towards Little Wenlock, in order to maintain the high ground on the South side of the Wrekin, and at length fell into the Roman road (leading from Wroxeter to Worcester) a few miles short of Wroxeter. This course reconciles the site of Oconyate to the Itinerary distance, and removes every difficulty. In the present road, between Watling-street and Wroxeter, there was formerly a *morass*, which no carriage could without great difficulty pass over even at Midsummer. My friend Mr. Pennant concurs with me in opinion, that a ruin, which we both saw at Oconyate about 30 years ago, was the remains of a Roman hypocaust. Oconyate being then determined upon for the site of *Uxces*, the Itinerary distance of 12 miles brings us precisely to Stretton, where I have discovered a remarkable eminence, called Roley-hill, with a gentle declivity to the meadows adjacent to the river Penk, which has the conveniency of a ford in this part. This eminence occupies about five acres, and is crowned with a *tumulus*, which appears to have served for an *exploratory mound*. It is scarcely one mile North from the street-way; and, whether it was a station or not, it is such a situation as, I am persuaded, a Roman general would gladly have made choice of for this purpose."

Dr. Plot was likewise of opinion, that this Stretton was the site of *Pensacrix*, particularly as it answered to the distance in the Itinerary; and his only objection, of no Roman coins or other Antiquities being found there, has been since sufficiently removed; for, a celt was found here in 1717, and shewn to the Society of Antiquaries in 1726, who engraved it in the *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 113: not long after which, in ploughing the grounds of Mr. Congreve, at Stretton (where his family had lived for many ages), was found a brass head of the bolt of a *catapultæ*, another of the same metal and shape being found, about a fortnight after, at Wall, or *Etocetum*.

One day last October, Mr. Dickenson favoured me with his company to explore the celebrated Rykenild-street across Sutton Coldfield, where it certainly remains in the most perfect state imaginable. It was truly an agreeable change from the close attention to old parchments, and the necessary studies for a County History, to be thus enchantingly led along such venerable, I had almost said sacred, ground, in company with one whose mind is not only

replete with classical erudition, but who had formerly examined similar roads in Italy, though none, he confessed, so wide and beautiful as the part which then arrested from his pen the following very pertinent description:

"If any remains of venerable antiquity may claim the attention, or even a distant visit, from all who have the least curiosity for such researches, it is the *Rykenild Way* in its course through Sutton Park, and across the Coldfield. It is here a very spacious road, not less than 60 feet in breadth; and, though the surface be in general overrun with heath, and, for a short space in the Park, overspread with oaks of considerable magnitude, yet the regularity of its figure has not been disturbed by the lapse of 14 centuries. It is formed by gravel and materials on the spot; high raised in the centre, with a gentle slope to the borders on each side, where it is skirted by the gutters from which it was in part cast up. The admirable preservation of its original *regularity* of surface to the extent of some miles is owing to the following circumstances: first, its situation on ground where the busy transforming hand of culture has never intruded, being for a mile and a half inclosed in a park, and, beyond that, extending more than a mile on the South, and nearly a mile on the North, side the park over a dreary desert, the aspect of which does not appear to have been changed since the time of the Romans; and, 2dly, it is not in use as a public road for carriages, nor are any marks of ruts or other inequalities from friction visible on its surface.

"Its proximity to an allowed Roman station at Wall, *olim Etocetum*, where it intersects another Roman road of equal celebrity, renders it, if possible, an object of higher regard. The names of the adjacent villages, Wall and Chesterfield, give the most satisfactory confirmation to the claim of this neighbourhood as exhibiting lasting monuments of Roman grandeur. Nor can any ingenuous mind view such striking testimonies of historic truth without unusual emotion."

Thence we inspected and measured a small undescribed camp (an engraving of which, together with other miscellaneous Antiquities, had been previously contributed to my first vol. by the present learned and worthy bp. of Cloyne), about a mile Northward, in a corner of the same Coldfield, near Bourn pool, which was no doubt Roman, and was probably used by some of the army from *Etocetum* as an occasional retreat during their exploratory excursions in this vicinity. The remainder of the evening was

spent

spent in agreeable conversation and contemplation upon the above subjects, &c. at the adjoining hospitable mansion of Wm. Tennant, esq. at the Aston Hall, who has there created an earthly Paradise out of a desert. Whence the following day, in our way to Wall, we saw a great natural curiosity upon another of his estates at Stona', in the parish of Shenston, viz. the remains of a small forest of pines, which have been for some years past dug up in great numbers, and of a vast size, in a peat-moor of about 100 acres. In general, the lower parts or stumps of the fir-trees, with immense roots, are only found; but sometimes the trunks themselves lying prostrate beneath the surface; and the tenant, Mr. Smith, showed us one which he had lately dug up 18 yards long and proportionably thick, the wood being almost impenetrably hard. How many ages they have thus lain, or what brought them here, would require a long and separate article of discussion; but, I am at present in the same opinion with Dr. Plot, from the growing position in which these stumps and roots are found, that they were indigenous firs, and not the remaining effects of any, or the great, deluge.

Leaving these natural curiosities for those of Roman art, we next visited the ruins of *Eboracum*, which remain much in the state as described by Stukely, &c. Hence we walked half a mile across the meadow-land, to examine a most curious and singular discovery in Roman antiquities in Mr. Bradburne's estate at Pipe-hill, of which Mr. William Pitt, the ingenious author of the Staffordshire Agricultural Report, had previously informed me, viz. the remains of a real Roman *castrum*, or military barricade, extending from Wall (the ancient *Eboracum*), Northward, through Pipe-hill, parallel to the brook which, falling East of Pipe-hill, goes on to Wall. This wooden fortification was composed of the whole trunks of oak-trees standing on an end close to each other, and fixed fast deep in the ground. The valley on the East, or outside, of this fence, now a meadow-land, was doubtless then a morass, perhaps scarcely passable; but the Roman station rendered more difficult of access by this wooden wall. The timber above ground has long since been rotted off; but numerous of the bottoms had been dug up by Mr.

Bradburne for several years past in draining his estate here. Several of these curious specimens we then saw, the bottom parts of which were turned quite black, but remained perfectly sound, and retained the marks of the axe as visible as on the day they had been cut off, probably 2000 years ago. But, what is more remarkable, a few days subsequent to our then visiting the spot, Mr. Bradburne found, in digging a drain, several entire pieces of timber, of which the above military barricade had been composed, several of which I afterwards saw myself that had been then dug up, and several more lying prostrate close to each other, about two feet beneath the surface. By the side of these was found a wooden mallet, since unfortunately destroyed by fire. These pieces are uniform in length and shape, and consist of the whole trunks of oaks 12 feet long, and from 10 to 12 inches diameter in the heart, the sap being rotted off. Each piece of timber composing this work has a cavity of 4 inches wide, and 3 feet long from the top, cut down its middle, evidently for a look-out, or for the purpose of discharging missile weapons on an assailant without being themselves exposed. This barricade has already been traced upwards of 500 yards in length, not continued in a straight line, but with flanking bastions placed according to the nature of the ground. The particular part where these entire pieces have been discovered seems to have been at the angle of one of the bastions, and they were probably thrown down by violence, which has fortunately been the means of preserving this curious and unique specimen, being perhaps the only one left in this island that has escaped the wreck of ages, to verify the words of Cæsar, "*castra vallibus fossisque munitur jubet.*" (Commentaries, B. G. 1. 5).

To enter into a more minute account of this grand outwork of the Romans would not only occupy too many of Mr. Urban's pages, but anticipate the full description I mean to give, with an engraving of it, in my first volume. I shall, therefore, conclude with informing T. R. that I may perhaps have it in my power to communicate to him something more about the Roman stations, particularly *Condate*, from Dr. Walker's MSS; and, if he has not already seen Dr. Martin's curious and numerous papers upon these

these subjects, now in the hands of Sir Isaac Pennington, M. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge, I presume he would find them very useful in his intended work; and, from the liberal manner in which that gentleman permitted me to extract the Staffordshire parts, and from the conversation which then passed, I have no doubt but T. R. may, if he wishes it, obtain a similar indulgence. STEBBING SHAW.

To those Scholars who played the Characters in Plautus's Comedy of "Aulularia," at the Dormitory in Westminster, on Tuesday, Dec 19.

"— garrit anilis
Ex re f. bellat." HOR.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

I AM of opinion, that the superlative degree of comparison ought to be expunged out of the grammars of all languages; and, in this sentiment, none of you acted the *best*, nor any of you the *worst*.

I had the honour of being ranked among the friends of that Roscius of the age, the late David Garrick, esq. and, as such, became free of his Theatre; however, I never considered him as the *best* actor of his time. Quin played Falstaff, Barry, Romeo, full as well as Garrick ever did any individual character; his pre-eminence upon the stage arose entirely and solely from his performing comic with equal effect he did tragic characters; and, in this observation, I include you, my learned friends of the sock, inasmuch as you played as well as any of your standing on the stage at the Westminster Dormitory.

That celebrated master of the pencil, the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, I adduce in authority of the justness of my above remark on the universality of Garrick's scenic abilities; for, Sir Joshua painted our dramatic hero between comedy and tragedy, under which was subscribed,

"Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique." HOR.

Give me leave to add, that the English Lexicographer, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, who did so much honour to the Republick of Letters, wrote an occasional prologue on Garrick, his friend and schoolfellow, assuming upon himself the management of Old Druery, in which he put into the speaker's mouth an allusion to the universality

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of his dramatic genius, which was conceived in the following expression;

"Self-sufficient merit,
"Arm'd cap-a-pee for either field;"

or words to that effect, and which I remember were thought, at the time, to border too much on vanity, the same being delivered by the party complimented thereby:

All of you, young gentlemen, supported your characters; you delivered yourselves with great propriety, with articulate emphasis, and with much judgement. Though I am passed my first grand climacterick, I think I misse'd very few words. Eucio, Saphyla, Strobilus, Congrio; and Anthrax, were admirably performed throughout; you were miraculously correct, and had your parts not only *by*, but also *at*, heart. You, Mr. Stevens, I presume to be head of the school, as well as of the *Dramatis Personæ*; the latter, not merely from your name appearing last on the MS list presented to me by one of the scholars on the evening of exhibition, but as being the capital performer of the night alluded to, according to my idea of acting, which I took from having repeatedly seen Garrick in all his characters; and he himself did not exceed you much in dramatic excellence in some of the scenes, and that too, though his sort was confessedly admitted to have been in comedy; and you more particularly excelled in your address to the audience, in the ninth scene of the fourth act of the play, edit. 16mo. Amstel. MDCL. The fraternal part of your company, Messrs. Gahagan, sen. and jun. next claim attention. I know not whether your master has made you good scholars, though I have no doubt but he has; however, I am sure he has made you both excellent cocks; your entertainment given us in the play was attic; and the prologue, with the delivery, made a delicious desert.

But give me leave to advise you not to pride yourselves too much (which, yet, I allow would be rather a difficult matter) on your acting upon the Westminster theatre, for fear it should prove an obstacle to your acting equally well on the future theatre of life; and this I do from recollecting the hard lot of one of your predecessors, who had as much reason to repent his having performed so well at the *Dormitory* as if he had

had *sept* there all his life; since his father, who was a lawyer of Gray's inn, disinherited him because he engaged himself to perform at one of the theatres; and, according to my estimation of parental affection, of which I speak feelingly, having fatally experienced it in the former part of my life, he might as well have disinherited his son for being a scholar; for, our friend Horace you know, gentlemen, observes, that

“*Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit Odorem testa diu;*”

which passage, I believe, has been oftentimes thought applicable to the force of education. The person I allude to was Mr. Ross the player.

Permit me, my young and learned friends, to say a word of Bonnel Thornton's translation of the play in question. And, first, as to the title *Aulularia*. I am to contend it ought to have been translated “The Casket,” and not “The Miser.” Does not Eucly's obtaining, his possessing, his losing, and his recovering, “the casket” of gold, make up the principal business throughout the comedy? Besides, Thornton himself had a precedent; for, he notifies that an Italian translated this play of Plautus, and that he called it *Aulularia*, from the vessel or pot in which was the Miser's treasure; and so he calls his, for the same reason, “*La Sperta*,” “The Basket.” See Thornton's note at the end of the play in the second volume of his translation. And Moliere, the French writer, calls it *L'Avaro*. I suppose all these comic poets rely on the rhetorical figure *Prosopopœia* in their defence; which puts me in mind of a boy, who pleaded the grammatical figure *Syncope* upon another occasion, but, I think, upon much better grounds. Give me leave to trouble you with the anecdote. A schoolfellow of mine at Bury, whom the master, who was the Rev. Mr. Arthur Rynnesman, and, I have been informed, had been one of the ushers at Westminster, could not make comprehend the meaning of *Syncope*, delivered an exercise containing nothing more than the subject of the theme at top, and his name and date at bottom. The master called the stripling up, and asked him what had got the middle part of his exercise. “That is out by *Syncope*,” says the boy. Our pedagogue was so pleased, that he gave the lad half-a-crown.

Thornton, in the note last above

cited, observes; that the Italian's version is very far from a translation, the author having not only adapted the names, but also the manners, to those of his countrymen, the Florentines; and yet Thornton himself, in his first note, informs us, that his reason for adopting the title given this play by Shadwell and Fielding was, because “*The Miser*” was more familiar to the English ear; and see his note to v. 44, act III. scene 6. Again: he cites “*The Merchant*” in English, but gives the passage in *Latin*. This seems to be deficient in propriety; see p. 194 of the translation in question. Again, he translates “*ego te faciem madidum,*” in ver 103, act III. scene 6, “you shall be soaked with wine seas over;” qu. “you shall be drenched with wine,” omitting *seas over*. Ver. 20, act IV. scene I. the literal translation seems to be better than his. These remarks are not made *in malam partem*, but I flatter myself they may in some measure, perhaps, prove acceptable to some of you. Nothing but an emanation of gratitude; in return for the agreeable evening spent among you, induced me to trouble you with this. I am an utter stranger to the Rev. Dr. Vincent; and have no acquaintance with any of you, your relations, or friends.

To conclude, if it shall please the Supreme Being to withhold Atropos from cutting the thread of my life till the next season in which there shall be another performance in the *Dormitory*, when you are awake, I hope you will then grant me this favour, that you will be pleased to honour me with a ticket for a friend and myself to whomsoever solicits them in the name of

Dec. 27, 1796. AN OLD MAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Hare-court, Temple,*
Feb. 9.

YOUR Magazine falls so seldom in to my way, that I might have remained many months ignorant of your question about black and white coats, and the consequent lucubrations of *Anti-Thersites** on my conduct. Accidental conversation lately informed me, that you had dedicated three columns to the old story of the *mock trial* at Cambridge. Curiosity naturally led me to look into your Repository; and,

* This Correspondent is requested to favour us with his name. EDIT.

as I find that your correspondent has attacked me upon a supposition that I was the author of the letter signed W. F. vol. LXVI. p. 1005, I must request you to insert this in your next Magazine, to shew that petulant gentleman on what trifling ground he rests his malignity. I solemnly assure you, that I was not the writer of that letter; and that I never heard of, nor saw, the letter, till, after having read the remarks of Anti-Thersites, I was induced to refer to it. I leave you to judge with what spirit Anti-Thersites wrote, when he took such an occasion to attack me, not scrupling to lay to my account a thing of which I was totally ignorant. But I have been so accustomed to this mode of treatment from the Cabal in Cambridge, that it now ceases to make upon me any impression.

With respect to the Arcadians, the nature of my defence at Cambridge, and my contempt of the Cubicks, I shall say nothing, because my sentiments are fully explained in the two pamphlets on the Proceedings in the University, and Appeal to the Court of King's-bench, published by myself, and now to be had at Robinsons, Paternoster-row. But, as Anti-Thersites refers his readers to my pamphlet, "Peace and Union," to be had at the same bookseller's, I do the same; wishing them only to consider, that a happy change has taken place in public opinion since the first appearance of that pamphlet; and that the reforms, recommended in it, will not now be deemed sufficient by us, whom Mr. Burke is pleased to call the 80,000 incorrigibles. I rejoice in thinking, that he has neither mis-stated our numbers, nor denied the firmness of our spirit; and, as the system of *espionage* and alarm is daily losing its influence, I have not the least doubt, that the pure love of the Constitution will return to the breasts of many of our misguided countrymen; that they will unite with us in detesting corruption and faction; and that, by our mutual, prudent, gradual, and irresistible, efforts, the sacred cause in which we are engaged will triumph over all its enemies.

As to the question on black and white coats, it is almost too ridiculous a subject to employ a moment's discussion. Independent men wear what cloth they like; and I shall never quarrel with a man about the cut of his beard. He must be a great stranger to

both Universities, who does not know some persons, who, after wearing the black uniform, and being engaged a few campaigns, have quitted the service. I could name with ease several of this description, well known in the University of Cambridge, four of whom are senior, and one junior, to myself; and of them, two, if not three, were Fellows of Colleges. When the spirit which tinged the coat was evaporated, the colour was naturally changed.

Your Correspondent hints, that, because I have been so much persecuted myself, I am likely in my turn to become a persecutor. Time alone can resolve the question: but he is very welcome to my present thoughts; according to which, if I were under the necessity of passing sentence on the Cubicks for their past conduct, I would dismiss the whole body, the twenty-seven, the *quinqueviri*, and the *decemvirs*, from my presence and my recollection, in the words of the Queen of Spain to the Grand Inquisitor: "Go away, ye hypocrites! to you, and to men like you, are owing the revolutions and bloodshed which now prevail in the world!" W. FRIEND.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

IN looking into the Charters of London, I find, in the Statute of Henry I. "et civis London. habeant fugationes suas ad fugandum, sicut melius et plenius habuerint antecessores eorum; scilicet in Chiltre, & Middlesex, et Surr." In the Charter of Hen. II. "Concedo etiam eis quod habeant fugationes suas ubicunque eas habuerint tempore Reg. H. avi mei." In the Charter of Rich. I. "Concedimus etiam eis quod habeant fugationes suas ubicunque eas habuerint tempore Reg. H. avi Henrici patris nostri." In the first Charter of King John, "Concedimus etiam eis quod habeant fugationes suas ubicunque eas habuerint tempore Regis H. avi Henrici patris nostri." (12 Gd. 290. 12.) As your Printer is one of the Guardians of the Rights of the Citizens of London, you doubtless will admit a Query, how far they retain the right of free chace in Chiltre, Middlesex, and Surrey, granted and confirmed to them by the above antient charters? S. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

IN the learned, ingenious, and lively remarks on the Nomenclature of the British Navy, (pp. 26—30), it is mentioned,

tioned, that, in a list of 1684, published in *Archæologia*, v. XI one of the ships is denominated *More Honour*; and in a note it is suggested, on the authority of some official MSS. that it was written *more Honour*. *Mer Honour* was, however, the original name of the ship in question; for thus it is repeatedly spelt by Phineas Pette, in the *Memoirs of his own Life*; (*Archæol.* v. XII. pp. 282, 284); and he was the master-shipwright who had the finishing of it. *Mer Honour* is clearly a French appellation; and may it not be duly rendered *The Sea's Glory*?

The *Royal Sovereign* is another name compounded of an adjective and substantive; though, as we are informed by Phineas Pette (and he and his son Peter were the builders of this capital man of war) at the time of its being launched, Sir Robert Mansell, by the King's command, pronounced it to be the *Sovereign of the Seas*; and I am inclined to suspect it might not acquire the epithet *Royal* before the Restoration. This name has been likewise abbreviated and corrupted by the *literary talents* of our tars; and it B. who dates his letter from Chatham, was there resident when the *Royal Sovereign* was a ship in ordinary in that port, or a guardship at the Nore, he must have often heard it styled *the Suffrance*.

Doe. Steel's *Vade Mecum* specify a single ship with an appellation of a pacific call? From the silence of B, I infer it does not; but in the List in *Archæologia*, to which he refers, at p. 185, is registered the *Quaker's Ketch* of 79 tons, and 10 guns; and a *fire ship* of 145 tons, with the same number of guns, called *Peace*. Perhaps the Admiralty-Board, who, as your humorous correspondent surmises, are the sponsors of a royal ship when it is launched, might discontinue the latter denomination, as not conceiving it to be quite apposite to a vessel full charged with combustibles: nor indeed, in terming any man of war *Peace*, would there be that happy coincidence between names and things, averred to be so common in the following adage, by a writer unknown:—

“Convenient rebus nomina sæpe suis.

But it is much to be wished that ere long all the East-India and other merchant ships may be again solely employed in their pristine line of service, and resume or assume the appropriate names of *the Trade's Increase*, *the Pep-*

*per Corn**, *the Caddy*, *the Nutmeg*, and *Cloves*, &c. &c. To enclose a few pertinent lines from the last stanza of H. Lemoine's Ode to Solomon Urban, on his completing his LXVIth volume.

“And may thy page historic soon declare,
“Peace is the Word!” and ev'ry country's care,

“To commerce turn'd, shall fertilize each spot, [let”

“And blest with fair increase the yeoman's

Mr. Urban will be pleased to transmit my thanks to Mr. H. Gosse (p. 35.) for his obliging permission to let me have a view of his picture of a capital ship of war, painted in the reign of James the First, or Charles the First; an offer I shall readily accept in my wonted spring-trip to London, should nothing unforeseen arise to prevent it. I have not either the purse of a collector, or the taste of a connoisseur. My wish is to have an opportunity of comparing this picture with some notes I have taken of a few prints from drawings imagined to be of the same age; but from Mr. G's description I clearly perceive that Allen's print of the supposed Great Harry could not have been delineated from his picture, which is represented as prepared to engage an enemy; for in Allen's print the ship is dressed with a variety of streamers, as on a gala occasion.

Alas, Stonehenge! where were the Genii of the Druidical Temple, while a few rabbits were undermining the stones that had continued upright for no one can tell how many centuries? For, to this cause, and not to a rapid thaw after a high frost, is this catastrophe attributed in a *Kentish Gazette*.—And why did not its tutelat Saint eject from the helm into the Tagus the Portuguese

* On the intended launching at Deptford, in the year 1610, of *the Trade's Increase*, and the *Pepper Corn*, King James, who was present, so named these ships. Of late years, the ship-owners of the East-India Company have generally given a preference to the names of ministers and of other persons of high rank; viz. the *William Pitt*, the *Henry Dundas*, the *Lord Turlow*, the *Earl Cornwallis*, &c. &c. Is it not rather strange, that, after an experiment of more than twelve years, the *Company* should be still *nomen desideratum*, as it might have marked a period in which there was a material change in the mode of direction of that commercial fraternity? Is there not an East-India ship called *the Director*?

Palinurus,

Palinurus, who from ignorance or from drownsines occasioned the loss of a first-rate man of war, distinguished by the appellation of St. George? In former days, two such events would have been deemed common in a peculiar sea loc. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.

IF you think the following copy, the original of which written on vellum is now in my possession, worth inserting in your Miscellany, it is at your service. It will at least shew that the mode of soliciting relief, by petition is of some antiquity, and, by the respectability of the signatures, it should seem that acts of this kind were not in those days lightly considered. It is to be regretted that, in the present, they are too often granted with little regard to the pretensions of the Petitioners. W. B.

“ To all true Cristen peopill in Crist to whome this p'sent Pres shall come, see, or rede, we Thomas Clynton, Knyght, Lord Clynton, and Say, John Hobard, Mayre of the town and porte of Sandewiche, and Jurats of the same, Mast^r Leonard Eglysfeld, parson of Saint Peter's church ther, Thomas Horden of the household of o^r Sovereign Lord the King, gentylman, Symon Gafon, and Reymon^t, at Cheker, otherwise named Reymound Harflett, of the p'ishe of Ashe, next unto Sandwiche, foresaid yoman*, senden greating in o^r Lord God, Eu'lasting w^t due reuerence appetyning. And forasmoch as it is merytuous, meifull, and necessary, to euery true Criston creature to testifie and record the truthe of ew'ry matter doubtful and uncertayn, and inespéciall when at th^r instance of partie he thervnto shal be required: We therfor the said Lord Clynton, Mayer, and Jurats, Leonard, Thomas Horden, Symon, and Reymound, at the especiall instance and request of Nicholas Yong, of the p'ishe of Ashe, foresaid, testifie, and for truthe do record, that wher as the said Nicholas had and occupied a house as a

chafferyng-house*, sett in the King's highe wey in Ashe, foresaid, whiche was not onely for the refreshing and harburing of suche parsons as that waye passid and repassid, but inespéciall refreshed and harbured dyw's and meny of o^r Sou'eign Lord the King's subgiets, w^t his Grace going ouer in this his late most royall and victorious jorney in the r'tie beyonde the see †. Whiche said house in the evyn of Saint Frauncis, in the vith yere of the reign of o^r Sou'eign Lord the King, that now is, by misfortune, in great tempest of weder, in the nigh tyme, the same house was sodenly fyred and brent. The whiche house af't the disceas of Johan, the wiff of the said Nicholas, shal remayne unto our Thomas Gardyner, sonne of the said Johan, by the last Will of John Gardyner, of the p'ishe of Ashe, foresaid, whill he levy'd. And the same house the said Nicholas is not able to builde, oneles by the ayde and help of suche his good mast's and ffrends that of thaire charitie shall geve him ayde and comfurther. Wherefore we hartelie desire you and pry you that if it fortune the said Nicholas to come emongs you, or any of you, that ye then do hym comfurther, towards the buylding of the said house. So and in suche wise as we may do for you in like case, when ye or any of you shall require us. In witnesse whereof, we the said Lord Clynton, Mayor and Juratts, Leonard Thomas Horden, Symon, and Reymound, at the speciall instance and request of the foresaid Nicholas Yong, to this p'tents o^r seals we have putt the Secound day of Januar, in the vith yere of the Reign of our Souereign Lord King Henry of England the Eight.

Ω

FR. CLYNTON and SAY. (Seal) I. D.
 No Signature, Seal of Mayoralty only,
 the same now in use.
 P^r me Leonard Eglysfeld, (Seal) J.
 No Signature (Seal) T & B
 Be me Simon Gafon, (seal) a bird with
 a scroll issuing from its mouth, illegible.
 Raymond, at Cheker (seal broken and gone.)

* It is extraordinary that Raymond Harflete, alias Septuans, descended from one of the first families in Kent, should be here styled yeoman. The original of a grant of arms, or rather a confirmation, to his grandson Christopher Harflete, of Molland, in Ash, is in my possession; in which the pedigree is given at large for many generations back, and the several quarterings of Twitham, Sandwich, Ellis, Brooke, Winborne and Wolfe, allowed and confirmed to him. This family is very lately become extinct. Simon Gafon was likewise of a respectable family.

• Chafferyng-house must here mean a public house, or inn, although I have not been able to meet with it any where in this sense, its more proper signification being, as I conceive, a shop for various kinds of merchandise: perhaps both occupations might in this instance have been followed together, not unlikely at this day to be found in some retired country villages.

† Henry VIII. invaded France in 1513, he himself landing at Calais on the 30th of June. Part of his army, consisting of both horse and foot, embarked from Sandwich, and must in their march have passed through the village of Ash.

Mr. URBAN.

Jan. 20.

E. E. A. LXVI, p. 1018, notices an anachronism in the account of Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, p. 963. This, I suppose, arose from an error of the press, but, as I have no copy of the letter I sent you, I cannot be positive whether the mistake resulted from my letter or not. Sir Michael Stewart was married 4th June, 1738, his wife died in 1746. Sir Michael was son of John Stewart, the younger, of Blackhall, who predeceased his father Sir Archibald Stewart, of Blackhall. Sir Michael had a twin sister, Joanna, married in January, 1756, to John Gillies, D. D. one of the Ministers of Glasgow, and died Dec. 3, 1792, leaving an only child, Rebecca, married to the Hon. Col. David Leslie, second son of the present Earl of Leven. Dr. Gillies died March 29, 1796, in the 84th year of his age, and 54th of his ministry. W.

Mr. URBAN, Putney, Feb. 7.

YOUR Correspondent E. E. A. LXVI, p. 1018, professes to send you a more accurate copy of Bishop Lisle's epitaph at Northall than that which appears in my account of that parish. On comparing the two copies, I found no material variation, except in the last passage, which your correspondent has copied thus:—"*hæc dignitatis munera summâ cum fide diligentia et suavitate explevit;*" in my copy the conclusion of the passage is, "*fide, diligentia, gravitate, explevit.*" Through the favor of Mr. Archdeacon Eaton, Rector of Northall, the passage in question has been collated with the original, and I have the satisfaction of finding that I had copied it accurately. Your Correspondent remarks also, that I have not published the Bishop's epitaph in the same form in which it is found on the slab which covers the deceased prelate's remains. It has been usual, I confess, in printing epitaphs, to retain the form of the lines, and in the first volume of my work I adopted the same mode; but, as I found my materials and the bulk of my volumes increase, I abandoned it, as thinking it of little consequence whether I preserved the form of lines, which are seldom divided with any regard to the sense, being generally adapted to the shape of the tablet, or placed according to the caprice of the Mason.

Yours, &c. DAN. LYSONS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

IF our Legislators are not acquainted with the principles of the Quakers,

they ought to be informed, that an intermarriage of any of the society with a person of a different religious persuasion is a complete discharge from all benefits of the society, and a forfeiture of acknowledgment by them. This is particularly necessary to be known at this juncture, when so many have availed themselves of a particular political clause under the *Cavalry Act*, which provides, that "where any person, being of the people called Quakers, who shall be liable to the service required by the said act, produces a certificate, under the hands of two or more reputable housekeepers, being of the people called Quakers, *acknowledging such person to be of their persuasion,*" that person shall be struck out of the list, or class, and be fined 20s. for each horse, mare, or gelding." Now, Mr. Urban, would your impartial judgment pronounce such persons, who have voluntarily subjected themselves to conditions under which the society at large would renounce and reject them, deserving to be acknowledged of other persuasions? or, if they are, is it not encouragement for half the world to assume the character of Quaker?

NO SECTARY.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

IT is natural for the distressed to seek for relief; and it is but too common for the unpitied to repine. My malady is such as few experience, and therefore what excites little commiseration: yet it is to me a matter of peculiar concern, and particularly at this present period. But as I urge no other claim to your insertion hereof than that of humanity, and the probability of being able on future occasions to furnish you with articles more interesting, I shall in a few words endeavour to give some idea of my case. Every winter, for 8 years past, my hands have been deformed and tormented with those red swellings or excrescences called chilblains, and to such a degree that I have often in some measure been a burthen to myself and those around me; nor have I ever had an opportunity of seeing any person afflicted with them to such a degree as myself. I have consulted medical knowledge on the subject both at home and abroad, and applied various medicines; but the utmost benefit I have experienced from them was only momentary or temporary relief. The degree of uneasiness I endure from this complaint, in frosty weather, when warmth succeeds cold, is exquisite.

fit. And as the poignancy of the pain renders me in some measure unfit for reflection, so the swellings on the joints, and even points of the fingers, make the hands stiff and even unwieldy, and almost incapacitates me for any manual occupation.

To a person not under the necessity of toiling with his hands for a subsistence, the inconvenience would not be so great; and by the same rule a person in that situation it not, or need not be, so exposed to the inconvenience, supposing him equally liable to it. But to one who has, at present, neither servant to dictate to, money to support him, or friends whom he can depend on for a livelihood, you cannot but own, Sir, that the incapacity of his hands, in times like these, is a matter of serious concern.

This being my case, then, need I add, that it will afford me unfeigned satisfaction, and confer a great obligation upon me, if by your insertion hereof, some benevolent medical gentleman shall be stimulated, through the medium of your magazine, to propose an effectual remedy for this painful and disgusting ailment, which has in some measure embittered so great a portion of my life; and which renders me at present unfit for exertions which my necessities require.

As there may be many useful members of society labouring under the same inconvenience, and in other respects in a similar situation with the writer, it is hoped, that consideration may have some weight in affording admission to this statement, and to plead your excuse for the trouble given you by
J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

I entirely agree with your Correspondent Mr. Laskey, that it is from indentures alone we can ascertain the weight of our early English coins; and therefore refer him to "A Report containing an Essay for the Amendment of the Silver Coins," published by Mr. Lowndes in 1695. At the 37th page he will find an indenture of the 18th of Richard II. (the only one in that reign); from which he will learn that a pound of silver was to make 300 sterlings, going for pence apiece. This gives 19 grains for the weight of each penny, and 60 grains over.

Snelling, for what reason I know not, fixes the weight at 18 grains. If he will then turn to page 41, he will meet with an indenture of the 1st of

Richard III. (likewise the only one in this reign), which determines the number of shillings to be shorn out of the pound troy, at 37 shillings and 6 pence. From this proportion the weight of each penny appears to have been 12 grains, and 360 grains over. When Mr. Laskey has perused these indentures, and has considered how very improbable it is that his penny should have been coined at a greater weight than the indenture requires, he will perhaps be inclined to suspect that it is of an earlier date than he has assigned to it.

From Mr. Lowndes's book he will learn, that the reign of Richard II. immediately followed that of Edward III. consequently did not precede that of Edward I. which seems to have been Mr. Laskey's idea; otherwise he would not have inferred from the penny being first lowered to 22 grains in the 29th year of Edward I. that the penny of Richard II. must be of the weight of 22 grains and a half.

His two merry jests, about clipping his coin, or erasing the mint-mark, are so good, that I am unwilling both of them should be lost; and therefore wish he would try either one or the other, and he will then see whether the joke will pass current. I am myself inclined to prefer the first plan, as the scheme of imposing upon collectors, by the lightness of a coin clipped within the letters, has an air of novelty and great ingenuity.

Mr. Laskey cannot read DI GRA on Mr. Southgate's penny of Richard III. neither can I; no more can I read his DIVS EX. The five dots were inverted, because I thought the traces of so many letters were discoverable but, as I could not make them out to my own satisfaction, I left them to the sagacity of my readers. Some of the letters which compose the words DE GRATIA appear upon all the genuine coins of Richard III. which have yet been published, even upon the half-pennies; I cannot, therefore, but think them essential to an undoubted penny of that monarch. Mr. Southgate's well-practised eye, I know, could discover DI GRA upon his coin, for he so read it to me. By the way, where slept the microscopic eyes of the Antiquary Society (which Mr. Laskey lays so great a stress upon), when the pennies of Richard I. were admitted into their books?

Ans

Any collector of coins will give Mr. Laskey such an account of Mr. White's fabrications, as will convince him that it was not one false step that entirely ruined his fame.

I fear Mr. Laskey mistakes, in his opinion that the coin in question will be more valuable, should it be ascertained to belong to Richard II.

In the Saxon Chronicle, at p. 113, he will meet with DIFELIN; and on the Irish coins of John, and Henry III. with DIW and DIVE, which prove the spelling to have been some times Dive-lin.

If he will take the trouble to re-peruse my short letter, he will, I trust, find no expression there which will authorize him to believe that I suspected him of any intention to deceive; but it will appear then that I thought, what I still think, that he mistakes in the appropriation of his coin.

Since my last letter was written, I have not only read Mr. Stebbing Shaw's account of the discovery of the suspected pennies of Stephen, but also have been favoured by him with the inspection of one of them. The external evidence is, I acknowledge, perfectly satisfactory; but I must still repeat that the coin itself bears a most questionable shape. If a reverse copied from a well-known Saxon coin, and a bust on the obverse side, even affectedly so, beyond the workmanship of the other parts of the coin, will not justify hesitation, I must content myself with being considered as an unreasonable sceptick. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

THE original Letter herewith sent was given to me by a gentleman of high rank in literature, into whose hands it came some years ago with some papers of consequence on another subject. Neither the date nor the person to whom it was addressed are at present known; but both may probably be discovered by some of your ingenious readers. As the circumstances described or alluded to seem to bear a near resemblance to the present conjuncture of affairs, the publication of it may perhaps afford some amusement.

Yours, &c.

M. G.

Most honorable. Give me leave, in pursuance of my former account, to relate unto you, that, by letters from Scotland, we are informed that 14 Dunkerquers, which we conceive to be those whom

your Graces fleet chased, passing along the Irish coast, did there take 3 ships, whereof the chief was a Hollander; and proceeding northward to spoile the fishermen, landed 500 men (as they report) upon the isles of Shetland, when they wasted the country and put many to the sword. The buxses, as it seemeth, found means to save themselves; for I yet heare but of 2 that were taken, though the ships cum about as farre as the coast betwixt Aberdeen and Scarboroughh. Then they were fought with by 4 Holland wassers and a Scotsman, whereof they sunck 3, and the other 2 saved themselves by flight. Yet ther is hope that they shall find more encounter then they expect; because (as the States Ambassador telleth me) besides 36 saile which keep watch at Dunkerque, they have 14 wassers belonging to these fishermen, and 20 more lent to guard them by the States. Our fishermen have also 4 wasser, and our coastships 6, besides the 3 which guard the Elve. So their 83 ships may suffice to cleare their seas. And for the land the trained hands, upon the northeru coast, are in readiness and good watch, and beacons kept to prevent any descent. From the Elve we heare, that the Hamburgers, with about 50 saile of ships and 4 wassers, have endeavored to force their free passage for Spain; and that Sir Sacvile Trevor, with his three ships and 2 or 3 merchants, hath fought with them, but with what issue is yet unknown. To meet the ships from Amsterdam, beside the Entrance, Marirose, Charle, and St. Claud, with 2 merchants attending Sir Henry Mervin for the islands; the St. George, Bonaventure, and Conversion are making readie; and because this will require 14 daies time before they get to sea, wee are in treatie with the Turke company for ten of their ships, which are readie for their voyage to employ a little time in this service til the king's ships may cum and set them free, which, in regard of the bootie offered to them, the masters willingly undertake; and we hope the company will not contradict. Wee do also send two ketches to observe the coming out of the French about the Teisel, and to give warning to the ships; besides the meanes your Grace did write of wil not be neglected. The king of Denmark's ambassador in France hath written to their agent here to procure letters of safe conduct for 20 French ships, to transport 3000 French soldiers to the aid of that king. But, for assurance of the realitie of this intention, wee first informed ourselves whether the men bee lerned and readie at Diep to bee imbarqued as is pretended. Besides wee wil be satisfied whether, under this mask, they send not their ships to guard home those in Holland, or to do us other harme. I presume your grace is ad-

vertised,

verified, that the king of Denmark hath sent hither two ambassadors, to mediate for a treatie of peace betwixt his majestie and the French: and that the ambassadors of the States and of Venice do vehemently labor in it as a matter much concerning the preservation of Germanie, and the good of the common cause. His majestie, at his going this day towards Wansted, commanded mee to acquaint them of Denmark with his royal and constant affection to his uncle, and resolution to further whatsoever shall really advance his affairs; withal to relate unto him the occasions of this warre, proceeding from the Frenches abandoning of the parte, making treatie with Spaine, and landing them his harbours against us, and discovering an intention to extirpate religion, and to run a course to the ruin of our own affairs and theirs. And that to draw him from these pernicious counsels ther rested no other way, but to make him sensible of his own suffering thereby. Notwithstanding, if any overture shall be made by them that made the breach, to a better understanding, his majestie will be readie to give care to such propositions as shall bee honorable and fit. But that any such should bee made, or any treatie bee propounded by his uncle, till there appeared an equal disposition of both sides, may be thought unfit. I do the rather give this account thus particularly to your grace, to give occasion to your own wisdom, both to observe and dispose the times and the events for a reasonable atonement; and God, I hope, will put the advantage into your hands, whereby as well your moderation as your valor may make his majestie glorious in the success of the warre, and the happiness of a sure peace. I crave pardon, if herein I proceed further then is fit. And further bee pleased to understand that the earl of Argile maketh his way to return into England, and hath already gotten a pass for the Infanta for his free transportation with his wife, children and goods. His ladye has also written to her sister to take a house in London for them. This appeareth by letters which, by Sir John Hippollie's means, I intercepted; and his majesty hath this day referred it to some lords to consider the inconveniences of his reception unto grace, which I find some principal lords against. Now again, after a tedious letter, I present to your grace two inclosed letters from Monsieur Du Molin to his friends in England, and to the governor of Calais, whereby you may perceive what they say of your proceedings in those parts; and what passeth betwixt him and the chevalier Farre. And so commending your grace to the guard of God's angels, I rest your graces most humble servant.

JOHN COKE.

* Since p. 125 was printed, we find the date is, *Wbitchall*, Sept. 3, 1627.

GENT. MAG. February, 1797.

Extract from certaine Orders mee to be observed upon any Fo-aine Invasion, for those Shires that lye upon the Sea Coastes. Printed 1642

“**W**HEREFORE I hold it for the best and surest way to suffer the enemy (comming to invade) to land quietly at his pleasure, which he will otherwise doe whether you will or no, onely fronting him in the plaines with your housemen. And by all means and diligence to draw the vittailles, cattel, cariages, and corne behind your backe: and that which you cannot to wait and spoyle, that the enemy take no advantage thereof; keeping such straights and passages with your footemen, as may be kept; and which, with small numbers of your horsemen, you may safely doe untill greate power doe come to backe you. And though they winne some straight (which they cannot do without greate loss) yet by keeping of backe receipts in straights, you shall always (if you be so driven) retire without any great losse or danger. And alwayes remember to leave a ward in every place mee to be guarded, though it be but of twenty or thirty persons; which will be an occasion for the enemy to stop the winning of them before they can passe: because else those few numbers will alwayes annoy their vittailles and munition that daily and howertly must have free and quiet passage to them. Now if they carry the winning or yeeling of them up (though it be but a day or two kept) you get thereby time to yourselves to grow stronger, and your enemy loseth opportunity, and waxe h weaker.”

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

IN recording the late transactions in Bantry-bay, when the inveterate enemies of Great Britain, urged by despair, aimed to wound her in the sister kingdom, you will not forget what happened to the same enemy in the same Bay in the year 1688.

King James landed at Kinsale, March 12 that year; and, two days after, 5000 French landed there under Count Lauzun and the Marquis de Luy, while our fleet was attending the Queen of Spain.

“The 29th of April, 1698, Admiral Herbert, being on the South coast of Ireland, by his scouts discovered the French fleet, and next day had intelligence that they were gone into Baltimore, being 44 sail; but, on pursuing them, the scouts had sight of them to the West of Cape Clear; and, upon steering after them, found they were got into Bantry bay. The admiral lay off the bay all night, and next morning stood in, where he found the

enemy

enemy at anchor, but soon got under sail, bearing down upon him in a line composed of 28 men of war and 5 fireships. When they came within musket-shot of the *Defiance*, who led the van, the French admiral put out the signal of battle, which was begun by firing their great and small shot at the *Defiance* and the rest as they came into the line. The English made several boards to gain the wind, or at least to engage them closer; but, finding that way of working very disadvantageous, Admiral Herbert stood off to sea, as well to have got his ships into a line, as to have gained the wind of the enemy, but found them so cautious in bearing down that he could not get an opportunity to do it, so continued battering upon a stretch till 5 in the afternoon, when the French admiral stood into the bay. The admiral's ship and some others being disabled in their rigging, they could not follow them, but continued for some time after before the bay; and the admiral gave them a gun at parting. In this action, Capt. George Aylmer, of the *Portland*, with one lieutenant, and 94 seamen, were killed, and about 250 wounded. On the 7th of May, the admiral got into Plymouth with the fleet." *Smith's History of the County of Cork*, vol. II. pp. 195, 196. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb 9.

WITHOUT pretending to determine by what nautical machinery Agrippina was to be shot out of the ship, I do not perceive all the difficulties that occur to your correspondent, *Philo-Tacitus*, p. 17. The load of lead was placed on the deck to assist in more effectually sinking that part of the vessel which was to part off with Agrippina. At all events Agrippina was to be *drowned*, as the best mode of concealing the murder. But by some mismanagement the overloaded deck was made to sink into the cabin. The confusion between the sailors who were privy to the business, and those who were not, afforded "*facultatem lenioris in mare jactus*," so that Agrippina was let down, or thrown out, more gently than was at first intended, and escaped by swimming; by which means the sailors, who were not acquainted with the plan, might also have had an opportunity of escaping, by favour of the calmness of the sea, the clearness of the moon, and the little distance from shore, not to mention the ready assistance of *lenunculi* or little boats, which were always at hand thereabouts.

Suetonius's description of the constance is more copious; by which it

appears that the ship was to fall in pieces (*solutilis*), and destroy her either by shipwreck or the fall of the cabin (*vel naufragio vel camera ruina*). In either case she would be "*effusa in mare*." That the ship was to fall to pieces there can be no doubt: for Dio. LXI. p. 695. says the hint was taken from a vessel exhibited in the theatre, which opened itself and let out certain beasts, and closed again as firmly as before. *Ναυη ιδοντες εν τω θεατρῳ ΔΙΑΔΥΟΜΕΝΗΝ ΤΙΣ ΑΥΤΗΝ ΑΦ' ΕΥΤΗΣ και τινα θηρια αφισσαι και συνισαμιν εν ωλοιω ωστε κ' ερρωθαι.* The words *αφ' ευτης* are remarkable, literally, as we say, *of itself*. A like machine, like a *ωλοιον*, was made in the reign of Severus, which contained and let out 400 wild beasts at once by a sudden dissolution. *Της δε δεξαμενης απασης της εν τω θεατρῳ εις ωλοισου σχημα κατασκευασθησθης κ' αφισσαι αθρων; εν ω εν εξ αφνης διαλυσθησθης; ανθρωπον ακριβως τιταρακοβια θορυξ κ' δεκαθαι, &c.* Dio. LXXVI. p. 860. This machine may be seen on a rare medal of Antoninus Caracalla in *Liebe Gotha numaria*, p. 443, and on one of Severus in *Vaillant Numism. Imp. II. p. 230.*

As to the difficulty in Galgacus's speech, is it not extraordinary that your correspondent does not see that the Caledonian chieftain is urging as motives to extraordinary exertions in his men, that the extremity of the country was open to the invaders, who would form extravagant ideas of every thing they were unacquainted with, and consequently push on to finish the career of their victories? Britain and its liberty had been hitherto protected by distance, and the recesses of sequestered situation. Nothing was before them but a haughty foe. Brierley adopts the alterations in the order of the sentence, which other commentators suggested, and which is followed in an old French translation, printed at Lyons, 1706: "*Car on se forme toujours des hautes idées de ce qu'on ne connoit pas. Maintenant les extrémités de la Bretagne sont découvertes*," p. 148. So also other French translations, *Blucys*, *Guerin*, and *de la Bletterie*. Gordon follows the ancient translation: "*At present the utmost boundary of Britain is laid open, and to conquer parts unknown is thought matter of great pomp and boasting.*" How the last English translation renders it I have not an opportunity

Portunity of knowing; but it seems as if Gordon had mistaken high, but ill-founded, ideas of what is unknown for the glory of conquering unknown countries.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

PHILO-TACITUS requests the explanation of a difficulty which occurs in the Life of Agricola, and says that it has never been removed to his satisfaction. Being, equally with him, a great admirer of the nervous sense and good reasoning of Tacitus, I immediately referred to the passage alluded to, and am happy in being able to give him an explanation, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

Nothing can be more regular than the whole train of reasoning which Galgacus addresses to the Britons. He begins with observing, that he entertains the greatest hopes of success from the extreme danger of their situation, which must make even cowards brave. In former engagements, the Nation had resources of hope in them; for, placed in the inmost recesses of Britain, not even their eyes had been polluted by the sight of servile shores. At the farthest limits both of land and liberty, they had been hitherto defended by fame and the remoteness of their situation; but now *terminus Britannia patet, atque omne ignotum pro magnifico est*; i. e. as what is unknown is magnified, the remote situation of the Britons had inspired the Romans with ideas of difficulties and dangers; but, as they had now penetrated to the extremities of the Island, neither of these two causes could continue to operate in their favour. Beyond them, he proceeds to observe, is nothing but waves and rocks.

Terminus Britannia patet is not to be taken in too strict and literal a sense. The assertion, however, might be made with the greatest justice, as there was no nation beyond them capable of affording any resistance to the Roman arms; *nulle jam ultra gens, nihil nisi Ausus & Jaxa.*

I hope Philo-Tacitus is now satisfied, that the reasoning of Galgacus is appropriate and regular, and could not with any degree of propriety have been addressed by Agricola to the Romans.

Yours, &c.

L.

Vol. LXVI. p. 1009. l. 9. r. Euripidem; and l. 17. for *illabato* read *illibato*.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

PERMIT me to offer the following attempt to explain the difficulty proposed in p. 17.

Galgacus had, immediately before, been telling the Britons, that they had been hitherto preserved from invasion merely by having lived in a corner of the world, in a retired part, out of the reach of fame. Now, however, says he, this cause of safety is at an end: they have obtained knowledge of the very boundary of our country (*nunc terminus Britannia patet*). He then lays down a principle (*omne ignotum pro magnifico est*), which, their own senses would immediately tell them, operates very powerfully upon the human mind, and demonstrates, by a variety of arguments, that the Romans are inordinately actuated by its impulse; and that therefore they (the Britons) had no alternative but resistance or ruin.

The supposition of Philo-Tacitus, that Agricola might not know that a large tract of country lay beyond the Grampian hills, is evidently groundless; since we are informed by Tacitus himself, that the Romans, who, before the *last* battle, were very cautious and prudent, were, *after that battle*, impatient to penetrate into the very heart of Caledonia, and to move on, by a continued series of battles, till they had discovered the very boundaries of Britain.

The difficulty appears to have proceeded from a misconception of the meaning of "*nunc terminus Britannia patet*;" and, if my feeble effort should be instrumental in removing it, I shall be abundantly gratified.

Yours, &c.

MUSEUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

I HAVE been endeavouring to find from what translation of the B. V. the lines under the paintings in Raunds church (LXI. 824) are taken. They do not agree with the Vulgate, though they express the sense of each passage as pointed out.

Per sompnum manipulos ligare manipulum autem. Gen. xxxvii. 7, 9.

Video quasi solem, et lunam, et stellas, adorare me. xi.

at est et ait Pharaon bene interpretatus Et somnum meum et *ideo* eris inter

ulam terram cam Est quod se . . . esse famem in terra. xl. 54.

Et adhuc restant anni quinque. xlv. 6.

Vico

Idon venite ad me, et ego reficiam vos. 11.
Et huc ad hoc venistis expoliare regnum.
xlii. 12.
Jam experimentum vestri vos capiam; de-
um enim timeo. 15.
Quia universa quæ olim videbam p'lor...
onia nunc apparent michi bene per
convenire. Qu. L. 20.
Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 18.
IN the late Captain Gore's account of
Godstow Nunnery we are told,

"The common people have a story of a
subterraneous passage thence to Woodstock;
a labouring man told Mr. Hanwell, deputy-
treasurer of Christ Church, that he had
entered so far into one, as to pass through
three gates, but was deterred from going
farther by an est falling on his shoulder.
If there is any truth in this relation, it
might probably be some drain.

A few days since I walked over to
the Nunnery. The first observation I
made was, that the course of this un-
der-ground passage (so far as could be
discerned) was directed in a straight
line towards Witham, and had not the
least curve; to support the tradition of
its procedure to Woodstock. Upon
turning to the English Chartulary of
this priory, amongst Dr. Rawlinson's
MSS. * in the Bodleian Library, at
fol. iii. b. I found,

"A Chartur of Robert Calamut for the
cundit.

"The sentence of thys dede is, that Ro-
bert Calamut of Wytham hath gr. untyd and
confermyd to the mynychyns of Godstowe
free lycense to make a cundit to her
court of Godstowe, bothe by hys arable
londe, and also by hys medowe, undur the
condicion that they satisfye and make goode
to hym, thorow whose londys they make
her † cundyt, for the harmys by the distres-
cion of neyburns for his hurt in the defaute
of rep'acion of the same, and is without
date."

This deed, though undated, appears
to have been one of the earliest in the
book; it follows those which immedi-
ately concern the foundation of the
monastery, and precedes a deed dated
1240.

The course of the supposed un-
der-ground passage abovementioned,
through the meadow, in a direct line
to Witham, gave me occasion to sup-
pose, that it was nothing more than a

* No. 1330.

† 'ber' in this Chartulary continually
occurs for *their*.

kind of drain, the same alluded to in
the above-quoted deed. The inconfi-
derable depth of the sewer, I think,
adds strength to the supposition; but,
should any of your perspicacious cor-
respondents be able to supply a more
plausible conjecture, it will be thank-
fully acknowledged by E. H.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 19.

BE pleased to inform J. H. J.
that the coup et enquired about
in p. 39,

"It was the frier of orders grey,
"As he forth walked on his way,"

not

"Went forth to tell his beads!"

occurs in Shakespeare's *Taming of a
Shrew*, A. iv. S. 1. Vol. VI. p. 498,
ed. 1793, with the following note by
Mr. Stevens:

"Dispersed through Shakespeare's
plays are many little fragments of
ancient ballads, the entire copies of
which cannot now be recovered. Ma-
ny of these being of the most beautiful
and pathetic simplicity, Dr. Percy has
selected some of them, and connected
them together, with a few supplé-
mental stanzas; a work, which at once
demonstrates his own poetical abili-
ties, as well as his respect to the
truly venerable remains of our most
ancient bards." F. G. W.

Mr. URBAN. *Midleton, Feb. 20.*

AND so, Mr. Urban, it appears
by Mr. Milner's own account
(LXVI. p. 1077.), that he wrote about
a book which he had not seen, and,
till lately, "had never heard of;"
and was unable to answer, not my
"sole question," for I know of no
"question at issue between us," but
my single request, which was not to
be informed whether the "work actu-
ally existed," but "where it might be
seen." In the mean time, I fortunately
heard of a copy of the book in a
distant county; and thence, through
the kindness of a friend, I have been
favoured with the sight of it. I find
the quotation, to which Mr. Milner
alludes, has many verbal inaccuracies,
but is faithful to the sense. And what
then? Why then from a Protestant
author, writing, not in defence of
unwritten traditions, to which the
council of Trent pays the same im-
plicit reverence as to the Scriptures
themselves, but, as the whole tenor of

the tract shows, "of the necessary use of" written "Tradition," the remaining works of the primitive fathers, "to understand the Holy Scriptures;" from such an author, on such a subject, a passage is alleged, the first part of which asserts nothing more in effect, as the Author occasionally explains himself, than that the Apostles taught their hearers, as parents and pastors do in all ages, principally by word of mouth. The second part, if taken in the strict sense of the letter, may be true perhaps. (for no such thing as the Canon of Scripture is mentioned in Scripture); but if understood to mean, as the words by themselves seem to import, that the Scriptures are not sufficient in all things necessary to salvation, it is then a notion repugnant at once to many declarations of the Holy Scriptures, and many testimonies of the Fathers concerning them. But, whether right or wrong, who, after all, is the author of the passage? It was first said to be bishop Pearson, one of the first men that the Christian world ever produced. Then it was from a "book not inferior in authority with us (of the Church of England) to bishop Pearson." Behold, it is from the Rev. Thomas Brett, LL.D. who renounced the communion of that said Church of England; and that not because her doctrines were erroneous, or her rites superstitious, but because her Liturgy was "defective" in certain points, "such as Chrism or Ointment in the office of Confirmation, mixing Water with the Eucharistical Wine," (Brett, p. 52.) and a few other matters, which Brett and his party deemed "Essentials;" and for that reason it was, I believe, that they were called Essentialists. This redoubted performance on the Necessity of Tradition was written, as the author professes, to be the ground-work of the defence of their favourite usages, which were introduced into a Liturgy of their own composing. The sect, never very numerous (a single congregation at Manchester being the only one I ever heard of), became extinct, I believe, with its first authors; and now, at the distance of rather less than four-score years from its origin, the very name of Essentialists, like Brett's Tradition, is scarcely known.

As to the Douay Catechism, when Mr. Milner says, "It is agreed," that

it "does not, since the repeal of the penal laws, term this a persecuting country," if he inferred from my words, that I "agreed" with him in this, he was a little premature in his conclusion. I neither said, nor meant, any such thing. When I wrote my letter in November, I had not seen the new edition of the Douay Catechism; and, being one of those whom his Infallible Holiness, at the end of this said catechism, charitably styles "Unbelievers and Infidels," I do not like to take things upon hearsay, when I can have better evidence. The edition of 1795 I have now seen. The passage, which I quoted from a former edition, was this: "Especially in a persecuting country, as ours is." In the new edition, the three last words are omitted; the "persecuting country" still remains, and the good people of Great Britain may understand it of Utopia, or any other country, as they please.

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

P. S. My best thanks are due to H. I. T. p. 1067, who will see by what precedes, that his obliging offer is now unnecessary.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 16.
 FOR some years past I have wished and intended to drop one parting word upon the subject of my old friends, Rowley and Chatterton; and as all the *Dramatis Personæ*, whom I would wish once more to bring forward on the public stage, are, like myself, advancing fast in years, I will delay my remarks no longer, being not a little anxious, for the regard I profess both to Rowley and Chatterton, but still more for the respect I entertain for the literary public, that this one point should be fully stated, examined, and settled, namely, the authenticity or spuriousness of those letters, that are said to have passed between Chatterton and Mr. Horace Walpole, now Earl of Orford.

I need not here state how studiously his Lordship has been endeavouring (from the time of Mr. Barrett's first publication of his *History and Antiquity of Bristol*) to protect the world, through the medium of his Literary myrmidons, with the idea, "that no correspondence of any kind had ever passed between his Lordship and Chatterton;" or, in other words, "that the letters, referred to by Mr. Barrett in his *History* were either spurious or forged, or that such had

never had an existence; and his lordship's solicitude on this point is described, as proceeding principally from this cause," left, after his decease, some pretended answers to these letters of Chatterton should be produced to the Publick."

Now Mr. Urban, I confess myself no less solicitous than his lordship, or any of his literary friends, to establish and clear up this one point; and, therefore, I must take the liberty, waving all compliments, to bring forward the best *living*, as well as *written*, testimony, that can be had in this controversy: and to call upon Dr. Glynn, and urge him (however unwilling a witness he may be) to come forward, and say, whether he has not seen with his *own eyes* those very letters written by Chatterton to Lord Orford (and referred to in Barrett's History of Bristol); whether he has not now, in *his own keeping*, the same identical letters, as also *lord Orford's answers to them*; and whether he does not know and firmly believe those answers to be in lord Orford's *own hand-writing*. As many years have elapsed since I made this controversy the subject of my attention, I may not be very accurate, when I state that Dr. Glynn has *shown* all the above-mentioned correspondence to the present dean of Ely, Dr. Famer, Mr. Bryant, the late Dean of Exeter, and many other literary and most respectable characters in the University of Cambridge, many of whom were particularly conversant in lord Orford's hand-writing. Why then does Dr. Glynn, after so peremptory a challenge from his lordship, and direct denial both of Chatterton's letters and his answers to them, *still withhold this* correspondence from the public eye, and himself keep a guarded silence, under circumstances which so particularly call upon the Doctor to speak out; for Dr. G. well knows, and has been told, that lord Orford had *him* in his eye, when he hinted the probability "that, after his death, some pretended answers to these letters would be produced by *somebody*, and sent into the world." I confess myself no way interested in this controversy, but as a lover of truth, and an enemy to all misrepresentations, whether wilful or accidental; but, if I am to *believe* his lordship's assertions in their fullest latitude, I *must* disbelieve my own senses; I must forget

what I have seen written; I must distrust what I have heard with my own ears; in short, I must distrust (but I cannot, will not do it) my own senses, and Dr. Glynn's repeated declarations. For I well remember to have read, in the Doctor's correspondence with a gentleman (who was intimately connected with both Chatterton, and Rowley's history), *his direct disavowal of the authenticity of Chatterton's correspondence with lord Orford, and of his lordship's answers to Chatterton's letters*. The Dr. cannot forget, even now, however advanced in years, who it was that made these and similar pertinent remarks (upon lord Orford's public denial of that correspondence). "What think you, my friend, of the heart and veracity of that man, who, however high in the esteem of the literary world, can boldly step forward, and solicitously deny his *own hand-writing* and *letters*? and to what purpose, unless to serve a tottering cause, to gratify some private resentment, or to support an opinion hastily taken up, and now not so easily relinquished? yet such a man is H. W."

You must excuse me, Mr. Urban, for having stated the case so plainly and broadly; but it is high time that the veil should be removed entirely from this correspondence, and the existence of it confirmed, or most clearly disallowed. Every little incidental circumstance, that may operate in the determination of the Rowleian controversy should be known, examined, and permitted to have its proper weight in the scale of decision. Lord Orford has boldly denied his *ever having seen those letters* of Chatterton (reported by Mr. Barrett); has positively and publicly denied the receiving of them, and his writing any answers to them. Dr. G. has frequently asserted the contrary; though not, indeed, so publicly, yet as strongly and as uniformly. I shall not say more than the truth, if the Doctor has not declared both the letters and the answers to be in his own *own keeping*. Here then we come to the issue; let it be short, but let it, in God's name, be clear, convincing, and decisive.

I do not ever expect to hear or read a recantation from Lord Orford; but I wish, and hope, and *must* expect, that the Dr. will, in a few words, either approve or disapprove my assertions; will either support his lordship's

ship's testimony, or gratify mine and the publick's most reasonable expectations; and his silence in this case will be most unpardonable, for *this principal reason*, "lest any pretended answers to these letters of Chatterton should, after lord Orford's decease, be produced to the public by *somebody* * as *authentic and genuine letters from his lordship to Chatterton.*" R. P.

Mr. URBAN; Feb. 22.

ON the night of the 15th of January last, between the hours of nine and twelve, the moon and the whole face of heaven were obscured by one entire dark cloud, except just round the horizon, where was an uniform streak of vivid light, altogether resembling, *scilicet*

"*parvis componere magna,*"

a black velvet pall edged with white. So free was the atmosphere, at the time, of any fog or vapour, that from my house (which commands a prospect quite over the county of Worcester into Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Shropshire, and part of Wales) were plainly discernible the most distant mountains; particularly those most noble and stupendous ones of Malvern, which lie at the distance of between thirty and forty miles. Though the moon (then full-orbed) did not at the time shed

"Her silver light on tow'r and tree," (or, indeed, on any object that was near), it was, notwithstanding, by her aid, that myself and family were gratified with this novel and beautiful spectacle; which we admired during the space of time I have mentioned, and which continued unaltered when we retired to rest. The cause of it, no doubt, was the opacity of the cloud, which almost entirely enveloped the firmament, preventing the rays of light, which proceeded from the moon, falling any where but beyond the skirt or extremity of the cloud, and making the remote mountains appear in the manner of the *Ombres Chinoises.* L. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Feb. 10.*

I OBSERVED, with pleasure, in p. 10, your account of the monument lately erected in honour of an old and much-regretted Friend. Musing upon it in my walks, I was, a few days since, very agreeably surprized, on calling

* See *Genl. Mag.* vol. LII. pp. 189. 247. 300. 347; and vol. LXII. pp. 256. 298. 440.

upon a lady, to find the following piece, large, framed and glazed, hung up in her drawing-room. It was elegantly worked on a white tissue ground, with black silk. The representation was a funereal urn, well designed, overspread with a weeping willow; and at the base, as if near a streamlet, were aquatic plants and reeds in a withering state. On the front was placed the narrative part of the inscription; beneath the base, the striking character of the deceased; closed by the elegiac lines, whose impression I hope never to forget. You knew the Man, Mr. Urban; and with me, I am persuaded, feel for the loss of a Friend, an Instructor, and an amiable Pattern. B.*.*.

"AN ELEGY on the much-lamented Death of the REV. MR. HARRISON; who died on Monday, Dec. 23, 1793, aged 57.

"After preaching twice the day before (Sunday) in the morning at Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico, and in the evening at St. John's, Clerkenwell, which was his last sermon; Mr. HARRISON was struck with an apoplectick fit the following morning, and expired about noon, after testifying his confidence in God, through the merits of Christ his Redeemer.

"A more able or zealous minister of the Word seldom filled the pulpit; a more worthy, humane, and upright man, never adorned the Christian character in his private walks.

"*Watch ye, therefore; for ye know not when the Master of the House cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning.*" MARK XII. VER. 35.

ELEGY.

Go, happy Spirit! share the rest
Appointed for the Saints of God,
Who, through their Saviour's love, are blest,
Their garments wash'd in his pure blood.
Behold, the generous Spirit's fled
To yonder bright celestial sphere;
The soul survives the body dead;
Ye mourners then restrain the tear.
But yet, methinks I hear a voice;
The plaintive accents melt the heart;
The poor man cries, "Shall I rejoice?
Who, now, their comforts will impart?
Now our best Friend to Heav'n is gone,
Alas! who will his place supply?
Who now will hear the wretch's groans,
Or plead the cause of misery?"
But hark! from Heav'n a voice descends:
"Dry up your tears, ye humble poor;
For, God himself his promise sends,
Whose Word is Truth, and promise sure!"
Happy the man, whose steady faith
In God is plac'd for ev'ry care;
Whose righteous soul preserves his path,
And thuns the Tempter's fatal snare.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1797.

Berks. Bartholomew Tipping, of Woolley, esq.
Bedfordshire. John Higgins the elder, of Turvey, esq.

Bucks. John Sullivan, of Richings Park, esq.

Cumberland. Hugh Parkin, of Skirgill, esq.

Cheshire. John Leche, of Streton, esq.

Camb. and Hunt. William Waller, of Chesterton, esq.

Devonshire. John Seal, of Mount Bon, esq.

Dorset. William Richards the younger, of Smeathmore, esq.

Derbyshire. Charles Hurt, of Wirksworth, esq.

Essex. William Munby, of Stratford, esq.

Gloucestershire. William Tindall, of North Cornay, esq.

Hertfordshire. Sir John Saunders Sebright, of Beechwood, bart.

Herefordshire. John Barneby, of Brockhampton, esq.

Kent. George Grote, of Beckenham, esq.

Leicestershire. Samuel Bracet-ridge Abney, of Lindley, esq.

Lincolnshire. John Crieroff, of Hackthorne, esq.

Monmouthshire. Thomas Houghton, of Pontypool, esq.

Northamptonshire. Matthew Ball, of Wolsington, esq.

Northamptonshire. Sir William Langham, of Cusburn, bart.

Norfolk. Joseph Wyndham, of Hertham, esq.

Notts. John Galley Knight, of Warfop, esq.

Oxfordshire. James Jones, of Atwell, esq.

Rutlandshire. Thomas Hunt, of Wing, esq.

Sherborne. William Taylor, of Bantingsdale, esq.

Somersetshire. Samuel Day, of Charltonhouse, esq.

Staffordshire. Sir R. Lawley, of Canwell, bart.

Suffolk. Chaloner Archdeacon, of Glemham, esq.

Southampton. John Compton, of Minstead, esq.

Surrey. Robert Taylor, of Embor Court, esq.

Sussex. Cha. Scrase Dickins, of BRIGHTHELMSTON, esq.

Warwickshire. Robert Knight, of Barrells, esq.

Worcestershire. Moses Harper, of Ashley, esq.

Wiltshire. Sir John Methuen Poore, of Rushall, bart.

Yorkshire. Sir John Ramsden, of Byram, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen. David Sanders, of Glamerhydw, esq.

Pembroke. Abraham Leach, of Corston, esq.

Cardigan. James Nash Taylor, of Stradmore, esq.

Glougan. Robert Nons, of Court-yr-Ala, esq.

Brecon. John Macnamara, of Llanguel Castle, esq.

Radnor. Percival Lewis, of Downton, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon. Sir Ed. Price Lloyd, of Panlyglass, bart.

Anglesea. Richard Jones, of Trosly Marian, esq.

Merioneth. Bell Lloyd, of Crogen, esq.

Montgomery. Robert Knight, of Gwernygoc, esq.

Denbighshire. Robert Hesketh, of Gwrych, esq.

Ffint. John Ed. Maddocks, of Vron Jw, esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Council, for the Year 1797.

County of Cornwall. William Slade Gully, of Trevenen, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1797.	NORTHERN NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.	
	L. Kenyon J. Ropke	L.C. Justice. J. Ashhurst.	L. C. Baron. J. Grose.	B. Hotham. J. Heath	B. Perryn. J. Buller.	B Thompson J Lawrence
Satur. Mar. 4		Aylesbury				Reading
Monday 6			Northampt.	Hertford		
Tuesday 7					Winchester	
Wednesday 8				Chelmsford		Oxford
Thursday 9		Bedford				
Friday 10			O. kham			
Saturday 11	York & City	Huntingdon	Lin. & City		New Sarum	Worc. & Cit.
Monday 13				F. Grimstead		
Tuesday 14		Cambridge				
Wednesday 15				Maidstone		Glou. & City
Thursday 16			Nott & Town		Dorchester	
Friday 17		Thetford				
Saturday 18						Monmouth
Monday 20		Derby		Kingston	Exeter & city	
Tuesday 21				[upon Th.		Hereford
Wednesday 22		Hury St. Ed.				
Thursday 23			Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 25	Launceston				Launceston	Shrewsbury
Monday 27			Coventry &			
Wednesday 29			[Warwick			Stafford
Thursday 31					Taunton	

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT 1796-7.

H. OF LORDS.

November 28.

LORD *Errol* presented a petition, praying that the Committee of Privileges, to try the merits of the petition of Lord *Lauderdale*, complaining of an undue return at the election of the Peers of Scotland, might be postponed till after the Christmas recess.

After a few words from the Earl of *Dorby*, the first Tuesday after the Christmas recess was then fixed upon for taking the petition into consideration.

Their Lordships heard counsel in a Scotch cause, *Macdonald* appellant, and *Burt* respondent; and put off the decision to a farther day.

The annual indemnity bill was read a third time and agreed to.

The House of Commons having met the same day pursuant to the last adjournment,

The *Master of the Rolls* moved for a new writ for Bath, vacant by Lord *Tbyne*, who is called up to the House of Peers, on the death of his father the Marquis of Bath.

Mr. Grey and *Mr. Tbelluffen* were both sworn in, and took their seats; the former for the county of Northumberland, the latter for the borough of Southwark.

The *Speaker* then notified to the House, that the Clerk, agreeably to their directions, had made out and presented a list of such Members as were liable to serve on the trial of delinquencies in India.

H. OF LORDS.

November 29.

Their Lordships, after ample discussion, reversed the decree of the Court of Session on the appeal, *Macdonald v. Burt*, and adjourned to Thursday.

In the Commons the same day, the House proceeded to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for the Borough of Leominster, and for a Committee to try the merits of *Milbourne Port* election petition.

Mr. Grey presented a petition from *Mr. Tierney*, the unsuccessful candidate at the Southwark election, com-

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plaining of the undue election and return for the borough of Southwark. The petition was brought up, and ordered to be referred to a Committee.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a Member for the borough of Saltash, in the room of *Edward Bearcroft*, Esq. deceased; and one for *Winchelsea*, instead of *R. Bonwell*, Esq.

After disposing of the other orders of the day, the House adjourned.

Nov. 30.

Mr. Manning presented a petition from several Merchants, Traders, &c. of the City of London; praying that the House would adopt such measures as in their wisdom should seem meet, for the better accommodation of the increasing commerce, and the increased shipping of the port of London.

The petition was received, and a Committee appointed to consider it.

Sir William Young then moved, that there be laid before the House a copy of the report made by the Commissioners of the Customs to the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the several plans that had been presented for the better accommodation of the increased trade and shipping in the port of London.

Mr. Alderman Anderson seconded the motion; and strongly recommended to the House the consideration of this report, as containing every necessary information on the subject, and the best grounds on which to build the plan their wisdom might direct them to adopt.

The order for taking into consideration the petition of *Thomas Burgess*, Esq. complaining of an undue election for the borough of Bridport, was discharged.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider farther of the Ways, Means, &c. the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that there be issued and applied the sum of 420,000*l.* now remaining in the Exchequer, being the remaining disposable overplus of the supplies of last year.

To this the Committee agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

December 1.

At a quarter before five the *Chancellor* came down to the House, when a private petition and bill were read.

The

The Earl of *Radnor* took the usual oaths on his first coming to the House since the meeting of the New Parliament.

In the Commons the same day, a new writ was ordered for Higham Ferrars, in the room of Mr. Serjeant *Adair*, who has accepted the office of Chief Justice of Chester.

The *Speaker* informed the House, that Alexander Morris, whom the Chairman of the Committee on the Southwark Election petition had moved to be taken into custody, was now in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms; upon which,

The *Master of the Rolls* moved, that the said Alexander Morris do stand committed; and that, on Monday next, he be brought to the bar of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. *Coke*, pursuant to the notice he had given, rose to make his motion for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Trials of Causes and Indictments that arise within the limits of certain towns-corporate in this kingdom. The object of this Bill was merely to leave it at the option of the parties who had causes to try, to have them tried in their own districts, or take them to be tried in the county at large: for, it was not now as of old, when causes were tried by neighbours, and as it were at home, without any obstruction arising to the course of justice. Many abuses had crept in by time, which rendered the obtaining of justice in this manner frequently impracticable. For these he referred to the towns of Pool and of Hull. Those also who stood accused of felony might also, in order to obtain a fair trial, get removed, by their Habeas Corpus, to the county gaol. His wish was, therefore, to introduce a gentler course of justice, and not to abridge the jurisdiction of these towns.—In that view, he would now move, as above, “that leave be given,” &c.

Mr. *Le Fèvre* seconded the motion; which was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to prepare the Bill.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 5.

Some private petitions were presented. Opie's Divorce Bill was brought up from the Commons.

In the Commons the same day, the Bill for removing the Lent Assizes from

Thetford to Norwich was brought up, and read the first time.

Mr. *Birch* presented a petition from the Corporation of that Borough, that the removal of the assizes would be attended with great inconveniences to the North Western parts of the county of Norfolk, and therefore praying to be heard by themselves or counsel against the bill. Ordered to lie on the table, and to be heard by counsel on the second reading of the bill.

Sir *R. P. Arden* presented a petition from certain Electors of the county of Flint, stating, that Sir *Thomas Mestyn*, who was returned for that county, was under age, and therefore ineligible to serve in Parliament, and complaining of the conduct of the Sheriff.

Another petition was presented from the Hon. *John Lloyd Kenyon*, stating, that he had the greatest number of legal votes for the county of Flint, and that he ought to have been returned.

After some conversation between Sir *R. Arden* and some other Members, the 2d of March was appointed for considering the petitions.

Sir *E. Knatchbull* moved, that Alexander Morris, in custody of the Serjeant at Arms, be brought to the bar of the House, for contempt, in refusing to attend the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election.

Mr. Morris being brought to the bar;

The *Speaker* informed him, that he had been duly served with a warrant to attend that Committee, and demanded to know what reason he had to offer for disobeying that order?

Mr. Morris acknowledged that he had received the warrant, but said he was not aware at the time that by his non-attendance he should incur the displeasure of the House. He stated the cause of his non-attendance to be owing to the embarrassment of his private affairs at the time, and from a regard to his personal security. He was extremely sorry for having offended, and was willing to make any apology. He hoped the House would favourably consider his situation, and deal as lenient with him as possible.

Mr. M. being ordered to withdraw;

After a few words from Sir *E. Knatchbull*, he moved, “That Alexander Morris, having been served with a warrant to attend a Committee of that House, which he had disobeyed, had been guilty of a Breach of Privilege.”

The

The motion being put and carried, some conversation took place between the *Speaker*, Mr. Fox, and others, respecting the regular order of proceeding in similar cases; after which the *Master of the Rolls* moved, "That Alexander Morris be brought to the House on Thursday, and that till then he remain in custody." Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 7.

Counsel having finished their pleadings in the cause wherein G. Denv was appellant, and the Marquis of Lorn respondent; the Lord Chancellor recapitulated the leading points, and then moved that the decree be reversed, and that the Appellant be allowed 100l. costs. Ordered.

Lord Stanley, and others from the Commons, brought up two road-bills, which were read the first time.

In the Commons the same day, the House having then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Hobart in the chair;

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* said, the subject now to be discussed was important enough not to admit of any extraneous matter; but that he would go directly to the business that suspended the attention of the House.

NAVY.

The total amount of this service is 7,641,000l. and also, 2,500,000l. for occasional service in the course of the year.

ARMY.

The total amount of this service is 10,613,000l. and for extraordinaries 4,300,000l.

For Vote of Credit, as an article of Supply, 4,000,000l.

The whole therefore is 2,764,000l.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* then enumerated the Ways and Means for answering these services, specifying the various sums, the whole of which were 2,794,700l. He next explained the mode on which the Loan for the present year was raised, the interest on which was 5l. 12s. 6d. He also promised not to omit any article of expence that might occur, even should the war continue the whole of 1797. The whole of the interest on the 18,000,000l. was 1,400,000l. but besides the 18,000,000l. 5,500,000l. would be necessary to answer the necessity of Exchequer-Bills, upon which there would be an annual

charge of 5 per cent. The whole interest on the Supplies to be made good amounts therefore to the sum of 2,100,000l. from which he hoped to make a small deduction through the Subscription of the E. India Company.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* then proceeded to what he called his most painful duty, that of raising the necessary taxes for the annual payment of this large sum. Our burdens were already so heavy, that many must undoubtedly suffer from this large addition. He felt himself, and he supposed there was not a man in that House who did not feel, their pressure; but he trusted that they would not be led, by any feeling for their immediate constituents, to neglect what they owed to their country. It was incumbent on us to shew to Europe, that, at a crisis like the present, we would not be wanting to ourselves. It was necessary to shew to an enemy, who had employed and exhausted the most extraordinary resources, that there was a general sufficiency of resolution and zeal. All that could be done, therefore, was to prevent any unnecessary aggravation, by diffusing the burden as widely as possible. The taxes which he had to propose were undoubtedly subject to the final decision of that House; but he trusted that no Member would hazard a light objection, if he had not something better to propose in the place of that to which he objected. It was in the general nature of taxes that none of them was wholly free from objection; but certainly some confidence should be given to those who had been long in the habit of attending to practical circumstances. There was no room, he would add, for despondency. We had before us the experience of the American war, which brought with it a severe addition to our burdens; but, on its termination, we experienced a gradual exceeding of revenue. Our trade and manufactures had not only revived, but had, in the interval between that and the present war, acquired such a solidity as to resist even the pressure of our present difficulties. In selecting the new taxes, he had endeavoured to fix on those articles which had before been tried with the greatest success, and, at the same time, were found to entrench the least on the enjoyments or comforts of the individuals.

(To be continued.)

19. *Two Sermons, preached in the Cathedral Church of Landaff, and a Charge, delivered to the Clergy of that Diocese, June, 1795. By Richard Watson, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Landaff.*

"THE following discourses are published in compliance with the united request of the principal clergy and laity before whom they were delivered. They assured me, that, at this conjuncture, a publication of them would be useful in my diocese. If this their partiality of judgment (for such I must esteem it) should in fact be verified in any degree, I shall not have reason to regret my having yielded to a solicitation urged by so very respectable an authority, and in the most obliging manner. At all events, I intreat the inhabitants of my diocese to accept this publication as a small proof of my sincere desire to promote, according to my poor ability, their spiritual welfare. I have no place of residence among them; but I have not, I trust, during any part of the thirteen years in which I have been connected with them, been unmindful of the duties of my station.

Landaff, July 2, 1795. R. L."

In the first sermon, from Col. ii. 8, preached before the King in March, and at Landaff in June, 1795, his lordship, from Reason and History, refutes Atheism and Infidelity. From Aristotle de Mund. he produces a parallel passage with that of St. Paul, Col. i. 17; and, from the present belief of the Jews, establishes the Mosaic history. He traces the various causes of infidelity; and concludes with recommending to the serious attention of all believers, that they do well consider the quality of the proofs,

The second sermon, from 2 Peter, i. 16, has for its object to evince, in the plainest language and manner, that the Christian religion is no imposture.

The same object has the Charge, repeating his lordship's former advice to his clergy, to "examine thoroughly the foundation on which their faith as Christians is built, now that an attack has been openly made in a foreign country, and is secretly coming on in our own, not in modes of worship or church-discipline, not in disputable articles of faith, not in any of the outworks of Christianity, but on the citadel itself."

20. *Large Farms recommended in a National View. A Reply to Mr. Wright's Address to the Public on the Monopoly of small Farms.*

THE present question allows much to be said on both sides. While it is

to be apprehended Mr. Wright's plan is not easy to be accomplished, we are tempted to incline to the arguments of his antagonist in favour of a holder of large farms, as a man of substance, sufficient to make them answer to himself, his landlord, and the community.

21. *The History of the Gunpowder Plot, with several historical Circumstances prior to that Event, relative to the Plots of the Roman Catholics to re-establish Popery in these Kingdoms. Digested and arranged from authentic Materials. By James Caulfield.*

"GREAT care," the editor tell us, "has been taken, in furnishing the illustrations to this work, to attend to original materials, which have been procured for the purpose at a considerable expence."

There is so little in this first number, which consists of a superficial character of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, list of Martyrs in the former queen's reign, and of Popish priests executed in that of the latter; with portraits of James I. Ambrose Rokewood, James Grant, and Francis Tretham, and a view of Theobalds from the old sheet of small views of buildings, &c. that it will require a long succession to complete the design to the extent annexed in the title.

22. *An Essay on the Folly of Scepticism, the Absurdity of dogmatizing on religious Subjects, and the proper Medium to be observed between the two Extremes. By W. L. Brown, D. D. Principal of Marshal College, Aberdeen, and Successor to the late celebrated Dr. George Campbell.*

DR. B. remarks, that the observation of Plato, that "every thing arises from its contrary," is exemplified to the fullest extent in metaphysics, morals, and religion. He treats on the rise and progress of Scepticism, its different heads, nature, and genius, its folly considered with regard to its causes, objects, and effects. He traces the different significations of Dogmatism, its obstruction of religious improvement, and destruction of the very essence of religion; and shews, that it has produced all the corruptions which have disgraced Christianity. Part III, treats of the medium to be observed between the extremes, scepticism and dogmatism, in religion; the proper meaning of the question; the medium with regard to ourselves; the means of discouraging a sceptical and dogmatical spirit in the world; and concludes with

with some information tending to facilitate the observance of the medium recommended.

23. *Utrum Horum; the Government, or the Country.* By D. O'Brien.

THIS writer takes a part decidedly opposite to Mr. Burke, but neither his style nor his sentiments will have the same weight, or be heard with the same attention. War, according to him is certain ruin to this nation—and so is Peace, if made by the present ministry. The true policy and best hope of the country is therefore in a grand act of *Justice*, and in a *Courage* worthy of its ancient character. This last, we persuade ourselves, is possessed by our countrymen in the fullest extent; and we are also persuaded they will defend both the Government and the Country; and that, if a more penetrating negotiator than Mr. O'Brien, is not sent to make the peace, no matter at what time or under what administration it is made.

24. *Ambo; the King and the Country; or the Danger of French Invasion repelled by British Union. A Letter addressed to all true Antigallicans. With a comparative View of the Population of Great Britain and France.*

THE spirit recommended by this writer has been so eminently displayed in a sister-kingdom, when nothing but the favouring hand of Providence prevented its extreme exertions to repel the common foe, that it would be impious to doubt whether it would not distinguish itself in like manner in this kingdom. The comparative list of 25 principal cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland against 24 of France, shewing, at the same time, the decrease of population, gives in round numbers a decided superiority in our favour.

25. *Defutory Hints on Violence of Opinion and Intemperance of Language.* By George Burgess, B. A.

MR. B. who dates from Whittlesea, and prints at Peterborough, gives very good advice, which, if followed, would contribute to the happiness of the world at large.

26. *The Art of growing rich.*

THIS author also gives good advice, and teaches the art of economy;—that “a man should not only live within his income, but that he should save somewhat out of that income, and that

he should let that accumulate.” He holds up to the present century the character of Thomas Finier, in the last century, as a man of active benevolence and rich in good works.

27. *Report of the Committee of the Honourable the House of Commons, to whom the Petition of the Retail Butchers in London, Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and the Parts adjacent, was referred. Ordered by the House to be printed April 29, 1796.*

ON the whole of the evidence the Committee came to the following resolutions:

“Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the practices of Carcase-Butchers, in monopolizing Smithfield and other markets, is one cause of the dearth of butchers' meat within the bills of mortality, which practices have of late years much increased; and therefore the trade of carcase-butchers ought to be regulated.

“Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the practices of jobbers and others, who buy cattle and sheep on speculation, which are afterwards sold at advanced prices several times before they are purchased by the cutting retail butchers (by which several unnecessary profits are obtained between the farmer and consumer), are principal causes of the dearth of butchers' meat within the bills of mortality; these practices, having increased of late years to an excessive height, ought to be abolished.

“Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that forestalling and regrating tend greatly to enhance the price of butchers' meat; and that these practices, having increased of late years to the great detriment of the public, ought to be more effectually prevented by a summary mode of conviction.”

The report of the committee of retail butchers' has annexed to it their petition to the Lord Mayor, &c. to change the market-day in Smithfield, which, in the opinion of counsel, could not be done without an act of parliament.

28. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bristol, at the primary Visitation of Henry-Reginald, Lord Bishop of Bristol, 1796. Published at the Request of the Clergy.*

AFTER a modest exordium concerning his own situation and abilities, his lordship, “persuaded as he is, that his good fortune has thrown him among a set (for the most part) of loyal and orthodox clergy, assures himself, that the good disposition, which their natural candour will induce them to manifest towards the person of any one placed at their head, will be increased

and

and strengthened by an anxious desire to support that order of things and that system of which he is a necessary part; which, taking root from the primitive and even apostolic times, has been so adapted to the fluctuating revolutions of human events (in which even Religion, considered as to her external form, must necessarily be involved) as to answer best the purposes for which it was intended; and of which, I trust, it will not be too much to say (I am speaking of the whole excellent constitution of this country), that, allowance being made for the infirmities and imperfections of every thing human, it has been found, during a time of sufficient experiment and through many trying occasions, calculated to produce the greatest practical good, checked by the least possible evil. And one ground of its merit, I conceive, will be found in the nature of its connexion with the civil constitution. Neither the slave nor the tyrant of the state, it adorns and strengthens the venerable fabric to which it is joined, and to which it so closely adheres as to be inseparable without the destruction of both."

His lordship proceeds to give some proper inferences against supineness and secularity, which, in the French clergy, were said to be among the causes which paved the way for the astonishing events we have seen; and advice how to behave to those unhappy persecuted exiles, without suffering our vigilance to be relaxed in guarding against the insurrections of those tenets which corrupt and vitiate their Christianity. "Place yourselves as nearly as may be in the situation of these men; let them understand the terms upon which they must expect a continuance of your good offices; and you will easily, I trust, be able to reconcile your particular duty with the generous sentiments of charity you must feel towards them." He comes next to the essential article of residence, and combats "a notion which prevails too much, and prevails, I fear, under the sanction of respectable authority*, that, if a clergyman does his share of duty, it is indifferent whether he performs it in his own parish or that of another. I confess, it appears to me, that a more effectual bar cannot be placed against a general residence than such a concess-

* See Paley's Moral Philosophy, c. XIV. p. 180-83. 8vo.

sion as this—totally disregarding the relation between the pastor and his flock; not to mention the ruin of the parsonage-house, the neglect of the terrier and register, and, above all, of the proper duties of a parochial minister."

The new Curates' Act is illustrated, and particular attention recommended in the choice of curates, whose salaries, the bishop observes, are in general below the point to which they might be made by the Act of Queen Anne, and they are now to be farther accommodated with the use of the parsonage-house. He concludes with recommending to the younger clergy, to pursue and improve on their cures or benefices in the leisure which they afford them.

"Under this influence I would hope, that their learning, when applied to the common duties of their profession, will become sound, simple, and rational; calculated to take hold of the people; as to guard them, though in the spirit of Christian charity, not only against the prejudices of those who have long separated from us, but against the attempts also of bold and forward enthusiasts; to make them content to walk in the good old path which their forefathers have trod, notwithstanding the offers of weak and self-sufficient guides to lead them into new ones. What remains for the present may, I hope, be completed between us, from time to time, by correspondence and personal intercourse, which it will ever be my wish and desire to encourage in all cases where by advice and assistance I can hope to be of any use. I regret that unavoidable engagements of duty will necessarily detain me greatly from my diocese; but I beg leave to assure you, that I have nothing near my heart than to be enabled so to conduct the affairs of it as to combine the consciousness of my having done my duty with your approbation of my endeavour. To this end, I shall always be ready to receive your information, to listen to your counsel, and to cooperate with you in any measures which may tend to the general good; trusting, at the same time, that, should any act of authority be at any time called forth to coerce the refractory or to reclaim the profligate, I shall be supported in the painful but necessary exercise of it by your countenance and assistance."

His lordship is rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, and of Leigh, in Kent and first cousin to Lord Courtney.

29. *An Enquiry into the Causes and Production of Poverty, and the State of the Poor; together with the Means for their effectual Relief.* By John Vancouver.

FROM

FROM a series of reasonings on the nature of poverty, and of property, the writer draws the following inferences: "that poverty is of a physical origin; that there are two sorts of it, permanent and temporary; that all who labour are in a greater or less degree, by a suspension of their work, liable to the latter, those alone naturally incapacitated subject to the former; that, on the personal efforts of the labourer ceasing, he is reduced to poverty; that labour is property; that every individual, not incapable of labour, possesses property; that property is extinguished on incapacity to perform labour; that property is divided between the employer and the employed; that the employer holds the means of exciting labour, and the employed of producing it; that the nature of property is immutable, and is precisely the same in either society; that though the nature of property is not to be changed, yet it differs in quality agreeable to the circumstances under which it is possessed; that it is the quality of property in the society of the employers not to require their own manual or mental exertions, to be preservable without diminution, and transferred without difficulty; that by this quality the society has been enabled, by little and little, to amass great funds of surplus property, these have accumulated and descended to successors, and have been the means whereby alone the members have been protected against poverty; that it is the quality of property in the other society to be entirely dependent on their own personal efforts, which can neither be preserved nor transferred; that the society of the employed, time out of mind, hath not received full compensation for their property, i. e. the price of their labour has not been equal to the demand of their wants; that consequently it has been impossible for the members to have obtained any surplus property; and that it is *surplus property* alone that secures individuals against poverty." pp. 33—35. "Increase the value of the property of the employed, and poverty will no longer stalk the streets." Not, however, by advance of wages, for "were the wages of the employed raised in proportion to the value of their wants in this time of scarcity, it would be fixing a *maximum* on the necessities of life, which no profusion hereafter could abolish; and, as the advance would inevitably be made in the

most parsimonious manner, the society could never in future hope for the enjoyment of a greater share of comforts. However expedient, therefore, it may be, to relieve the pressure of the present moment, such relief should and ought only to be of a temporary nature." p. 36. The labourer's *skill* should be made to produce 12d. To effect this, Mr. V. proposes the institution of *parochial* shops, the equalization of the poor-rates, or rather a total abrogation of the present poor laws, and the assessments in consequence of them, and the adoption of, 1. a *completely-equitable subscription by the employers paid to and for the relief of the employed*; 2. an *obligation on the employed to repay such subscription to the common joint stock or funds*; 3. and a *superintendency and controul over the whole ordering and management of the society's affairs by the parties interested in the joint capital stock so subscribed and funded*. By a weekly subscription of the respective earnings of men at 6d. and of women and children at 3d, it is calculated might be raised an annual revenue of 5,070,000 l. for the support of the whole society. This capital is to be considered not only as the gross product or per-centage on the value of the total earnings, but as a net sum exclusively of all deductions, applicable alone to the relief and benefit of subscribing persons. A man with a wife and three children, subscribing annually 52 s. will remain a gainer by the proposed arrangement of 27 s. 8 d. *per annum*. This plan seems to have furnished a groundwork for the bill now intended to be brought into parliament, though not in equal extent. We regret our limits do not allow us to say more, or give more copious extracts.

30. *The Use and Abuse of this World. A Sermon preached at St. Bene't Gracechurch, in the City of London, on Sunday, Oct. 9, 1796, and published at the Request of the Audience. By William Jones, M. A. Author of the Man of Sin, &c. &c.*

DEDICATED to Dr. Gaskin, rector. The things which this world presents to us are *Time, Wealth, Food, Cloathing, Matrimony, Speech*. Considering the use and abuse of these the preacher pathetically exclaims, "who can behold without sorrow of heart what man is, when it is considered what he *might* be! but, how dreadful does the case become, when it is added, that man has but *one* life to live in this world! if he throws

that

that away, there is no second trial; he never returns to correct his mistake, is never permitted to try the world over again; and, if he was to try it a thousand times, he would always miscarry, if he is not with God and God, with him." The text is 1 Cor. vii. 31.

31. *The Rise of Mahomet accounted for on natural and civil Principles.* By the late Nathan Alcock, M. D. in the Universities of Oxford and Leyden, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, London, and in the former University many years celebrated professor in Chemistry and Anatomy.

PUBLISHED by the Doctor's brother Thomas A. vicar of Runcorn, in Cheshire, and dedicated to the bishop of Chester; and prefixed to it the following extract from the Doctor's letter:

"I have lately added, in the chapter "on the effects of warm air," a full sheet to account for the sudden rise and prodigious progress of the Mahomet empire and religion, from the nature of the climate, the character of the Arabians and the neighbouring nations, resulting from the climate, the particular circumstances of the times, and the politic institutions of the founder, adapted to the climate and times. I wish you could see this before it be printed. I like it myself."

No farther review can be required.

32. *An Address to the Inhabitants of London from the Court of Assistants of the Honourable Artillery Company.*

POINTING out the utility of that company, a volunteer corps devoted to the defence of the metropolis, being a regular battalion of infantry, consisting of grenadier, light infantry, and line divisions, with a mattrass division for the use of the two field-pieces presented to them by the city 1750, and a division of archers; and their reasons for refusing, however small their number, to let the City Militia have the use of their Artillery-Ground, or to incorporate with them. The gentlemen of the Artillery-Company, in Queen Elizabeth's time, 1586, used to meet and practise arms and marshal discipline in the *Artillery-Garden* without Bishopsgate, which ground was anciently belonging to St. Mary Spital there, and was since granted for many years to it by the last possessor thereof to the use and practice of great and small artillery.

The Court of Common Council determined, Sept. 1796, not to interfere in the difference between the London Militia and the Artillery-Company.

33. *Project for a perpetual Peace, a philosophical Essay.* By Immanuel Kant, Professor of Philosophy at Konigsberg. Translated from the German.

We have already had a specimen of the Kantian Philosophy.

The author sets out with telling us, that politicians must condescend to be rational before they can admit his ideas, among which are republicanism and equality, the ultimate union of Europe into a federation of republics.

34. *A Letter to the Lord Marquis of Buckingham, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. &c. chiefly on the Subject of the numerous emigrant French Priests and others of the Church of Rome, resident and maintained in England at the public Expence, and on the Spirit and Principle of that church, sacred and political.*

THE writer, who assures his correspondent he never can be known, sounds a serious alarm to his countrymen on an occasion over which our governors in church and state seem to him to slumber. He writes like a scholar and a gentleman, and with the patriotic warmth of an honest man.

"If on this subject we are to hear nothing in our cathedrals, nothing in our universities, nothing in our seats of opulence, and in our populous cities; yet still an unknown voice may cry from the desert, as of old, that our paths may be made and kept straight. I have spoken aloud as becomes a man in the hour of peril, that we may guard every avenue to another approach of spiritual domination. I speak in the name of the people of England, and as one of that people, that they hate Popish superstition, and will never again suffer nonsense and contradiction to make part of the national religion. They will not be oppressed, and they have too much sense to be deceived. The governors of England should at this hour unite mercy, prudence, humanity, discretion, and firmness. It is not a speech which can supply the resources of an exhausted kingdom; nor is it a breath which can dispel the pestilential cloud of French locusts which darken and devour our land. If we have hitherto slept, let us remember that sleep is no otherwise a blessing than as it invigorates the frame of man, and fits him for higher ministry and more determined action."

THIS pamphlet deserves to be read with attention. Whether all the charges of an attempt to overthrow be equally well founded or not, the hazard is worth attending to, and the thanks of the nation at large are due to the awakener. We wish to be informed whence comes the annual sum of 20,000 l. said to flow through

through the hands of the Bishop of St. Paul de Leon, for the support of the Catholic mission. One of his assertions is contradicted in vol. LXXV. p. 1077.

25. *A Friendly Address to the Clergy on the State and Subjection of his Majesty in two Sermons on the Text of Mark xviii. 27. addressed to the Inhabitants of Paston, in Northamptonshire by William Jones, M. A. Rector of Paston.*

FROM the words of Jesus Christ, *Save the Church, Mr. J. observes,* "there are two sorts of Christians who do not leave the Church, and of these one sort is in the Church. There are also two great errors into which Christian people are betrayed; the first, supposing that the Church will save men without good-ness; the second, that good men will save men without the Church. The first was the error of the Jews, and is now the error of those many who call themselves Christians; the other is the error of those who leave the Church to follow some private way of worship. Very plain rules may be laid down by which both these parties may judge of themselves, if they will but be honest and sincere; and, as the case of the Church is of more concern, I shall in this discourse address myself to him in the first place." He proceeds to illustrate the sacraments of Baptism, the Eucharist, the Communion, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and Prayer, and shows the necessity of believing not merely the facts but the spirit of the Gospel. True godliness is the sense and spirit of all the forms and services of the Church, which have no meaning unless understood and applied. In the second discourse the doctrines of the Church are vindicated from what set up its opposition to it. Mr. J. unites candour with plainness.

26. *A Sermon preached at Knaresborough, Oct. 29, 1796, on occasion of a Famine of Wheat, and for the late abundant Harvest. By the Rev. Samuel Chapman, M. A.*

IT was a duty incumbent on the ministers of the Gospel, who have their share of the comforts of life in common with their flock, to cultivate some improvement of the bounty of Providence at the time they were called upon to distribute their gratitude for it. Yet how few did more than read the form of thanksgiving, and how many multiplied it over Mr. C. recites the human wishes that, along with the national ones, **GRAT. MAG. February, 1797.**

conferred to relieve the public wants, as well as to suppress the riotous spirit intended to be excited or promoted by Opposition. £ 41,000 was expended in bounty on corn imported. "In an administration at once employed in repelling the enemy, in protecting our commerce, in establishing internal peace, and in satisfying our poor with bread, we place, and justly, the most unlimited confidence. To such men, distinguished by such measures, we with unanimous approbation wish good luck in the name of the Lord." There is much good suggestion towards preventing combinations and monopolies, and much good advice to improve the present blessings.

27. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Lord Mayor, Judges, Aldermen, Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, &c. on Sunday, April 27, 1796, being the first Sunday in Easter Term.*

Another, in the same Church, on May 29, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term.

Another, Sept. 29, in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, at the Election of a Lord Mayor. By the Rev. Thomas Roberts, A. B. Chaplain to his Lordship.

IN the first, from Genesis xviii. 25. the character of God as an upright judge is vindicated and improved in an application to human justice. In the second, from Psalm cxvii. 8, 9, the character of a true and zealous promoter of the public peace and happiness is displayed. And in the third, from 1 Kings, iii. 9. the duty of a chief magistrate is pointed out.—The author has been rewarded by the Common Council with the salary of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

28. *Observations on the Distemper in Timber called the Dry Rot.*

THE writer, from dear-people's experience made acquainted with this distemper, which he furnishes with the Jewish *leprosy in houses*, recommends to study, 1. the general nature of the soil on which houses so affected are built; 2. the accidental or adventitious causes of it; 3. the effect on stone and other materials; 4. on timber and the kinds of timber most readily affected by it. His own house at Sahbury is subject to decay in rainy seasons, whence he deduces the cause of the rot from the ground, or from moisture in gables; and observes, that the stone walls contribute to the paying down, but not to the course of it. But, as to the prevention of it, this writer leaves us where he found us.

39. *Peace, Ignominy, and Destruction, a Poem, inscribed to Charles James Fox.*

HOWEVER we may differ from the political sentiments which this poem conveys with regard to the continuation of the war, we are ready to do justice to its literary merit. A warm animating spirit prevails throughout, expressed in forcible and flowing lines. The removal of Voltaire's ashes to the Pantheon is particularly well described. If this poem is the composition of Mr. Jermyng-ham (to whom it is attributed), it is undoubtedly an accession to his fame. These lines are thus inscribed to Mr. Fox: "I cannot pay the candour that accompanies your great talents a higher compliment than by dedicating to you a poem where general principle is adverse to your political sentiments;" and concludes with a compliment to the sage of *Beaconsfield* from the Muse:

"Who the same track (thou hast adorn'd)
pursues, [grain,
Who gleans thy scatt'ring, grasps the falling
From the full harvest of thy loaded wane."

40. *A Letter to a Friend, on Commerce, and Free Ports, and London Docks.*

FOR the encouragement and extension of Commerce, and the security and increase of the revenue, the writer recommends the making of England a great depôt for commerce, by a general bonding system, and the making it a general free port.

41. *Examination of William Vaughan, Esq. in a Committee of the House of Commons, April 22, 1796, on the Commerce of the Port of London, and the Accommodations for Shipping, &c.*

THE whole business is now under the review of Parliament.

42. *A Charge given to the Grand Jury at the General Quarter Session of the Peace holden for the County of Cambridge, the 15th Day of January, 1796.*

DR. NASMITH enlarges on the propriety of the new act against Seditious Meetings, in which he observes, "Parliament has done no more than animated the wisdom of their ancestors; new abuses have crept in, new remedies have been applied, and, in applying these remedies, every caution has been taken to have the right itself inviolate." He comments on the act, states who may call meetings, and the subjects fit to be discussed. He proceeds to make remarks on the great scarcity of bread-

corn, to recommend remedies for it, and the poor with good and wholesome bread, or meal.

43. *The Volunteer. A Poem.*

A RHAPSODY, addressed, we suppose, to WAR; for, we have not been able to find the *O then* who is invoked in the opening, nor who are the "three attendant graces" to whom the "philosophic creed gives the meed."— In the 17th page his "native country steals upon the poet's eye;" but the *Volunteer* has almost escaped his notice before

"Order, seeking again her vacant throne,
Comes, on feathering pinions, floating
down."

"Nor *else* [unless] Confusion quite untun'd
this earth,

And Chaos reign'd again, as at its birth,
Some favour'd spot Humanity would save,
Where her poor shipwrecked sons might
find a grave,

[say,
Her sighs the scene would shelter from de-
Bend o'er each form the dying rites to pay,
Her sister Chivalry would gild the gloom,
And fix herself a mourner at your tomb."

Excuse Humanity, Chivalry, Poetry,
all together, stark staring mad!

While some authors present us with their works, and others with their compliments, soliciting our revival; we turn from the enthusiasm of poetic effusion to something whose style is above the usual effervescence of prose, or prose and sentiment run mad together.

44. *The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester. By Valentine Green, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. 2 Vols. 4to.*

MR. G, when a young man, published *A Survey of the City of Worcester*, in 8vo, 1764, compiled during his residence there; in which he was assisted by a clergyman of equal modesty and ability, of the name of Garbett; Mr. Green contributing engravings of the principal buildings, &c. In the line of engraving every man of taste and science must acknowledge his merit, which has raised him to the rank of mezzotinto engraver to his Majesty, associate of the Royal Academy, and F. A. S. But whether Mr. G's laudable desire to improve a juvenile performance led him to aspire to a character to which he is not so equal, or that he was not fortunate enough to find a second friend to write for him, we are sorry

sorry to say that the execution of the narrative is not equal to that of the plates. After treating of Worcester under the Romans and Saxons, in two sections, the historian passes to the college and cathedral, and religious houses, which occupy eleven more, before we arrive at the castle, the earls and marquises, the battles, sieges, *summits*, and remarkable occurrences, and the royal visits, making four more, and concluding the first volume. The second comprehends the city in its present state, its ~~city~~ government, a parochial account of it, the present hospitals and charitable foundations, eminent natives or inhabitants, seals and coins; concluding with an appendix of miscellaneous papers. If there is not a regular detail of the state of the city in every century, the changes it has specifically undergone, the manners of its inhabitants, or its trade, enough of these are interspersed, in authentic original documents, to furnish some excellent materials for a history of Worcester. A freer style, and less affectation of sentimental reflection, would have rendered it a more readable book. But the concluding paragraph of the preface will be the best apology:

“ In the general course and progress of this work, many parts of the history of Worcester, which no Antiquary’s torch had yet illuminated, are brought to view: it is presumed that the inhabitant of that City, if he has not made antiquities his study, may find in it observations that are new to him, discussions that are curious, if not satisfactory, and illustrations not fanciful, though, in some instances, not demonstrative; and that the stranger, whose curiosity cannot but be excited on his entrance into Wales, may find no ordinary or inadequate guide to gratify it, but an intelligencer who has laboured to convey to him the exactest information, derived from the most authentic sources, and rendered with a faithfulness on which he may rely, although not dressed in a garb he may admire.”

Sixteen of the twenty-four plates have been presented to the editor, who, we may be assured, would not permit them to be executed by inferior artists.

45. *A Sermon preached in Trinity Church, Leeds, on Sunday, October 23, 1796, for the Benefit of the General Infirmary in that Town.* By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D.

FROM Rev. xxii. 2. the preacher deduces a history of the charitable in-

stitutions calculated for the relief of the sick part of the community, from the early practice of physick to the first institution of an hospital for the sick by Fabiola, a Christian widow, contemporary with St. Jerom, to the foundation of such institutions in and among the monasticks, and endowments for such purposes in our own and other Christian countries; a few of which are still suffered to subsist in the relics of French public endowments. He proceeds to enforce the duty of contributing to their support by the consideration of the situation of the labouring and manufacturing poor, and the interest the rich must take in their relief and the *economy of charity*, which is best disposed of in public charities; to which add good policy. These institutions counteract the mischiefs of quackery, train men in true science, and encourage permanent charity, and not that which is the impulse of the moment. We have not read a more comprehensive statement or cogent argumentation on these subjects.

46. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.* By the Rev. Charles Nosworthy Michell, B. A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and Curate of Weston under Penyard, in the Diocese of Hereford.

MR. M. suggests a new translation of a passage in Matth. xv. 23, 24. A woman of Canaan imploring the aid of our Saviour, his disciples desire him to *send her away*; BUT he answered I am not sent but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel; therefore he did not object to her being sent away. The request of the disciples manifests a dull insensibility to the cries of the suffering petitioner (we should rather say it shews the force of their national prejudices confining their Master’s kindness to the Jews); and their Lord’s answer to it is replete with impropriety. Mr. M. proposes to translate *Απελθευσεν αυτην* not *send her away*, but *relieve her*. The conjecture is at least ingenious; but may not the difficulty be as easily removed by changing the stop at the end of the 24th verse into an *interrogation*: “Am I not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel?”

47. *The Rebellion, a Dream. To which is added, The Jubilee, a Tale of old Times.* By Thomas Simson. Rochester.

IF we understand the writer’s meaning, he seems to aim at an imitation of the *biography-*

Hieroglyphical epistles of the beginning of this century; at least the names of the British ships of various ranks, and orders, and those taken from the enemy in the course of last year, in a rebellion, and its defeat, under the multitude of a dozen; and, under that of a tale of old stories, to enumerate the names of the respective officers: but we are at a loss to comprehend the wit of this attempt.

48. *A Sermon, preached at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Tadmor, on Wednesday the 25th of February, 1793, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By the Rev. John Guddiner, Curate of the above Church, and Rector of Brailesford, &c. in the County of Derby.*

THIS is the sermon, the composition of which, being criticized in "Remarks on it," was vindicated by its author in the "Brief Reflections," reviewed L. X. V. l. p. 877. If we have in this instance put the cart before the horse, it is purely because the sermon fell into our hands after the Attack and Defence of it. Mr. G. in his preface informs us, that "the groundwork and some entire passages of it are borrowed from a production of nearly fifty years standing, and from a source inaccessible to the generality, if not the whole, of his readers; at least, to answer every purpose of a publication on the part of those for whom it is chiefly intended, the members of his own flock; he may venture to pronounce it exactly the same as an original, and, had he not been well satisfied on this head, no consideration should have prevailed on him to commit it to the press." Precluded as we are from judging of the merits of the copy by the original, we can only pronounce on this discourse, that the materials of its composition might as well have remained a secret in its author's own breast; for, it seems an innocent speculation in pulpit oratory, suitable to the occasion, and greatly dependent on the manner of delivery. The text is a striking one, Jerem. xlvii. 6. and in the list of sermons by Lathome and Cooke we meet with but two on it that have been printed, both on general fasts, 1777 and 1778, in the American war, by Dr. Hey and Mr. Le Brocq.

49. *Occasional and private Instruction an important Part of the Pastoral Duty. The Pastoral Charge of William Newcome, D. D. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Archbishop of Armagh; delivered at*

Draghda, June 20, and at Armagh, August 6, 1795.

EVERY publication of this worthy pastor bears an intrinsic stamp of merit. With pleasure we follow him to the primacy of the sister-kingdom, and hear him expressing his "gratitude to the great Author of Events, and to his Majesty under him, for raising him, however unworthily, to the station he now occupies; and to the memory of his predecessor, whose memory in his diocese, and the kingdom at large, is immortalized by his zeal for the public prosperity, his attention to the means of clerical residence, his piety in promoting the erection of places dedicated to the worship of God, his wise liberality in raising and endowing structures subservient to the cause of learning, and his distinguished exertions in framing laws to strengthen the national establishment." In the plan of his Charge the Archbishop follows that which Archbishop Secker suggested, but did not live to complete. Abp. N's plan is, to recommend the administering of baptism to be performed in public and full congregations; to instruct children in the catechism as explained by Dr. Mann, bishop of Cork, previous to confirmation and communion; to exhort the sick and all who surround the dying, and also persons after recovery, or under temporal afflictions. The Archbishop proceeds to arrange the discourse and advice suitable to the different ranks and ages, and recommends a general exemplary conduct, well placed charities, and the institution, promotion, and direction of parochial schools of instruction; and gives directions for the prudent

* During his incumbency 22 glebes were procured for the clergy of his diocese; in which he built 21 new churches, and a chapel near Armagh house, and furnished 4 of the churches with spires, towers, &c. at the expense of 1200 l. each, and expended 2500 l. on his cathedral; he gave 1000 l. to assist his incumbents to build houses on their glebe ground; he gave 2200 l. to the building of Armagh school; expended 3000 l. on building and furnishing a library at Armagh, and endowed the librarianship with 200 l. per annum; and gave 6000 l. to build and furnish an observatory near Armagh, besides allotting 240 l. per annum to an astronomer, 100 l. per annum to an assistant, and 30 l. per annum for books and contingent expenses.

† The association for discountenancing vice

dent conduct of religious conversation. He concludes with the words of Bishop Burnet, recommending parochial visitation as the surest means of enforcing residence, and making it acceptable and productive of good.

90. *Unitarianism explained and defended, in a Discourse delivered in Philadelphia, 1796* By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. Philadelphia printed, London reprinted.

THE Doctor having completed the series of discourses which he proposed to deliver on the evidence of revealed religion, concluded them in an address to the congregation by way of preparation for this discourse, to which it is here prefixed. He printed the former discourses separately, that those who wish to peruse them may have an opportunity of doing it, without having any thing that would be offensive obtruded on them at the same time. Except what he has advanced concerning the doctrine of a *soul*, these discourses contain nothing that can give offence to any Christians, let their peculiar opinions be what they will, and, if he has not been misinformed, even what he advanced concerning that doctrine did not prove to be so offensive as he had apprehended. Indeed the firm belief of a *resurrection* must, with the truly considerate, make any difference of opinion, which can only affect the doctrine of an *intermediate state*, of little consequence. Here then is a plain confession how cautiously offensive doctrines are kept out of sight. The present discourse tells us plainly, that the Dr. "was excluded, on his arrival in America, from almost every pulpit (except being desired to preach at Princeton), as if he were suspected of holding and being disposed to propagate some strange and mischievous doctrine." "He now, therefore, considers himself in the situation of St. Paul before the council of Areopagus at Athens, as called upon to give an account of the *strange* doctrine that he holds," p. 17. How he could trace such a comparison between the great Apostle of the Gentiles in the seat of Paganism impugning its errors, and himself, a-

vice and promoting religion and virtue, propose to raise by subscription a sum for the purchase of 5000 of the largest 8vo Bibles, to be sold at a price proportioned to the circumstances of the purchaser, not exceeding, in any instance, half the prime cost.

mong a people professing Christianity, controverting its fundamental doctrines, let others reconcile. Dr. P. may think for himself with the most uninterrupted freedom. He must excuse us from quibbling away the literal sense of Scripture as delivered by Christ and his apostles, or from holding that most pernicious of all doctrines, the final restoration of all men to unlimited happiness. He then throws off the mask, and in these pages details his peculiar opinions on the Trinity, the satisfaction, the eternal punishment of the wicked, and the necessity of the Christian ministry; the received doctrines of which he regards with horror, and will ever set his face against (though Mr Penn, being put in prison, acted a part unworthy of Christian firmness by explaining away his meaning); in short, to make Christianity *rational*, and do away what is called *faith*.

51. *The practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrine considered, in a Series of Letters to the Rev. Andrew Fuller, occasioned by his Publication intitled "The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems explained and compared as to their moral Tendency."* To which is added, the second Edition of an Essay on the Grounds of Love to Christ. By Joshua Toulmin, D. D.

DR. T's object is, to prove, from the Acts of the Apostles, that the Apostles preached the Unitarian and Socinian doctrines; and that those doctrines are as productive of sublime devotion and practical religion as what is called the orthodox scheme. It is to little purpose to enter into controversy here; but we cannot help observing, that the object of the Apostles' preaching to the Jews was to convince them that Jesus, though in a despised and humble state, was the true Messiah; and of that to the Heathens, that a pure revelation of his will and providence was offered to them by the Almighty through the same person. These points were sufficiently discussed by the first *preachers*, who afterwards enlarged upon and illustrated them in their writings; and we must compare their epistles with their sermons in order more fully to comprehend the Gospel scheme. While therefore the book of Acts, taken singly, would have little effect in making us Unitarians, the Epistles connected with the Acts confirm our faith in the great doctrines of Christianity. Dr. T. prefers the name of *Unitarian* to that of *Socinian*; and seems to think, p. 99, that all but his own party

party are prejudiced by education in this particular scheme. The essay on the grounds of love to Christ was first printed in the *Theological Repository*, and considers the return we owe to our Saviour, "considered as a mere man, incapable, from himself, of acting as he did while on earth, if the divine spirit had not constantly directed and assisted him." After all that is here offered, it will be but a cool and languid performance compared with the effusions of love and gratitude arising in the breasts of Christians, who cannot but view their Saviour in a superior light.

52. *The moral Tendency of the genuine Christian Doctrine, a Discourse, written in Reference to Mr. A. Fuller's Examination of the Calvinistic and Socinian Systems, and delivered at the Bow Meeting-house in Exeter, July 6, 1796, before the Society of Unitarian Christians established in the West of England for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue by the Distribution of Books.* By John Kentish.

Mr. K. as a partner in the cause of Unitarianism, unites his efforts with those of Drs. Priestley and Toulmin in its support, contending that the *simplicity* of Christ is "a doctrine according to Godliness." If Godliness be synonymous with *Piety*, which we conceive to be the import of *Εὐσέβεια*, *right notions of worship*, either as to the object or the conduct thereof we apprehend St. Paul and Mr. Kentish differ materially. The warm advocates for new opinions, and their zeal will always be in proportion to the novelty of those opinions, affect great candor; yet Mr. Robinson's plan of union of ALL Christians in public worship, however opposite their religious sentiments, is too comprehensive for Mr. K. and it is to little purpose to be always holding up a few professions of these opinions as the brighter examples.

53. *A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer; showing that no such Expedition was ever undertaken, and no such City in Phrygia ever existed.* By James Bryant.

MR. B. sets out with combating ancient prejudices; and perhaps one of his strongest arguments against them is the difference of paper and type between this and his other publications; not to mention that no publisher's name ap-

pears in the title-page. But these things we waive, as circumstances of inferior consequence compared with the subject on which he treats. Mr. B. opens his campaign against the Trojan war with observations on the *ground* of it. Is Mr. B. then ignorant of the many frivolous causes of war, in ancient and modern times? Horace will tell him that the same cause fomented wars before that of Troy. We need not go into the pedigree of Helen to know that she eloped from her husband. If history is to be weighed by every ounce of *probability*, we shall not give credit to events within the year, month, or week. Establish, first, the Trojan war on motives more than *probable*, and Homer is the historian of it, whether in poetic or prosaic characters matters not. It is not the scepticism of the 18th or an earlier century that can outweigh the credibility of Thucydides, or writers nearer the period in dispute. Mr. B.'s strongest argument against the whole story is, the non-existence of Troy itself. We have stated the reveries of Mr. Chevalier on this subject, and his difference of opinion from our countryman Mr. Wood: but it was reserved for Mr. B. to deny the existence of this city, on the authority of Lucan, a poet in the first century, and of Deme-trius Scepius, Alexander Hirtzeus, and Strabo, before him. Apply this reasoning to many other places described by ancient historians and geographers, and let us see to what it amounts. Troy was taken 1184 years before Christ. Homer wrote 900 years before Christ, or near 300 years after the event he celebrated. Alexander died 323 years before Christ, or above 600 years after the destruction of Troy; and we wonder that of Troy *atiam periers ruina*. Strabo died A. C. 25; and it is made an objection to the existence of Troy, that he could not find its site, or is supposed to fix trees, and other remarkables, which could not have survived such a lapse of eyes. Strabo allows that Homer feigned many things, but not all: and, as to the name of Troy, though not so frequent as Ilium, it still was known. To what purpose then these fastidious objections?—From the subject of the poems the objector proceeds to the poems themselves, and their author. Both the work and the writer he conjectures to be of Egyptian origin, and of a family settled thence in Greece, and

Troy itself contiguous to Memphis; but the proofs of this are so feeble and visionary that it is sufficient to read them to see through them. A Trojan war in Egypt, to which Memnon came as an auxiliary from Ethiopia; variations in some particulars of the Trojan war, and names of persons concerned, are laid hold of, and every different account in ancient writers, or the fathers of the church, respecting Homer, and his distance from the event which he relates. Inconsistencies are found in the history which could not happen to a history written by natives of the country. "Every thing concerning Homer is a paradox. Who could possibly conceive that such excellence should be so deeply obscured? Were two poems transmitted to us, the noblest compositions that were ever framed, and which have been the delight and admiration of all ages downwards; yet we know not for certain when nor where they received their birth; the very name of the author is controverted; several cities contended for the honour of having him a native, but no one could afford a satisfactory claim. How very doubtful every thing was in respect to his parents antiently, and birth-place, may be seen in Suidas" (p. 102). It should be considered, that, notwithstanding this apparent partial discordancy, there is a general agreement, both as to the author and his history; and the claim which so many cities have put in to him only proves his celebrity, and the honour he reflected on the real place of his birth. But surely, when Suidas says that some make him a Roman, he or his transcribers greatly err; for, if Homer lived nine centuries before Christ, he was 250 years before the building of Rome; and Mr. B. p. 105, himself derides the story in the life ascribed to Herodotus, that he travelled into Thracia and Spain; yet, p. 114, he hesitates not to affirm, that, "in the history of Ulysses, we may trace the life and adventures of Homer;" that he came to Ithaca, and there got knowledge of Ulysses and the siege of Troy; and, when he became blind, formed his two immortal poems on this information; for the history of the hero is described in both places; and consequently the plan for both, "according to this account, originated in this island," p. 104; that he finally came from Egypt, and settled in Ithaca; and that this

island probably gave birth to the poet, p. 114. P. 116, he thinks he was originally of an Ionian family, which had resided in Egypt. In these assertions much deference is paid to the anonymous life of Homer ascribed to Herodotus; but declared, p. 105, to be "a jejune performance, not worthy of so excellent an historian." Much is derived also from Egypt. Upon the most candid review of this dissertation, we cannot but regret that so accomplished and critical a scholar should entertain so great a degree of Scepticism concerning the first of poets, who, we cannot doubt, will find more than one convincing advocate and apologist.

54. *Anecdotes of the Life of Lord Chatham.*

IN a new edition of this work (see vol. LXIII. p. 729) we find the following letter from Lady Chatham to the Editor; which, for elegance of thought, purity of affection, and beauty of expression, will probably stand unrivaled many years:

"Sir, Burton Pynsent, Dec. 15, 1791.
"I have received the obliging present of the books which you sent to me, the subject of which is so interesting to my feelings. I cannot delay desiring you to accept of my sincere thanks for this mark of your attention. The sentiments expressed by you of the abilities and virtues of my late dear Lord are a sort of assurance to me that I shall find his character and conduct painted in those colours that suit the dignity and wisdom that belonged to them; the retracing of which will certainly afford me the highest satisfaction, mixed with the deepest regret, that myself, his country, family, and friends, have suffered by his death. I remain, sir, your obliged and most humble servant,

HESTER CHATHAM."

55. *The Environs of London; being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, within Twelve Miles of that Capital: Interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. A. S. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford. Volume IV. Counties of Hertford, Essex, and Kent.*

WE congratulate both the Author and the Publick on the completion of this useful and entertaining work; the first volume of which we fully epitomized in vol. LXV. p. 240; and, whilst we confirm the commendations then bestowed, repeat the wish we then expressed, that Mr. Lysons had extended, or that he would still extend,

his labours through the several counties, which, so far as he has gone, he has so agreeably illustrated.

The second and third volumes, which appeared in 1795, have not been regularly reviewed, but they have been noticed in vol. LXV. pp. 453. 467. 960, 981, 1065. They contain the parishes of *Aden, Barnet Priory, Bethnal Green, Brentford, Bromley St. Leonard's, Chelsea, Chiswick, Ealing, Edgware, Edmonton, Enfield, Finchley, Fulham (including Hammer-smith), St. George in the East, Greenford Magna, Greenford Parva or Perivous, Huchney, Hadley, Hampstead, Harrow on the Hill (including Pinner), Hayes, Hendon, Heston (including Hounslow), Hornsey (including Highgate), Isleworth, Islington, Ken-sington, Kingsbury, Limbourn, Marybone, Northall, Norwood, Paddington, Pancras, Shadwell, Stanmore Magna, Stanmore Parva or Whitechurch, Stepney, Stratford-Bow, Teddington, Tottenham, Twickenham, Twyford, and Wilton;* with a general statement of the population in each of the parishes.

In the fourth volume, Mr. L. proceeds with the parishes of *Chipping Barnet, East Barnet, Elstree, Theobalds, Totteridge, Watbam Cross — Barking, Chigwell, Chingford, East Ham, Little Hford, Leyton, Romford, Watbamflew, Wansted, West Ham, Woodford, Beckenham, Bromley, Charlton, Chislehurst, Deptford St. Nicholas, Deptford St. Paul's, Eltham, Foots Cray, Gassnamich, Hayes, Lee, Lewisham, Plumstead, East Wickham, West Wickham, and Woolwich;* with the present state of population, as in the former volumes; and, "A general View of the former and present State of Market Gardens, and of the Quantity of Land now occupied for that purpose, within Twelve Miles of London."

The last-mentioned article is particularly curious and interesting; as are the histories of Barking, Enfield, Islington, Stoke Newington, and Theobalds; and so indeed are many other parts of the work; which we shall take a future opportunity of more particularly pointing out.

56. *A Series of Prints to illustrate Mr. Lysons's "Excursions of London." Drawn and engraved by J. P. Malcolm, of Middlesex-street, Somers Town.*

WITH great satisfaction we announce this pleasing production of modest merit. Two Numbers only of Mr. Mal-

colm's work have as yet appeared; but we doubt not that he will have encouragement to proceed, and that he will improve as he goes on.

No. I. contains Admiral Barton's House at Hampstead; the Read Moat Field at Islington; and the Duke of Norfolk's Alms-houses at Greenwich.

No. II. the Tomb of Sir Hans Sloane at Chelsea, with a View of Battersea in the Back Ground; Camberwell Church; the Charity School at Greenwich; and some curious emblematical Devices from various Tombs in the Cemetery of the Jews at Whitechapel.

57. *Traits published at the cheap Repository for moral and religious Publications.*

IN vol. LXVI. p. 505, the first volume of these useful little tracts was mentioned in the manner it deserved; and we are glad to see a second, of equal or superior merit. The good effects of such judicious and well-intended publications on the rising generation are too obvious to need repeating. Again and again, therefore, we commend both the plan of the work and the manner in which it is performed; and most cordially wish it all possible success. The tracts are sold singly, and most of them for cheap as a half-penny or a penny a-piece.

58. *Select Psalms and Hymns for the Use of the Churches in Dudley, &c. The Second Edition. To which is added, A Supplement. Dudley. 8vo.*

ENTIRELY agreeing with our ingenious correspondent, Mr. Woolton, (vol. LXVI. p. 87.) in his strictures on the present state of Plalmody in our Churches; and convinced of the utility of adopting every method that may best tend to bring the congregation fervently and cheerfully to unite in this sublime and pleasing part of homage to Almighty God; we cannot but applaud an attempt to obviate some of its most material imperfections. The selection before us (which, we understand, has been received into several churches in the neighbourhood of Dudley) is introduced by some observations on the subject by the late Archbishop Secker, which we think so judicious and apposite to the subject, that without scruple we transcribe them;

"As singing (says he) is capable of expressing strongly every state in which the mind can be towards every object; so there never was, perhaps, any one nation, civilized or barbarous, that did not make this

but a part of the Honour paid by them to the God whom they adored.—The first Christians made singing a constant part of their worship, and the whole Congregation joined in it.

“Afterwards indeed the singers by profession, who had been prudently appointed to lead and direct them, by degrees usurped the whole performance. But at the Reformation the people were restored to their rights: and it made a much quicker progress for the pleasure and comfort which they found in this practice: a circumstance that ought to endear it to considerate persons not a little. And as the only way of singing, known in common parochial churches, is by the metre psalms; unless we join in that, we entirely omit this branch of our duty.

“It is true that the tunes, to which these psalms are sung, are most of them plain and slow; and the voices of many in the assembly unharmonious, and apt to be ill-managed. But voices, designed for the multitude to join in, who have never been regularly instructed, should be plain and slow, and such as they have been accustomed to: for which purpose the number should be moderate. Ours are many of them recommended, and as it were consecrated, by long usage. Confessors for the Protestant cause composed them. Martyrs for it have yielded up their dying breath in them. Therefore all who are or can be qualified (and there are few who cannot,) should bear a such part in them as they are able. It may be done, without in the least disordering the more skilful singers, who perform the very useful office of raising and supporting the tune. This in many congregations is done by the organ, the charity-children, or both. But then the organ should express the tunes clearly and distinctly, and make very moderate intervals between the lines; the children should be taught to sing in exact time and concert with it; and the whole congregation should accompany them fervently, yet with prudence. Taking this care, though there should still happen to be some little discords, they would be entirely lost in the general chorus: the effect of which would be noble and elevating, if we took rightly into our thoughts the whole of the matter, instead of caviling at minute particulars.

“Consider the nature of a wild multitude, in its original savage state, met together at the call of some vehement uncontrolled passion: how alarming the concourse, how frightful and horrid the confused and hideous cries of it must be. Then consider the same multitude, softened and cultivated by the gentle influences of Religion, and unanimously assembling at stated seasons, to sing forth the praises of the wise and good Parent of all, and echo to each other the

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precepts of a rational, and mild, and beneficent life here, as the means of obtaining eternal felicity hereafter. Can there be a happier change, a sweeter and more pleasing view? and suppose the harmony made by them were ever so little better than “*Thouting unto God with the voice of triumph*,” as the Scripture expresses it, and “*making a joyful noise unto the rock of their Salvation*” (Psalm xlvi. r. xcv. r.): yet what worthy humane, and pious heart is there, that would not be charmed with the sound, and zealously join in it? We are disused thus on other occasions. Amongst our ancestors, who judged of propriety as discreetly as ourselves (to say no more), the very highest joined humbly and cheerfully with the lowest of their Fellow Christians in the duty of psalmody, however artlessly performed. And I entreat you to reflect what it is, either to disdain, or be ashamed, or to be too indolent, to lift up our bodies and voices to the honour of our Maker, when we come into his house professedly to worship him, and he hath commanded that one part of his worship shall be this.

“But, if we will not employ our lips in the service, we may still fix our minds upon it: at least, we should not hinder others from doing either. And particularly we should abstain from giving the bad example, and the offence, of indecently holding conversation at that time: for which there cannot surely be so pressing an occasion, but that it may very safely be deferred till after church, if not altogether omitted.

“In the unging of psalms, different persons use different postures. The prose psalms, I believe, are and ever have been repeated by all persons, every where, standing. In the verse psalms, we all stand at the Doxology. And in what goes before, the reason for doing it is exactly the same, and a very strong one: that the whole is sung to the glory of God, and often directly addressed to God. Accordingly, we read in the Old Testament, that not only the Levites were “*to stand every morning to thank and praise the Lord, and likewise at even**”; but that when “*they waited with instruments of musick to praise the Lord, all Israel stood†*”; and again, that they said to the people, “*stand up and bless the Lord your God‡*.” We likewise read, that in a vision of St. John, in the book of Revelation, “*a great multitude, which no man could number, stood before the throne, and cried with a loud voice, Salvation to our God§*”; and in another, that “*they who had gotten the victory over the beast stood and sang the song of Moses and of the Lamb||*.” Standing therefore, as it is

* 1 Chron. xxiii. 30. † 2 Chron. vii. 6.

‡ Neh. ix. 5.

§ Rev. vii. 9, 10.

|| Rev. xv. 2, 3.

plainly the *first* posture in itself, is the authorized one also: and, were it more uncommon than it is, would be far from a dishonourable singularity. But still, as very many in most congregations, either have by long habit been prejudiced in favour of sitting, or, though they disapprove the custom, feel a difficulty of quitting it, unless every one did: they should not be censured for a practice by which they mean nothing amiss: but kindly encouraged to an alteration in this point, which we may thus hope will gradually become general*."

We copy a specimen of the selection:
FOR CHILDREN OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
 HYMN XXI.

HAIL, sacred Season! Day of rest!

When he who fills th' eternal throne
 Finish'd this spacious world, and blest
 The glorious work his hand had done.

Hail, joyful Sabbath of the Lord!

When first the Orphan-poor were led
 To hear Jehovah's sacred word,
 And, with delight, his courts to tread:

Blest Morning, hail! when Death's dark
 Resigned the *First Fruits* of the dust, [gate
 Who bade his faithful followers wait
 The Resurrection of the Just:

We hail thee with our infant tongue,
 To praise that God who gave us birth,—
 To raise one glad harmonious song,
 Join'd with the general Church on earth.

Thus may we join, in realms of light,
 With the triumphant Church above,
 Where bless'd unnumber'd hosts unite
 To praise the Lord of Life and Love!

59. *A Funeral Sermon, preached at the Interment of Mrs. Frinham, at Shortestbrook, in the County of Berks, on January 17, 1797. By the Rev. Charles White, Curate of Chertsey, Surrey.*

AFTER a full account of this excellent person, which the elegant pen of a lady who was long her intimate friend enabled us to give in our last, p. 82, it would be superfluous to say more of this discourse, than that it is highly creditable both to the Preacher and to Mrs. Frinham; on whom no fulsome adulation is bestowed. From 1 Thess. iv. 14. Mr. White takes occasion to remind his hearers of the necessity of paying a serious consideration to "that everlasting and unchangeable situation of inexpressible happiness, or of unspeakable misery, which awaits every soul in the eternal world beyond the grave;" a consideration which particularly arrests our attention when we "surround the breathless remains of our

fellow-creatures, and stand by the open sepulchres of departed friends;" and adds,

"It might weaken the serious impression which it is my grand object to make, were I to divert your attention from the interesting considerations now before us, by any particular detail respecting the character of our departed sister. And, if saints in heaven have any knowledge of what is transacting here on earth, it would grieve—if with propriety the expression can be admitted—it would grieve our blessed spirit, to behold your concern withdrawn, even for a single moment, from the care of your own soul, to gaze, with whatever admiration, on one whose fate is now for ever fixed. But it appears well suited to my present purpose just to observe, that she died, as I have good reason to believe she lived, a *real Christian*."

This pious Discourse is inscribed, with much propriety, "to Mr. George Berkeley, relict of Dr. Berkeley, Prebendary of Canterbury," Mrs. Frinham's surviving and only sister.

60. *An Enquiry into the Divine Missions of John the Baptist, and Jesus-Christ; so far as they can be proved from the Circumstances of their Births, and their Connexion with each other. To which are prefixed, now first published, Arguments in Proof of the Authenticity of the Narratives of the Births of John and Jesus, contained in the two first Chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke. By William Bell, D. D. Prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster.*

THE celebrity of this "Enquiry" is too far spread to need any encomium on its re-publication; which is now principally mentioned on account of the candour and ability with which the "Arguments" prefixed to it are introduced to the notice of the reader.

"When the Enquiry was first submitted to the publick, it was not introduced by any arguments, intended to prove that those passages, from the contents of which it is deduced, are genuine parts of the two Gospels in which they are found. Those passages being not only of great length, but likewise in their contents extremely remarkable; and having been transmitted, from the first ages of Christianity, as certainly authentic; notwithstanding it was universally known to the Church at large, who transmitted them, that their contents were regarded as impossible, and therefore disbelieved, by some of the earliest Christian sects; their authenticity was considered as necessarily included in that of their respective Gospels; and, therefore, as not standing in need of any separate proof. But as there are persons who entertain a persuasion

* Archbishop Secker, Sermon. XI. Vol. 6th.

perfection, that even these passages, so remarkable in themselves, and so peculiarly circumstanced, are in-reality nothing better than spurious interpolations; and the very object of the Enquiry into the Divine Missions of Jesus, and the Baptist, is to show, that the particulars recorded in those passages, considered by themselves alone, supply us with one complete and independent proof of the Divine Character of Jesus; and the truth of the Christian Revelation; it cannot but be of service to the cause of Christianity in general; as well as confirm the propriety, and promote the desired effect, of this Enquiry in particular; to prefix to it a direct and special proof, that those Narratives, on the contents of which it is founded, must certainly have been authentic parts of the two Gospels, in which they have been transmitted to us.

The closeness of reasoning and strength of argument evinced by the learned Author of this valuable work, we venture to say, are unanswerable.

61. *Epitre à mon Pere.*

THIS elegant French poem, addressed to a father on his recovery from the small-pox, was originally written by the Chevalier T. I. D'Ordre, an Emigrant of distinguished merit, without the slightest view to publication; but, a translation of it having been kindly made by his friend the Rev. Weedon Butler, M. A. a few copies of it have been published at the request of several other intimate friends, whose names are prefixed as subscribers. The Chevalier, we are told, resides at Chelsea, with his honoured father the Baron, in a neat cottage near the river Thames;—
fili Simeonis ad eundem.

The concluding lines are these:

Ou trouve peu d'amis quand on est mal-
heureux. [reux,
Nous en avons trouvé pourtant de géné-
Dont l'intérêt touchant sur ces rives lon-
taines
Suspendoit nos ennuis, adoucissoit nos peines
Don la délicatesse ajoutoit aux bienfaits;
Ah! de tels souvenirs ne s'effacent jamais.
Le sort, quoiqu'écruet, fut pour nous moins
féroce [glorieux:
En dirigeant nous pas vers l'heureuse Au-
De l'hospitalité nous y goûtons les fruits.
Ou n'est point en exil où l'on a tant d'amis.

Few are the friends of the unfortunate:
But we have met with generous and great;
Whole sympathies conspire our bangs to
soothe, [smooth;
And all those's ruffled plumage gently

Whose delicate support our woes have
cheer'd, [ferr'd.
And thrown a double grace o'er hoons con-
In grateful bosoms their desert shall live,
Whilst Memory holds her dear prerogative.
And, though a sad mutation we deplore,
We bless the day we came to Albion's shore,
Where with such large munificence com-
bine
Thy matchless charms, Philanthropy divine.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the conclusion of the *History of Cumberland*, which is in great forwardness, and will much exceed all the former parts, both in the quantity of letter-press and plates, great attention, we hear, has been paid to the Natural History and the Account of Carlisle. This work has brought forward some ingenious characters, who otherwise would probably never have been noticed; particularly Mr. John Hansman, author of the Agricultural Survey in this History, who has since been engaged in a similar undertaking by the Board of Agriculture.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Grammatistes wishes to see a transcript of what is called "the Devil's hand writing," in very few, if more than one copy of that very scarce book, "Ambrosius's Chaldee Grammar."

We refer SCRUTATOR to our vol. LXVI, p. 736, for an answer to his enquiry; and shall add to it, from Mr. Granger, that there appeared, in the reign of Charles II. an Almanack under the name of "Poor Robin, a well-wisher to the Mathematics;" in which the author hit the taste of the common people, who were much delighted with a Wit of their own level.

S. E. requests information of any kind relating to Humphrey Dyson, an industrious collector of proclamations in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. tables of which he appears to have published. He was also a collector of curious books.

S. P. will be much obliged to any correspondent who will inform him, whether there is a monument to the memory of the poet Wycherley; and, if there is, to give the inscription.

BOTANOPHILUS informs us, that a translation of the *Agrostographia* in the "Annuitates Academice" may soon be expected from a gentleman of Cambridge, with additions, plates, and annotations.

D. P. HEARNDEN will be acceptable.

DUNNINGTON CASTLE, WEST BROMWICH CHURCH, and CARDINGTON CROSS, in our next; with answers from L. and PHLOBILOS to *A real Christian*, &c. &c.

FROM

FROM THE FRENCH OF FLORIAN.

BY MR. BELOE.

The King and the Two Shepherds.

A CERTAIN King one day deplor'd
the fate [state;
Which wayward plac'd him in his tosy
"Is there on earth," said he, with moisten'd
eye,
Such grief as mine, so great a wretch as I?
Peace do I lov' beyond all charms of life,
Though oft compell'd to scenes of blood
and strife. [blest,
I wish, heaven knows, I wish my People
And yet they groan by heaviest loads op-
prest; [truth,
Whilst nought to me so fair so dear as
By lies insidious they mislead my youth:
Thus made my subjects' wretched lot to
see, [me.
Heaven seems to spend its vengeance all on
Counsel I seek, but all my efforts vain,
Though still continued, but increase my
pain." [brow,
Just at this hour, beneath a mountain's
The prince beheld some wand'ring sheep
below: [plains
Meagre they were to see, while close-shorn
Small produce promis'd to the owner's
pains. [care,
Here straggling lambs without a mother's
Yonder the lockless ewes deserted bare;
All were dispers'd, confus'd, the rams
sorrow, [were torn.
With strength impair'd among the briers
He who presid'd o'er the rabble rout,
The foolish shepherd, hurried wild about,
Now to the wood a wand'ring ewe to find;
Now for a lamb he stopp'd which lagg'd
behind;
Now one, a favourite beyond the rest,
He stooping down with silly fondness prest,
But now a wolf the best among them
tore,
Fled to the forest, and was seen no more:
He left his lamb, which soon a bird of prey
Seiz'd with his rav'nous grips, and bore
away.
The wretched shepherd yielded to despair,
He beat his breast, and tore his streaming
hair;
Then, sitting down in all the rage of grief,
He call'd on death his last, his sole relief:
"How well," exclaim'd the prince;" is
here express'd [breast!
What passes now within my wretched
Life, I behold, to untaught shepherds
brings
All the keen anguish, all the woes of kings;
Why then should I unmanly thus repine?
The sight of others woes might lessen
mine."
Raising his eyes, the prince beheld again
A numerous flock upon a smiling plain;
Well-fed, well fleec'd, they slowly graz'd
along, [throng;
Rams, proud and fierce, in order led the

Lambs, fair and vig'rous, frisk'd amidst the
green, [dugs were sepp.
Where the fat ewes with well-stor'd
The shepherd careless at his ease was laid,
Now carol'd verses to some fav'rite maid;
Now made his flute in softer notes repeat
Sounds which pleas'd Echo in her secret
seat, [so fair
"Ah!" said the king amaz'd, "this flock
Soon shall the wolves and soon the vultures
tear; [rove,
They, as in search of prey they famish'd
But little heed the swain who sings of love;
He, when the choicest of his flock they
gain, [vain.
Shall sing and play, and lift his flute in
How should I laugh!" that moment as he
spoke, [broke:
Forth from the wood a wolf enormous
As soon a dog, with strong and vig'rous
bound, [ground.
Flew on the thief and fix'd him to the
Stunn'd at the noise, two sheep had scam-
per'd wide, [side;
A dog soon brought them to his master's
Thus in a moment order was restor'd,
Whilst undisturb'd remain'd the rustic
Lord: [reclin'd,
He saw the whole, but still, at ease
Breath'd his rude music to the passing
wind. [address'd,
At this the prince in haste the swain
Whilst rage and wonder fill'd his anxious
breast: [main,
How canst thou thus at careless ease re-
Whilst wolves and birds of prey molest the
plain; [throng,
Around thy flocks so fat, and fair they
And e'en this moment howl the woods
among; [given,
Whilst thou, to whom alone their care is
Indulge in song and play from morn to
even? [mood,
"Monarch!" the swain replied, in careless
"My only secret's this—my dogs are
good."

TO MISS SEWARD,

On her Runic Poem.

SWEET Muse of Eyan! thy excursive
mind, [fin'd,
By judgement temper'd, and by taste re-
Might well have scor'd the Runic path to
tread
Where *Hickes** oppos'd impenetrable lead;
But like the Sage, who, in auspicious hour,
Of transmutation found the wood'rous
pow'r,
Thy happy genius, lustrous and bold,
With magic fire hath turn'd his lead to
gold.

London.

DAVID SANWELL.

* Dr. Hickes's literal prose translation, in
his *Thesaurus Septentrionalis*, of Herva, an
ancient Norse Poem.

GRASSO; *written at Rome, 1780.*

WHAT | eggs to night and last night !
And eggs the night before !
Must ev'ry night be fast-night ?
I'll have these eggs no more.—
Of staid oil and salad,
I'm sure, I've had enough ;
You've quite destroy'd my palate
With such vile meagre stuff.

For once let me beseech ye,
To have some solid dish ;
To see no more *alici*,
Or any pickled fish ;
Not even British *berring*,
My former dear delight,
Is any more endearing,
Or relishing at night.

Your *baccala* and *tunny*
Are sick'n'g to the thought ;
And so, for love or money,
Let something else be bought.
Bring me beefsteaks and oysters,
With gravy in the meat ;
And send these things to cloisters,
For Capuchins to eat.

Your Church with all its fasting
Has nought to do with me,
A diff'rent mould I'm cast in,
From all injunctions free.
For doctor's dispensation,
Or for the priest's consent,
I've got the least occasion,
What—though it should be Lent.

*This was poor GRASSO grumbling
At supper with his best,
Who found his bowels rumbling,
For want of beef'd and roast.
His best reply'd, "That no man
Should (when he is at Rome)
Live but as does a Roman ;"
And this was GRASSO's doom.*

QUESTO giorno pur' Vigilia !
Sempre Udua mi portate !
Non mi piace 'ste frittate
Nonne voglio mangiar' piu.—
Oglio feudo è l'erbe,
Certò san un vile passo,
Che nell' stomaco già guasto
Non pussò mai far' scender' giu.

Una volta vene prego,
Favorirmi qualche cosa,
Nutritiva, sustanziosa—
—Del pesce marinato, mai,—
Ansi—non mi dann' piu gusto.
Le *aringhe* di Britannia,
(Cosa che mi mena smania,
Cosa che mi de de guai.)

Dunque O mio car' signore
Compri per l'amor di dio,
Qualche cos' a modo mio,
Non del *Tax* o *Baccalà*—

Questi son per capuccini,
Ma per me, la carne grassa,
Senza giunta, senza ossa,
Pieu' di sugo—portiqua.

Il vostro culto signor mio
Par' mi troppo rigoroso,—
Non son io scrupoloso
Allevato in Libertà ;
Non mi serve la licenza
Del dottor' o del curato
(Con altro senno allattato
Detto come l'ho di già.)

*Fece cusi col Signor Oste
Il pover GRASSO suo lamento,
Del tanto magro 'pò contento
A cui rispose L'Oste poi.—
Sempre stata è l'usanza
Quando in Roma stahn' i itrani
Di far e viver da Romani,
Lo stesso dunque fate voi.—*

J. Lamenti del Signore Grasso dedicati
al medesimo dal Amico suo ORTENSIO.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

HOW will it meet thy cool reflections,
Too fond (perhaps deluded) maid,
T'have plac'd on *Thyrsis* thy affections,
And yet of *Thyrsis* be afraid !

What better means can I discover
To make my tender passion known,
Convince this unbelieving lover
I pant, I sigh, for him alone ?

When he appears, how are my blushes
With cold alternate paleness seen !
Full in my cheeks, the blood now rushes,
Then to the heart retires again.

And yet th' ingrate would fain imagine
That all within's serene and free ;
While in my breast a fever's raging ;
What more can he expect of me ?

By his injurious doubts and scruples
I find my bosom quite oppress'd ;
I rave—the light forsakes my pupils,
I die—O let me sink to rest.

If I am tortur'd thus for ever,
What end can I expect to grief,
Since his ungen'rous behaviour
Is one eternal unbelief !

HORTENSUS.

THE RETROSPECT.

*me tabula fuer
Votiva paries indicat uelida
Suspendisse potenti
Vestimenta maris Deo.*

HOR.

AT length I've reach'd that placid state,
Which time with lenient hand be-
stows,
To muse with calmness on my fate,
And tranquil view my former woes.

Oft' o'er those blissful scenes, long past,
When Love the magic picture drew,
When whisper'd Hope, the flames would
 last,

And no dark shade suspicion threw;

When the gay prospect promis'd fair,
And mutual passion seem'd impress'd;
Till the bleak storm of chill Despair
 Darken'd the sunshine of my breast.

Back on such scenes, a peaceful glance
Without emotion I can throw:
So mid-day Sol, his beams askance,
 Darts on his morning's course below.

Tho' bitter Disappointment gave
This heart its keenest pangs to feel,
Yet time has learnt the wound to lave
 With reason's balm, and bid it heal.

Still undisturb'd too I can trace,
When eager hope impell'd my mind,
To start in wild ambition's race,
 And leave competitors behind.

When number'd in the graduate herd,
Oxonia's favours giv'n to share,
The hand of prelacy conferr'd
 The deacon's office to my care,

When wrapp'd in sleep at early dawn,
True then (they say) the visions rise,
Fancy bestow'd the sleeves of lawn,
 And mitres danc'd before my eyes.

Such hopes long gone, content, mild maid,
Within my breast assumes her reign,
Partakes the humble curate's shade,
 And pays him for his former pain.

Of health possess'd, the jocund horn
Oft calls him from his slumbers light,
In hunting blithe to waste the morn,
 Where joy and exercise unite.

Oft too the literary page
Beguiles the lagging wint'ry hour,
Where tales of antient worth engage
 The mind with energetic pow'r.

Thus can Content the moral shew
Which well adorns the Poet's song,
"Man wants but little here below,
 Nor wants that little pittance long."

NINFIELD.

THE BIRTH OF SORROW,

A TALE.

LIKE some sweet flow'r in soldier's
 cap,
The morn it blushes gay;
But ere the ev'ning sun is set,
It withers in decay.

Such was young Donald, hapless youth!
The village pride was he;
From ev'ry swain he bore the palm,
 That wrestled on the lea.

From ev'ry swain he bore the heart
Of village-maid that sigh'd;
And ev'ry virgin's heart was sore,
 Till lovely Delia try'd.

He scarcely yet had manhood gain'd,
Tho' ev'ry look was man.
Of ev'ry sabbath youth that dress'd,
 He smiling led the van.

Fair Delia's heart was all in love,
A mutual flame begun;
And soon their mutual love was bless'd,
 For, marriage made them one.

How sweet the joys of such a state!
Swift flew the hours away;
And twelve short months on downy wings,
 Flew past their wedding-day.

As many more seem'd gliding on,
But Fate launch'd forth a dart;
And, smiling as it sang along,
 It lodg'd in Donald's heart.

The strong disease within his breast
Clang round the springs of life;
There, harpy-like, it kept its hold,
 In spite of mortal strife.

A hacking cough, dread harbinger,
He panting drew his breath;
A ruby hectic shook his frame,
 And held him down to death.

In vain against the dire disease
Were lovely Delia's fears;
Nor could the hope which smil'd in him
 Dispel her starting tears.

Each day she saw grim Death approach,
And bend him to the tomb;
Each day new hope smil'd fresh on him,
 And hid the coming doom.

No child had she to comfort her,
When Donald he is gone;
Pale Sorrow sat her cheeks upon,
 Her soul as dull as stone.

At length the fatal day is come,
For, nought could Donald save;
He's gone! he's gone! he's dead and
 gone!
And lies in yonder grave;

Where she alone, all drown'd in tears,
Pours out her bursting grief;
She frantic calls upon her love,
 And asks of heav'n relief.

Now time hath dry'd her tears away,
And silent sorrow's hang,
And feed upon her widow'd cheek,
 With ever-gnawing fang.

She wanders oft among the tombs,
The lifeless form that shone,
So bright upon yon village-green,
 Where Donald danc'd upon.

She

She never since was seen to smile,
Nor mixes with the crowd;
Her dress hangs careless and forlorn,
All as a sable shroud.

Alone she passes thro' the world,
Unheeded by the throng;
Ne'er shelters with the jovial roof,
But lies the graves among.

What mortal meets her on the way,
As all on fully bent,
He turns aside and seeks the glade,
To give his sorrow vent.

She ever shuns the giddy group,
Where mortals drown their care;
But when she meets him all alone,
She draws the melting tear.

Far from the noise of smoke and towns,
She strays in Gothic gloom;
Where towers nod hoary to the night,
Or near the silent tomb.

The sun to her ne'er shines in bliss,
She haunts the stilly stream;
Or where the moon shews pallid light,
She wanders in her beam.

Thus Sorrow's born, and lives on earth
To fill man's soul with woe;
Till melancholy brings relief,
Or death does strike his blow.

Hail, thou pleasing Melancholy,
Our only joy on earth;
Child of Sorrow born and bred,
'Twas Sorrow gave thee birth.

E. S. J.

LENA AND THE GHOST.

By E. S. J. Author of *William and Ellen*.

CHILL was the eve, and night drew
on,
Loud blew the gusts of wind;
They dreary sang the heath along,
And left a calm behind.

Fair Lena wander'd thro' the wild,
In sorrow she did sing;
Her lovely hair stream'd to the wind,
As black as Raven's wing.

Her cheeks were like the full-blown rose,
Her eyes as Venus' bright;
Her breasts were like the virgin snow,
That trembles to the light.

She sat her down upon a stone,
And sadly she did sigh,
Upon the bleak and barren heath,
Where mortal none was nigh.

A howling blast came o'er the waste,
And blew her bonnet off;
It sang along upon the storm,
And danc'd the air aloof.

But still she follow'd with her eyes,
A low'ring cloud it past;
Upon whose ragged hanging skirts,
There stood a grimlike ghost.

In armour black the hero stood,
His sword hung at his side;
He lean'd an ashen spear upon,
In anguish as he sigh'd.

His plumes upon his helmet danc'd,
His arm a buckler bore;
Pale was his face, and clad in death,
His air was stiff with gore.

"Sweet lovely maid, be not afraid,
I am great Toscar's ghost;
Who fell long since, in Palestine,
Among the Christian host.

No hallow'd dirge was ever sung
Upon my silent tomb;
And I must haunt the howling storm,
Sad tenant of the gloom.

High on yon blust'ring hill of blasts,
Stood mighty Toscar's tow'r;
And many a hostile band proclaim'd
Their mighty chieftain's pow'r."

Whene'er his bugles blew the roar,
Which echo'd thro' the land;
Like ocean's wave his men did flock,
Beneath his high command.

Then, fair descendant of his blood,
Behold the ancient chief;
And bring his bones from Palestine,
And give his ghost relief.

Till then, on Scotia's heathy hills,
Upon the singing storm;
He must ride on the howling storm,
A dreary ghost-like form.

She pilgrim'd far to Palestine,
And sought the chieftain's grave;
And brought his bones to Caledon,
There bury'd Toscar brave.

No more his ghost wrapt in the winds,
Or shrieks in dead of night;
To fill the soul of traveller,
With horrible affright.

E. S. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Piccadilly, Feb. 21.*

IN looking over some old papers, I found the following beautiful poetical production of the present Dean of Waterford, when Fellow of New College; it justly obtained the late Chancellor's prize, at Oxford, some year since; it is a copy from the original, which, I believe, never appeared in print but in an interpolated state, and I think it highly deserving (especially at this awful crisis) a place in your much-esteemed and far-diffused Miscellany. SAMUEL ARNOLD.

ON THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY.

YE souls illustrious, who, in days of yore,
With peerless might the British target bore,
Who, clad in wolf-skin, from the scythed
car,
Frown'd on the iron brow of mailed War,

And

And dar'd your rudely-painted limbs oppose

To Chalybean steel, and Roman foes !
And ye of later age, tho' not less fame
In tilt and tournament, the princely game
Of Arthur's barons, wont by hardiest sport
To claim the fairest guerdon of the Court ;
Say, holy shades, did e'er your gen'rous
blood

[flood,
Roll through your nobler sons in quicker
Than late * when George bade gird on
ev'ry thigh

The myrtle-braided sword of Liberty ?
Say, when the high-born Druid's magic
strain

[train,
Rous'd on old Mona's top a female
To madness and with more than mortal
rage,

Bade them like Furies in the fight engage ;
Frantic when each unbound her brist'ling
hair,

[wild despair ;
And shook a flaming torch, and yell'd in
Or when on Cressy's field the fable might
Of Edward dar'd four monarchs to the fight ;
Say, holy shades, did patriotic heat,

In your big hearts with quicker transports
bear,

[they pour'd,
Than in your sons, when forth like storms
In Freedom's cause the fury of the sword ?
Who rul'd the main, or gallant armies led,
With Hawke who conquer'd, or with
Wolfe who bled ?

Poor is his triumph, and disgrac'd his name,
Who draws the sword for empire, wealth,
or fame :

[wind,
For him though wault be blown on ev'ry
Though fame announce him mightiest of
mankind,

[his blade,
Though twice ten nations crouch beneath
Virtue disowns him, and his glories fade ;
For him no prayers are pour'd, no pæans
sung,

[tongue ;
No blessings chaunted from a nation's
Blood marks the path to his untimely bier ;
The curse of orphans, and the widow's tear,
Cry to high Heav'n for vengeance on his
head ;

Alive, deserted ; and accurst when dead.
Indignant of his deeds, the Muse, who sings
Undaunted truth, and scorns to flatter kings,
Shall fiew the monster in his hideous form,
And mark him as an earthquake, or a storm.

Not so the patriot chief, who dar'd withstand
The base invader of his native land ;
Who made her weal his noblest, only end,
Rul'd but to serve her, fought but to defend ;
Her voice in council, and in war her sword,
Lov'd as her father, and her God ador'd ;

Who firmly virtuous, and severely brave,
Sunk with the freedom that he could not save.
On worth like this the Muse delights to wait,
Reveres alike in triumph and defeat,

Crowns with true glory and with spotless
fame,

[name.
And honours Pauli's more than Frederick's

* These lines were written soon after
an installation at Windsor.

Here let the Muse withdraw the blood-
stain'd veil,

And shew the boldest son of public zeal.
Lo, Sidney leaning o'er the block ! his mien,
His voice, his looks ; unshaken, clear, serene.
Yet no harangue, proudly declaim'd aloud,
To gain the plaudit of a wayward crowd ;
No specious vaunt Death's terrors to defy,
Still Death deferring as afraid to die :

But sternly silent down he bows to prove
How firm his virtues, though mistake love.
Unconquer'd patriot ! form'd by ancient lore
The love of antique freedom to restore,

Who nobly acted what he boldly thought,
And seal'd by death the lesson that he caught.
Dear is the tie that links the anxious fire
To the fond babe that prattles round his fire ;

Dear is the love that prompts the gen'rous
youth

[soothe ;
His fire's fond cares and drooping age to
Dear is the brother, sister, husband, wife ;
Dear all the charities of social life :

Nor wants firm friendship holy wreaths to
bind

In mutual sympathy the faithful mind :
But not the endearing strings that fondly move
To filial duty, or parental love,

Nor all the ties that kindred bosoms bind,
Nor all in friendship's holy wreaths entwined,
Are half so dear, so potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot soul,

As is that holy voice that cancels all
Those ties, that bids him for his country fall ;
At this high summons, with undaunted zeal,
He bares his breast, invites th' impending steel,

Smiles at the hand that deals the fatal blow,
Nor heave one sigh for all he leaves below.
Nor yet doth Glory, though her part be bold,
Her aspect radiant, and her tresses gold,

Guide through the walks of Death alone her
car,

Attendant only on the dint of War :
She ne'er disdains the gentle vale of Peace,
Or olive shades of philosophic ease,

Where heav'n-taught minds to woo the
Muse resort,

Create in colours, or with sounds transport ;
More pleas'd on Isis' silent marge to roam,
Than bear in pomp the spoils of Mindey
home.

To read with Newton's ken the starry sky,
And God the same in all his orbs descry ;
To lead forth Merit from her humble shade ;
Extend to rising Arts a patron's aid ;

Build the nice structure of the gen'rous Law,
That holds the free-born mind in willing
awe ;

[plain
To swell the sail of Trade ; the barren
To bid with fruitage blush, and wave with
grain ;

[sigh,
O'er pale Misfortune drop, with anxious
Pity's mild balm, and wipe Affliction's eye ;
These, these are deeds Britannia must ap-
prove,

[love :
Must nurse their growth with all a parent's
These are the deeds that Public Virtue owns,
And, just to Public Virtue, Glory crowns.

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

The Capitulation of Amboyna, &c.

(Continued from p. 71.)

Not finding ourselves equal to withstand the great force with which we have been surprised, we the undersigned Governor and Council do hereby give up this settlement, with all its dependences, and place the same under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, upon the conditions mentioned to us in the letter of the Right Hon. the Governor of Madras; that is, upon condition that we may keep our private property, and be allowed a reasonable subsistence; that the inhabitants be guaranteed in the secure possession of their private properties; and that the senior and junior servants of the civil establishments, the clergy, the military, and marine, receive their usual pay. It is upon the above conditions that we shall to-morrow morning give over all the guards of the fort to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, after receiving the ratification of this instrument by his Excellency the Commodore. Done at Amboyna, in the castle of Victoria, on the above date.

A. CORNABE, B. SMISSART, &c.

Approved of and acceded to,

P. RAINIER.

W. C. LEMON, Secretary.

Capitulation agreed upon between his Excellency Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore, commanding the Sea and Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty in these Seas, and F. Van Boeckholtz, Governor of Banda, &c.

In consideration of our great want of provisions, and the great force with which the British have appeared before this settlement, and to resist which would bring destruction and desolation on the harmless inhabitants of this place; we therefore think it prudent, for the sake of humanity, and from our confidence in the honour and generosity of the English, to accept of the terms offered to us, and to deliver into their hands this fort and settlement, with all its dependences; upon these conditions: That private property be kept secure to every individual of this settlement, whether in or out of the Company's service; that the servants of the Company, civil and military, be kept in their respective stations, as far as may be thought necessary for the administration of justice, and the civil government of the place, the Governor alone particularly excepted; as the government must of course be vested in the English; that the military continue to receive their pay, and are not to be forced into the British service contrary to their wishes; and the civil servants also to be continued on their present pay; and such an allowance made for the provision of the Governor as his Excellency the Commander of the British forces may think ade-

GENL. MAG. February, 1797.

quate. The Governor, however, and any other servants of the Company, shall be permitted to retire from the service, either to Batavia or elsewhere, whenever a convenient opportunity shall offer. Upon these conditions, we, the undersigned, consent to deliver up Fort Nassau, the settlement of Banda, and all its dependences, to the troops of his Britannic Majesty to-morrow morning, upon receiving a copy of this capitulation, ratified and signed by his Excellency the British Commander. The keys of all the public property, and all accounts properly authenticated, shall be immediately delivered over to the British, and the Government entirely vested in them.

Fort Nassau, Banda, Neira, March 8
1796. F. VAN BOECKHOLTZ.

Nov. 25. Several dispatches have been received from Rob. Crauford, Esq. one of which, dated Nov. 11, states that Gen. Davidovitch had beaten the corps that was opposed to him, and taken 1000 prisoners. His advanced guard took possession of Trente; which place, as well as the strong position behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without resistance.

A letter of Nov. 13. details the movements of the Archduke's army from Oct. 21 to Nov. 7; which consist of several comparatively unimportant events.

Another letter of Nov. 14. states that the offensive operations in Italy had commenced successfully; and describes several small actions up to Nov. 6.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 17. By a letter from Lieut. Webb, commanding the Marechal de Cobourg cutter, it appears, that, on the night of the 12th inst. off Dungeness, he fell-in with, and, after a chase of two hours, captured, a French lug-sail privateer of 2 guns, and 18 men, named the *Espoir*, which had left Boulogne the day before, but had not taken any thing.

Downing-street, Dec. 20. Dispatches received from Rob. Crauford, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters, Offenburgh, Nov. 23.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in the night from the 21st to the 22d, the trenches were opened before Kehl, on the right bank of the Kinzag. The first parallel of this attack, with its communications, proceeding from the right and left flank of the right wing of the line of contravallation, were so far completed during the night, that before day-break the men were tolerably covered. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt the work, nor had

re

he yet fired a single shot upon the trenches; but early yesterday morning (the 21st) he made a sudden attack upon the line of contravallation, and, after an action than which nothing could possibly be more severe, was driven back into his works with very great loss. The enemy having, in the course of the night from the 21st to the 22^d, brought over a large body of troops from Strasburgh, formed his column of attack close behind the chain of his advanced posts, with so much silence that they were not perceived. Just before the break of day (which however was rendered extremely obscure by a very thick mist, that lasted the greater part of the forenoon) these columns began to advance. The instant the Austrian vaillets and centries gave their fire, which was the only notice of the approaching attack, the enemy's infantry rushed on with the utmost impetuosity, without firing a shot, and in an instant they were masters of two redoubts on the left of the first line. The village of Sundheim was attacked in the same manner, and with equal success; after which, coming in the rear of the curtain which connects the village with the first redoubt to its left, the enemy immediately carried the work, one face of which was not quite finished. Upon this, large bodies of their infantry rushed through the openings in the curtains on the left front of this wing; and, whilst part advanced against the second line, the others endeavoured to make themselves masters of the remaining redoubts of the first; but these, though perfectly left to themselves for a considerable time, entirely surrounded, cut off from every assistance, and attacked with fury by the enemy, who frequently got into the ditches, and attempted to climb the parapet, were defended in a manner that reflects the highest honour on the officers and troops that were in them.—The loss in all these redoubts was considerable, and in one the artillery-men were obliged to fire the guns, but all the attacks were repulsed. The enemy's right column, after occupying the two works which they had carried, pushed on between the lakes to attack the left of the second line; but Prince Frederick of Orange (whose gallant and judicious conduct cannot sufficiently be praised) having rallied his brigade, placed a part of his infantry behind the dyke, which connects the third redoubt from the left of the first line with the work which is on the left of the second; and in this situation he resisted the most severe attack that can be imagined upon his front: while those bodies of the enemy's infantry, which had pierced between the redoubt of the first line, were actually in his rear, he not only maintained his post, but

completely checked the enemy's progress on this flank. A great part of the troops of the left wing had been working in the trenches on the right of the Kinzig. General La Tour, who commands the army of the siege, formed three of these battalions, which happened to be just returning from work, and retook the village of Sundheim, which he maintained, though the enemy made great efforts to dislodge him. Lieut. Gen. Staader, who commands the left wing, drove back the enemy, who had advanced against the right of the second line of it, and retook the redoubt on the left of Sundheim; and the Prince of Orange, advancing between the two dykes, defeated the column with which he had been so severely engaged, and recovered the redoubts it had carried. The enemy then retired into his entrenched camp. The loss of the Austrians amounted to 45 officers, and about 1300 men, killed, wounded, and missing, which, considering that not more than half the left wing was engaged, is certainly considerable; but that of the French must have been much greater. The ground round the works was in some parts covered with their dead bodies, and I am very much within bounds in stating their loss at 2000 men. During the time the French were in possession of the redoubts on the left, they found means to carry off five pieces of cannon. The others were all re-taken. It is impossible to attempt to do justice to the conduct of the Archduke; he animated the troops in retaking Sundheim, directed the attacks on the work that had been lost to the left of it, and, under the heaviest fire, gave his orders with the greatest coolness, and the most perfect military knowledge. Lieut. Proby, of his Majesty's 9th regiment of Foot, (attached to Lieut.-Col. Craufurd's mission) was wounded by a musket-shot; but I feel great satisfaction in being able to add that the wound is of a very slight nature, and will have no other consequence whatever than that of a very short confinement. **ROB. CRAUFURD.**

Head quarters, Offenburgh, Nov. 23.

My Lord, It is with much satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, after an interval of ten days without any advices from Italy, his Royal Highness the Archduke has this day received a report from Gen. Alvinzy, the tenor of which is such as to confirm the hope which his former dispatches inspired. This report, which is very short, is dated Calabro, Nov. 13, and is in substance as follows: "After the action of the 6th, near Bassano, the enemy continued to retreat, abandoned even the strong position of Montabello without resistance, and crossed the Adige at Verona." On the 11th Gen. Alvinzay arrived near

Villanova; and the same evening a considerable part of the enemy's army, commanded by Buonaparte in person, advanced from Verona, and took post in the neighbouring mountains. Early on the 12th Buonaparte commenced a general attack upon the whole line, which, though made with infinite violence, was resisted with the most perfect steadiness and bravery. Whilst Buonaparte was thus employed in repeated though ineffectual efforts to force the front of the position, Gen. Alvinzy detached a column against each of his flanks. No sooner had these arrived at their point of attack, than the enemy retreated with precipitation; and a most severe and important affair was thus completely decided in favour of the Austrians. Two of the enemy's generals were known to have been wounded; and a third was amongst the number of prisoners already brought in.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters, Offenburgh, Nov. 28.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that after the affair of the 23d inst. nothing remarkable happened here from the 26th to the 27th, in which the enemy made a sally, in considerable force, against the first parallel of the attack on the right bank of the Kinsig. The enemy was instantly repulsed, with the loss of about 40 killed and wounded. Amongst the killed was the commandant of a battalion. The batteries of the first parallel, as well as the guns in all the redoubts to the right and left of it, commenced firing this morning; and in the course of the forenoon the enemy's advanced posts were driven out of the village of Kehl.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters, Offenburgh, Nov. 29.

My Lord, It is with much satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Royal Highness the Archduke has this day received a report from Gen. Davidowich, dated Pievezano, Nov. 18, in which he gives an account of his having, on the preceding day, attacked and entirely defeated the enemy on the heights of Rivoli. The attack commenced about 7 in the morning of the 17th, and, after a most obstinate resistance, the enemy was entirely driven from his position, and pursued as far as Cambara. Gen. Davidowich took 12 cannon, about 1100 prisoners, and many officers. Amongst the latter are Gens. Florella and Valette. He praises, in the warmest terms, the conduct of his generals, and the discipline and remarkable bravery of his troops. The enemy having, in the course of the night from the 17th to the 18th, received considerable reinforcements, took another position on the heights near Cambara; in which Gen. Davidowich attacked him the next morning, and drove him back beyond Peschiarra. When Gen.

Davidowich sent off this report (the evening of the second affair) he was encamped with his right towards the Lake of Garda, near Colla, and his left on the Adige; Peschiera being in front of his right wing, and Verona in front of his left.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

[The same Gazette contains dispatches from Gen. Gordon Forbes, commanding his Majesty's troops in the island of St. Domingo, dated Oct. 9, 1796. By these dispatches it appears that, in consequence of the judicious arrangements of Maj. Gen. Bowyer at Jeremie, and the divisions amongst the enemy in the Southern parts of the island, where almost all the republican whites had been massacred, the important quarter of the Grand Ance was rendered perfectly safe. St. Marc's and Mile St. Nicholas are also in a state of security; and the parish of L'Archaon, was never more peaceable or in a higher state of cultivation. Gen. Rigaud, the chief of the blacks, has decidedly declared against Santhonax and the republic, and has caused almost all the whites in his power to be massacred. Major Gen. Bowyer was wounded in the left breast in the attack on the Morne Gautier; and the Brigade Major Mappers received a ball through his thigh, but, having missed the bone, no bad effects are apprehended. On the 29th, by the gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. Honke, the siege of Irais was raised; and, from the subsequent parts of the detail, the enemy not only appears to have failed in his projects, but to have been beaten in every part of the island. This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of 3 small French privateers, one carrying 4 4 pounders and 2 swivels, 26 men—the other 2 carriage-guns, 2 swivels, and 17 men.]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 24. Capt. James Young, Commander of his Majesty's ship Greyhound, Dec. 19, fell-in with, and captured off Bursleur, l'Aventure French privateer brig, of 16 4-pounders, and 62 men, commanded by Citizen Peltier, two days from Calais, on her first cruize, and had not taken any thing.

Whitehall, Jan. 3. By dispatches received on Sunday evening from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, it appears that a part of the French fleet, consisting of 8 two-deckers, and 9 vessels of different classes, had anchored in Barry Bay on the 2d ult. and had remained there, without any attempt to land, till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their station, and have not since been heard of. The wind, at the time of their sailing, blowing hard at S. S. E. From their first appearance every exertion was made by Gen. Dal

simple, the commanding officer of the district; and a considerable force was collected to repel the enemy. The accounts farther state, that the yeomanry and volunteer corps displayed the utmost zeal and alacrity in undertaking the guards in those places whence the regular troops were withdrawn; and the universal readiness shewn by all descriptions of people to forward the preparations for defence, left no doubt of the event, in case the enemy had ventured to make a descent. In particular, the spirit, activity, and exertions, of Richard White, Esq. of Seaford Park, deserve the most honourable mention. An officer and 7 men were driven on shore in a boat belonging to one of the French ships, and were immediately made prisoners. This gentleman was conveyed to Dublin, and, upon examination, state that the fleet, upon its leaving Brest, consisted in all of about 30 sail, having an army of 25,000 men on-board, commanded by Gen. Hoche, and that it was destined for the attack of Ireland.

Jan 3. Letter from Capt. Sterling, of his Majesty's ship Jason, to Mr. Nepean.

Cape Clear, Dec 14, 1796.

Sir, I had the honour to inform you, on the 20th inst. by Le Suffren, a French vessel armed *en flute*, which we had taken, with 250 troops, arms, &c. on board, that my intentions were to cruise some days, to endeavour to intercept any of her convoys. The prisoners have since informed me, that she sailed on the 16th, in company with 16 sail of the line, and transports, having 20,000 troops. As the wind has been easterly since the date of my letter, and blowing very hard, I hope they have not reached a port; and, as the troops had only 10 days provisions, they must be badly off. I saw a large ship of war last night, and I am persuaded the body of the fleet cannot be far from me. A rudder and other pieces of wreck have floated past us to-day.

Capt. John Drew is arrived in Cawsand Bay, with his Majesty's ship Gerberus under his command, having captured La Didon French cutter privateer, 9 days out of Grenville, and had taken nothing, carrying 4 brass 4-pounders, with swivels, small arms, and 30 men.

The Diamond has sent into Portsmouth l'Amaraute French national brig, of 12 6-pounders and 9 men, from Havre, bound to Brest, which she captured yesterday off Alderney.

Whitchell, Jan. 7. By dispatches received this day by the Duke of Portland, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Pelham, dated the 3d and 4th inst. it appears that a part of the French fleet had returned to Bantry Bay, and that a further part had been seen off the mouth

of the Shannon; but that both divisions had quitted their stations, and put to sea, on the evening of the 2d inst. without attempting a landing. The accounts of the disposition of the country, where the troops are assembled, are as favourable as possible; and the greatest loyalty has manifested itself throughout the kingdom; and in the South and West, where the troops have been in motion, they have been met by the country people of all descriptions, with provisions and all sorts of accommodations, to facilitate their march; and every demonstration has been given of the zeal and ardour of the nation to oppose the enemy in every place where it could be supposed a descent might be attempted.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 7. Letter from the Hon. Capt. Colvill, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Star, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Spitheld, Dec. 21, 1796.

"His Majesty's sloop under my command captured, yesterday, off the Isle of Wight, a small French cutter privateer called Le Coup d'Essai, mounting 2 carriage-guns, well furnished in small arms, and carrying 8 men. She had taken, a few hours before we fell-in with her, a light brig, called the Anne, of Newcastle, which she had sent off for Cherbourg. We immediately made sail in pursuit of her, and were enabled to recapture her.

JOHN COLVILL."

Capt. W. Barrow, Commander of his Majesty's ship Regulus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in lat. 20 deg. 18 min. North, long. 33 deg. 46 min. West.

On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M. a sail was discovered, bearing about South from us, to which I gave chase, and upon nearing her could discover that she was a ship of war, and at which time she bore up, quartering, having been upon a wind before, which gave suspicion of her being an enemy. At 10 P. M. came within hail; and, as she would not heave-to, or say of what nation she was, a broadside was given; upon which she struck, and proved to be the San Pio, Spanish corvette, of 18 guns, and 140 men. Having the day before received intelligence that Adm. Mann's squadron had been chased by the Spanish fleet, and also that they had taken an hospital ship from us, I deemed it justifiable to detain her.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 14. Letter from Vice-Adm. Kingsmill to Evan Nepean, Esq. L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, Jan. 2.

His Majesty's sloop the Hazard has captured a fine coppered French ship privateer La Musette, of 22 guns, and 150 men. In this last cruise she had, about 30 leagues westward of Cape Clear, taken two vessels; one of which, the Abbey, of Liverpool, from Lisbon to Liverpool, is recaptured,

captured, and just brought in, by his Majesty's ship *Daphne*.

Jan. 3. *Les Deux Amis* French privateer, of 14 guns and 80 men, a fine coppered felucca of about 100 tons, is just arrived prize to his Majesty's ships *Polyphemus* and *Apollo*.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Barton of his Majesty's ship *Lapwing*, to Mr Nepean.

Buffetere Road, Dec. 3.

Sir, A packet leaving this place to-day for England, I embrace the opportunity, for the satisfaction of their Lordships, to acquaint them that I anchored at St Kitt's on the 25th ultimo, when an express-boat had been sent from the Island of Anguilla to inform the Admiral that the island was attacked by two French men of war, and several small vessels containing 400 troops. I felt it my duty (as the express-boat returned here with the loss of her main mast) to leave the service I was ordered on, to endeavour to relieve that place. The wind, being to the Northward, prevented my getting up there in time to stop them from burning the town; but I have the pleasure to say, after an action of near two hours, I effectually relieved that island, by taking the ship and sinking the brig. The ship proved to be *Le Decius*, mounting 24 6-pounders, 2 12-pound carronades, and 2 brass field-pieces, with 133 men of her own complement, and 203 troops, commanded by Citizen Androno Senis; and the brig *La Vaillante*, mounting 4 24-pounders, with 45 men, and 90 troops, commanded by Citizen Liboutique. The particulars of the action I have transmitted to Rear-Ad. Harvey, for the information of their Lordships; and am, &c. R. BARTON

N. B. I am informed that they were picked troops from Victor Hughes, for the sole purpose of plundering and destroying the island.

Whitehall, Jan. 17. Letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Duke of Portland, dated Dublin Castle, Jan. 10.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace, that, since the information transmitted to Mr. Grenville, that the French had entirely left Bantry Bay, there has been no re-appearance of them upon the coasts; so that I trust, from the violence of the tempest, and from their ships being ill-found and ill-victualled, their expedition is for the present frustrated. Upon reviewing what has passed during this expedition of the enemy, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the best spirit was manifested by his Majesty's regular and militia forces; and I have every reason to believe, that, if a landing had taken place, they would have displayed the utmost fidelity. When the flank companies of the Antrim Regiment were formed, the

whole regiment turned out to a man, with expressions of the greatest eagerness to march; and the Downshire regiment, to a man, declared they would stand and fall by their officers. At the time the army was ordered to march, the weather was extremely severe; I therefore ordered them a proportion of spirits upon their route, and directed an allowance of fourpence a day to their wives until their return. During their march, the utmost attention was paid them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed; so that, in many places, the meat provided by the Commissariat was not consumed. The roads, which in parts had been rendered impassable by the snow, were cleared by the peasantry. The poor people often shared their potatoes with them, and dressed their meat without demanding payment; of which there was a very particular instance in the town of Banagher, where no gentleman or principal farmer resides to set them the example. At Carlow, a considerable subscription was made for the troops as they passed; and at Limerick and Cork, every exertion was used to facilitate the carriage of artillery and baggage by premiums to the carmen; and in the town of Galway, which for a short time was left with a very inadequate garrison, the zeal and ardour of the inhabitants and yeomanry was peculiarly manifested, and in a manner to give me the utmost satisfaction. In short, the general good disposition of the people through the South and West was so prevalent, that, had the enemy landed, their hope of resistance from the inhabitants would have been totally disappointed. From the armed yeomanry government derived the most honourable assistance. Noblemen and gentlemen of the first property vied in exerting themselves as the head of their corps. Much of the express and escort duty was performed by them. In Cork, Limerick, and Galway, they took the duty of the garrison. Lord Shannon informs me, that men of three and four thousand pounds a year were employed in escorting baggage and carrying expresses. Mr. John Latouche, who was a private in his son's corps, rode 25 miles in one of the severest nights, with an express, it being his turn for duty. The merchants of Dublin, many of them of the first eminence, marched 15 Irish miles with a convoy of arms to the North, whether it was conducted by reliefs of yeomanry. The appearance in this metropolis has been highly meritorious. The corps have been formed of the most respectable barristers, attorneys, merchants, gentlemen, and citizens; and their number is so considerable, and their zeal in mounting guard so useful, that I was en-

abled greatly to reduce the garrison with perfect safety to the town. The numbers of yeomanry, fully appointed and disciplined, in Dublin, exceed 2000, above 400 of whom are horse. The whole number of corps approved by government amount to 440, exclusive of the Dublin corps. The gross number is nearly 25,000. There are also 91 offers of service under consideration, and 125 proposals have been declined; and, in reply to a circular letter written to the commandants of the respective corps, their answers almost universally contained a general offer of service in any part of the kingdom. Many prominent examples of individual loyalty and spirit have appeared. An useful impression was made upon the minds of the lower Catholics by a judicious address from Dr. Moylan, the titular bishop of Cork (see p. 56). I cannot but notice the exertions of Lord Kenmare, who spared no expence in giving assistance to the commanding officer in his neighbourhood, and who took to his own demesne a great quantity of cattle which had been driven from the coast. Nor could any thing exceed the ardour of the Earl of Ormonde, who, when his regiment of militia were returned as part of the garrison of Dublin, solicited with so much zeal a command in the flank companies, that I thought it a measure due to his Majesty's service to encourage his Lordship's request.

Parliament-street, Jan. 16. Dispatches received by the Hon. H. Dundas, from Maj.-Gen. Charles Graham, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, in the absence of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.

Head-quarters, Martinico, Oct 16, 1796.

Our affairs in Grenada wear the most favourable aspect; I may say, indeed, tranquillity is completely restored, as they enjoy it in the most comprehensive sense. The communication throughout the island is perfectly open. There are some few stragglers, no doubt, in the woods; but they never molest even single passengers; and their number is so inconsiderable, and their state so wretched, that they rather deserve our contempt than merit our resentment. Fedon has not yet been taken; and opinions are various with respect to his death or escape: the former, however, I think most probable, as a canoe, that had been overfet, was found by a vessel some distance from the coast, with a compass nailed to the bottom, which was known to be one that he had in his possession; it is therefore likely he may have been lost, in endeavouring to make his escape. I embrace with satisfaction the opportunity this affords me of having the honour to inform you, that a negotia-

tion has been opened for a general exchange of prisoners with the Commissioners of the French Republic at Guadaloupe. The commissary, sent here to treat on that business, has, in consequence, returned with two hundred. An equal number of ours are to be sent by the cartel. When the business is finally settled, I shall have the pleasure of acquainting you with the particulars.

St. Vincent's, Oct. 18. Sir, When I had the honour of writing to your Excellency, on the 22d of August, I inclosed a copy of the terms offered to the Caribs by Governor Seton and myself, in consequence of Sir Ralph Abercromby's orders and instructions to me upon that subject. At the same time I acquainted you with the plan I had adopted, in order to reduce the remaining Brigands, and to compel the Caribs to surrender. I have now the satisfaction to inform you of the total reduction of the Brigands and Caribs on that Island: Martin Padre (a Negro of St. Lucia) who has commanded the Brigands and Caribs since the capture of the Ygie, and who had great influence and authority over both, surrendered on the 2d inst. The number of Brigands who have surrendered, or been taken, since the month of July, amounts to 725; the number of Caribs to 4623, including women and children. I have much pleasure in making known to you, for his Majesty's information, the zeal, activity, and humanity, which have actuated every description of officers and soldiers employed under my command during the whole of the Carib war; and I am happy to say, that, notwithstanding the season of the year, and the fatigue the troops have undergone, they are in general very healthy.

P. HUNTER, M. J. Gen.

Whitehall, Jan. 16. Extract of a letter received from Governour Seton, by the Duke of Portland, dated St. Vincent's, Oct. 22, 1796.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Grace, that tranquillity is on the eve of being restored to this colony, owing, in a very great measure, to the unremitting exertions of Maj. Gen. Hunter, and to his humane conduct towards the enemy of every description. All the Carib chiefs have surrendered, their people are coming in daily, and we have at this moment but three thousand five hundred in our possession. Nearly all the Brigands, with their leaders, have surrendered.—By a subsequent letter from the Governor to his Grace, dated St. Vincent's, the 16th of November last, it appears, that the remainder of the Caribs and Brigands had surrendered themselves, and that the island was in a state of perfect tranquillity.

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Dublin, Nov. 3. With true pleasure we bear of the Right Hon. the Lord of Moira (that truly brave and highly meritorious officer, that sincere friend of his country, and that steady supporter of the constitution) presiding at a numerous meeting of about 700 persons, of different religious persuasions, on the 26th ult. at *Ballynahinch*. His Lordship's philanthropy urged him to make no distinction of sects amongst men, who agree in the worship of one God, though they may differ in the mode. The resolutions into which the meeting entered to the highest honour to their humanity and justice, and were they to be universally adopted, would restore public tranquillity to the whole kingdom. These resolutions are the more estimable, as they cannot be suspected to be caused by any Court influence, as they had been previously considered by the several congregations of the Protestants, Protestant Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, of that extensive parish.

At a meeting of the Protestants, Protestant Dissenters, and Roman Catholics, of the parish of *Ballynahinch*, convened at the Market-House, the 26th of October, 1796, the following resolutions (which had been previously considered by the several congregations) were unanimously entered into.

The Earl of Moira in the chair.

Resolved. I. As we hold ourselves entitled, under the sanction of the laws, to exercise the first duty of man, in worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of our own conscience, so each of us thinks the same privilege should be fully enjoyed by his neighbour; we thence regard, with utter abhorrence, all persecution of religious opinions.—II. We believe that we are not only destined, but required, by our Creator, to live in amity and kindness one with another; and we are persuaded, that he who oppresses or wantonly injures his brethren, sins before the Almighty.—III. It is with astonishment, as well as with the deepest concern, that we behold the cruel outrages which have taken place in a neighbouring district, under the excuse of religious zeal, and which, to the sorrow of all good subjects and honest men, have continued now for above a year.—IV. We pledge ourselves solemnly one to another, that, should any lawless plunderers attempt to violate the tranquillity of this parish, we will resist them with all our might; we particularly, who are permitted to have arms, engaging ourselves to give the best protection in our power to those who are not allowed the means of individual defence; and we do hereby, one and all, bind ourselves to give information to the magis-

trates, if we shall discover any such combinations to disturb the public peace, adding our best assistance to bring the offenders to justice.—We are ardently and steadily attached to our inestimable constitution; we must thence be most keenly sensible to whatever abuses may at any time prevent our full enjoyment of its blessings, but, relying that the wisdom of the legislature will see the expediency of precluding such abuses, we declare our unalterable determination to maintain the laws of our country, and to support with our utmost exertions the throne of our beloved sovereign.

MOIRA, *Chairman.*

The Earl of Moira having left the chair, and Hugh Hamilton being called to it;

Resolved, That our warmest thanks be presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, for his condiscension in attending the meeting, taking the chair at our request, and his upright and impartial conduct in it.

HUGH HAMILTON.

Edinburgh, Jan. 9. It must be a matter of much satisfaction to all true friends of this country, to observe the many strong and unequivocal marks of loyalty and spirit exhibited by almost all ranks and descriptions of men at this very important crisis. As soon as the accounts arrived of a French fleet being off the coast of Ireland, the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers met, and offered their services to the Commander in Chief here, to take charge of the castle of Edinburgh and the city, should the troops stationed there be called away on other duty. The Royal Glasgow Volunteers, soon after, made the same handsome offer for that city and its districts; as have since done the volunteer corps of Leith, Perth, and Dundee; and there is little reason to doubt but that many of the other volunteer and yeomanry corps in North Britain will follow this laudable example as soon as the situation of things shall reach them. The Dalkeith Farmer Society, and other farmers in Midlothian, have likewise made voluntary offers of horses and carriages to a very great amount, and to be in readiness, upon the shortest notice, to transport (if needful) troops, artillery, ammunition, and baggage, wherever they may be wanted, without any expence to the publick; which patriotic and well-timed offers, it is hoped, will be adopted by the proprietors and farmers in other countries. All these offers of service have been transmitted by the Commander in Chief here to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to be laid before the King; and clearly evince the loyalty and attachment of all ranks in this country to his Majesty and our happy Constitution, and their determination to contribute, by every means in their power, to its prosperity and long duration.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 19. In a meeting at the town hall, *Cambridge*, of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, they took into their consideration the application made to them from the co-heirs of Sir George Downing, Bart. formerly of Garulngay Park, for the grant of a parcel of ground, on which is to be built the new college, to be called Downing College. The corporation have made an offer to the heirs at law of two pieces of land, the one called Proud Hill, the North end of the town, near the castle, towards the high road to Huntingdon; the other of that extensive piece of ground, consisting of fifteen acres of land, on the South-east of the town, named Parker's Piece, just beyond Emanuel College.

Dec. 29. The severity of the frost on the night of the 24th ult. exceeded any thing known in this kingdom. Amongst the many lives lost in consequence, the following have come to our knowledge: Wm. Gothard, aged twenty-four, frozen to death at Haddenden, in the Isle of Ely. Two young men of Bexley, in Kent, the one nearly dead within a short distance of home; the other found on Pennenden Heath senseless, and who died on the Monday. A poor woman was found early on Sunday morning on Boughton Hill, near Canterbury, frozen to death. An elderly man, a Faversham traveller, was on Sunday morning discovered by the driver of one of the Canterbury stages lying in the road: he was carried to the Red Lion, where he expired before any assistance could be given. John Kilburn, a character well known amongst the gentlemen of the turf, was found frozen to death on the Great North Road between Stilton and Warsford.

Oxford, Dec. 31. In the morning of the 25th, we experienced the greatest severity of cold ever observed in this place. Near eight o'clock the thermometer at the Observatory was at two degrees below 0, which is 34 degrees below the freezing point: the thermometer at the Infirmary was down at 0; and several thermometers in sheltered places in the town stood as low as 4 degrees above 0. Mr. Walker, who has distinguished himself by his experiments on artificial cold, taking advantage of this severity of the weather, froze quicksilver by the simple mixture of snow and nitrous acid, at the temperature of the atmosphere; an experiment which, not many years ago, excited considerable surprize even at St. Petersburg.

Jan. 8. The steeple of *Horningtoft Church*, near Norwich, fell down, while the bell was ringing for divine service.

Jan. 8. A coroner's inquest was held at *Rosedale Eastside*, in the North Riding of York, on the body of Jean Jacques La Vieuville, supposed to be a French emi-

grant priest, as appeared by some papers in his possession. He was found dead among the snow upon the high moors, nine miles North-east of Kirbymodreside, and sixteen South-east of Whitby, in the said riding. The jury's verdict, "that he had died through the inclemency of the weather."

Jan. 11. About noon, a melancholy accident happened in *Liverpool* harbour. As Mr. Slack, deputy constable, was conveying a party of volunteers, raised in Manchester and the adjacent parishes, for the navy, the boat in which they were proceeding to the tender overset, by which fatal accident 25 persons lost their lives.

Jan. 21. This night, at 11 o'clock, a cottage at *Newton Ferrers*, about eleven miles from *Plymouth*, in which slept an industrious widow (cottager) and her two children, was overwhelmed by the bursting of a very large field and orchard on a hill above the cottage, in *Memblardane*. It totally destroyed the cottage and a barn, and suffocated the widow and her two children, who were found dead under a very great heap of earth, elm-trees, and cider-trees. A large chasm in the field above the cottage was found, out of which issued a rivulet of water. The farmers imagine it was owing to the bursting of a spring, that this accident happened. The bodies were dug out on Monday; and Mr. Whitford, coroner for the Southern district of Devon, took an inquisition, and the jury returned a verdict, "Accidental death."

Jan. 31. About 6 this evening, as the Earl of Strathmore was proceeding in a post-chaise near *Finchley common*, the chaise, in which were his Lordship and a French nobleman, was stopped by two highwaymen, one of whom came up to the window, and presented a pistol to his Lordship, which he attempted to fire, but it flashed in the pan; at the same instant his Lordship discharged a piece at the robber, which shot him in the neck, and he directly fell from his horse, and expired. His companion made off with the greatest precipitation, leading off with him the horse on which his comrade had rode. On inspection of the body, it turns out to be that of William Lancaster, a very old offender, and who was liberated only on Monday last, having been confined on a charge of robbing Lord Boxington. His Lordship, who was on his way for Scotland, immediately returned to town, and sending notice of the accident to the Public Office, Bow-street, Fugion and Rivett, two of the officers, who went down, instantly recognised him, although disguised in a most extraordinary manner. This is the same person who some years ago made his escape, when in custody for robbing Mr. Staley, a King's messenger. The body

body was taken to the workhouse at Finchley, where the coroner's inquest was summoned to sit on it this day:

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

The following letter was this day sent to the Lord Mayor of London:

"My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that intelligence has been received that two French frigates, a corvette, and a logger, appeared off the East of Pembroke-shire, on the 22d instant, and on the evening of that day disembarked some troops (reported by deserters to be about 1200 men, but without field pieces.) Every exertion had been made by the Lord Lieutenant and gentlemen of that county and its neighbourhood for taking the proper steps on this occasion; and the greatest zeal and loyalty has been shewn by all ranks of people. Immediately on an account having been received at Plymouth of this force having appeared in the Bristol Channel, frigates were dispatched from Plymouth in quest of them. I have the honour to be, &c. PORTLAND."

This letter was followed in the evening by an Extraordinary Gazette; containing the same facts, as stated in a letter from Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Pembroke; and accompanied with the following letter to the Duke of Portland from Lieut. Col. Orchard, commanding the North Devon volunteers.

"I think it my duty to state to your Grace that I yesterday received an express from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three French frigates off that place; that they had scuttled several merchantmen, and were attempting to destroy the shipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon regiment of volunteers under my command to march to their assistance. In consequence of this representation, I ordered the men to get ready to march as soon as possible. I have great satisfaction in saying, that in four hours I found every officer and man that was ordered to the parade at Bideford (fifteen miles from home) ready and willing to march to any place they should be commanded to go to. I cannot express the satisfaction I felt on seeing the men so willing to defend their King and Country; at the same time as silent, orderly, and sober, as might be expected at a morning parade of an old regiment. The greatest exertions were made by all descriptions of people to assist, and to render every service in their power. As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ships were gone from the coast, and that tranquillity was again restored to the town. How far the report was well founded, I cannot

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possibly say; but, as this affair may be misrepresented and exaggerated, I trust your Grace will excuse my troubling you with this letter; and I flatter myself it must give you pleasure to hear of the loyalty of this neighbourhood, and that the behaviour of the volunteers and inhabitants will meet the approbation of his Majesty."

Sunday, Feb. 26.

Another Extraordinary Gazette has the following extracts of letters from Lord Milford to the Duke of Portland.

Haverfordwest, Feb. 24, 6 A.M.

"Since I had the honour of writing last to your Grace by express, I have received information of the French ships having sailed, and left three hundred men behind, who have surrendered themselves prisoners. The great spirit and loyalty that the gentlemen and peasantry have shewn on this occasion exceeds description. Many thousands of the latter assembled, armed with pikes and scythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were sent against them."

Haverfordwest, Feb. 24, 9 P.M.

"I have the honour and pleasure to inform your Grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near fourteen hundred men, have surrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordwest. I have taken the first opportunity of announcing this good news to your Grace, and shall have the honour of writing again to your Grace by to-morrow's post."

Monday, Feb. 27.

The kingdom of Ireland has been again alarmed with the idea of an invasion; and rumour went so far as to say, that ten sail of French ships of the line were off the coast of Donegal. But the rumour was unfounded.

Lord Bridport and all the other admirals and captains have left London, with directions to put to sea immediately, and guard the mouth of the Channel against hostile attacks, while another squadron is directed to Yarmouth Roads, so as to protect the Eastern coast from insult.

The following notice is just published.

"BANK of ENGLAND, Feb. 27, 1797.

"In consequence of an order of His Majesty's Privy Council notified to the BANK last night, a copy of which is herewith annexed;

"The Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the BANK of ENGLAND, think it their duty to inform the proprietors of BANK STOCK, as well as the PUBLIC at large, that the general concerns of the BANK are in the most affluent and prosperous situation, and such as to preclude every doubt as to the security of its notes. The DIRECTORS mean to continue their usual discounts for the accommodation of the commercial interest, paying the amount in Bank-notes, and the dividend.

vidend-warrants will be paid in the same manner. FRANCIS MARTIN, Secretary.

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, Feb 26, 1797. By the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Present, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Duke of Portland, Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Spencer, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Grenville, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Upon the representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating, that from the result of the information which he has received, and of the enquiries which it has been his duty to make respecting the effect of the unusual demands for specie, that have been made upon the metropolis, in consequence of the ill-founded or exaggerated alarms in different parts of the country, it appears that, unless some measure is immediately taken, there may be reason to apprehend a want of a sufficient supply of cash to answer the exigencies of the public service: It is the unanimous opinion of the Board, that it is indispensably necessary for the public service, that the Directors of the Bank of England should forbear issuing any cash in payment, until the sense of Parliament can be taken on that subject, and the proper measures adopted thereon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and supporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture. And it is ordered that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the Directors of the Bank of England; and they are hereby required, on the grounds of the exigency of the case, to conform thereto until the sense of Parliament can be taken as aforesaid.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER."

The preamble to the new Poor Bill states, that it is become necessary to amend and enforce the laws for the relief, instruction, and employment of the poor, to improve their condition and ensure a more comfortable maintenance, and support, of them and their families.

Clause I. Any father having more than two children, or widow having more than one child, being entitled to the benefit of the act, shall have such weekly allowance, not less than 1s. for each child, as shall be directed by this act. II. Any poor person entitled, &c. not being able to earn the full rate of usual wages, which not being sufficient to support his or her family, the deficiency shall be made up from a parochial fund, without being compelled to be employed under the authority of this act. The parish so advancing the money to such person not having a legal settlement to be reimbursed, i. e. by the parish to whom such poor person actually belongs. III. If it shall appear that such person would, by the purchase of a cow,

or other animal yielding profit, be able to maintain himself without farther relief, it shall be lawful to order the payment of money out of the rates to make such purchase. IV. No person to be excluded from parochial relief on account of the possession of any tenement or cottage, or any other visible property, if it does not exceed the value of 30l. consisting of tools, implements, furniture, apparel, or other necessaries. V. No person shall be liable to be removed from the parish which he shall inhabit, and be actually chargeable, on account of any temporary disability or sickness of himself or family. VI. For the encouragement of industry, and to secure a competency in case of sickness or old-age, parochial funds to be established, from subscriptions, contributions, and from aids out of the rates, to be called the parochial fund, for the relief of sick, infirm, and aged subscribers; such fund, to be established by order of two justices, according to the form annexed, with rules, orders, &c. VII. The allowances to be the same as those established for friendly societies by the 33d of the present King. VIII. By the 43d of Elizabeth, and many other subsequent acts for the relief of the poor, provisions have been made for setting the poor to work, and instruction of children in schools of industry: the same are confirmed, and two justices of the district are to be appointed to the quarter sessions to attend them, and put the regulations into effect. IX. Quarter sessions to appoint visitors of the poor:—Members of Parliament, justices of the peace, persons in holy orders, &c. &c. are eligible to be appointed. X. Parishes may unite together to defray the establishment of schools of industry, or for any purpose of this act. XI. XII. XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. and XVII. relate to the conduct of such schools of industry, and the regulation of the several houses for accommodating the poor people. XVIII. No poor person who shall refuse any work, or to receive instruction for executing it, or shall refuse to permit his family to be instructed, shall be intitled to have relief. XIX. to XXXIX. are all regulations respecting the houses of industry, the mode of their government, the mode of purchasing lands, the qualifications of the guardians, &c. XL. All elections of guardians to be made by ballot, by the major part of the acting visitors of the districts. XLI. No person to be elected a guardian, unless he shall be qualified to be an elector of a guardian, to have an estate freehold or leasehold, of one hundred a year clear, or be heir-apparent to an estate of one hundred a year. LIII. All the laws now in force relating to the poor, except they are expressly altered, or are repugnant to this act, shall be and continue in force.

Vol. LXVI. p. 1114. Col. Rob. Riddell visited the gallant soldier and the soldier's friend; he was a man of most refined notions of honour and morality, and of the most diffusive benevolence. The brave commander, under whom he fought and conquered, beheld and applauded his conduct; and his gracious sovereign was pleased to promote him to the rank of brigadier-general; a mark of honour which flattered his surviving friends, but which he lived not to enjoy, having in the interval fallen a sacrifice to that all-devouring disease, the yellow fever, on the 27th of October, in the prime of a life, which yet, if estimated by the most active exercise of all the relative duties, might virtually be termed old age.

BIRTHS.

Jan. I N Upper Brook-street, Viscountess 14. Children, a son.

17. At Algarkirke, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Basil Bridge, a son.

22. At Jerley, the wife of Dr. Heriot, a son.

25. At Edinburgh, Lady Donne, a son.

26. In Bartholomew-lane, the wife of R. Down, esq. banker, of her 19th child.

31. In Gloster-place, the wife of John Hornby, esq. a son.

Lately. At Tickencote, the wife of J. Wingfield, esq. a daughter.

Feb. 1. At the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Lady Horatin Seymour, a son.

In Grafton street, the wife of Richard Joseph Sullivan, esq. a son.

In Queen's square, the wife of James Sivers, esq. a son.

6. At Waldershare, near Dover, the Countess of Guildford, a daughter.

7. In Howland-street, Mrs. Pittman, a dau.

8. The Countess of Belfast, a son.

In Norfolk street, the wife of Thomas Boulton, esq. a son.

9. In Burlington-street, the wife of Richard Croft, esq. a son.

The wife of George-Henry Rose, esq. M. P. for Southampton, a son and heir.

11. In Pall-mall, the Right Hon. Countess Temple, a son.

12. In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Edward Beeston Long, esq. a daughter.

In Baker-street, the Right Hon. Lady Rodney, a son.

At Birbury, the wife of Abraham Hume, esq. a son.

15. The wife of Samuel Isted, esq. of Eton, co. Northampton, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. F EDWARD Shepherd, esq. of Uley, co. Gloucester, to Miss Darke, of Bradon, co. Worcester.

18. William Wyde, esq. of Southwell, to Miss Edwards.

21. Joseph Arnold Wallinger, esq. of the East Essex militia, to Miss A. M. Gordon.

26. Alexander M'Kenzie, esq. of Berners-street, to Miss Piper, of Colyton-house.

28. At Bath, W. Johnston, esq. to Miss Glidstone, daughter of Col. G.

Lately. Mr. Forbes, eldest son of Sir Wm. F. bart. banker, in Edinburgh, to Miss Belsches, eldest dau. of Sir John B. bt.

By special licence, at Stephen's green, Dublin, Col. Thomas Burrows, of Dungan castle, co. Meath, to Miss Frances Beresford, dau. of his Grace the Abp of Tuam.

Feb. 2. The Earl of Westmeath, to Lady Elizabeth Moore, eldest daughter of the Earl of Drogheda.

6. At Little Bursted, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Montague, to Miss Frances Manby; second daughter of the late Thos. M. esq. of Beeds-hall, Essex.

10. At Chatham, Capt. C. Cunningham, of his Majesty's Ship Clyde, to Miss Proby, a daughter of Commissioner P.

11. Robert Norman, esq. of Cannon-street, to Miss Ewart, of Gower-street.

16. By special licence, the Hon. Mr. Dundas, son of Lord D. to Lady Caroline Bencklerk, dau. of the Duke of St. Albans.

DEATHS.

1796. AT Calcutta, in Bengal, after a few days illness, Sir James Watson, kt. one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Sir James was the son of a Presbyterian minister, who was for many years connected with a congregation of Protestant dissenters, in the borough of Southwark. He was educated for the ministry, at the academy at Mile-End under the care of Dr. Conder and Dr. Walker. When his academical studies were completed, he settled with a congregation at Gosport, and officiated for some years as its pastor. He there married a young lady of good fortune, either in possession or expectation. About the same time he entered himself at one of the inns of court, abandoned the ministry, and devoted himself to the study of the law. He was, in due course, admitted a barrister, received a diploma of Doctor of Laws, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In the exercise of his profession, he traversed the Western circuit, and in consequence was chosen recorder of the borough of Bridport; and, about the commencement of Mr. P.'s administration, its representative in parliament. His politics and those of his constituents were then in unison. He, however, maintained his attachment to Mr. Pitt long after his constituents were led to entertain an unfavourable opinion both of him and of his measures. Mr. Watson (who had been appointed a serjeant) directed his views to the Supreme Court in India, and long aspired to the office of a judge. In the

pursuit of this object he was very zealous in his endeavours to attract notice at the India House, and uniformly devoted to the support of ministerial measures. Upon the death of Sir W. Jones, to whom he must have proved a very unequal successor, he was appointed to the office of judge; but he died immediately after his arrival at Calcutta. What was the true cause of his death has not yet been ascertained; but the event was very unfortunate to a large family, that depended upon the attainment of an object which he had long pursued. His practice in this country was never very considerable; and as he had reason to expect the office of judge when a vacancy occurred, he probably never paid much attention to it. His abilities were neither mean nor distinguished. He was never very assiduous in his application to business. Having *one* object in view, he laboured to attain it, by entering, on all occasions, with ardour, into India politics, and by an uniform support of the measures of administration. His natural disposition was amiable; and he appears to have been sincerely lamented at Calcutta.

May . . . Aged 40, on his voyage back to Madras, from the Cape of Good Hope, whither he had been as a supercargo, Mr. John Stevens, formerly a linen-draper in Oxford-street, London, but of late years in partnership with his younger brother, Mr. Thomas S. merchant at Madras.

Aug. . . . At Jamaica, Capt. Gordon Forbes, of the 13th light dragoons, only son of the late George F. esq. of Calcutta.

Sept. 10. At Jamaica, James Riddoch, esq. of Montego-bay.

25. In the island of St. Christopher, the Hon. Archibald Esdaile, president of that island, master in chancery, judge of the admiralty, and (in the absence of Major-gen. Leigh) commander of the Leeward islands.

29. At Antigua, where he had been for some months on account of his health, his Excellency Henry Hamilton, esq. governor of the island of Dominica, an office which he filled with great ability and integrity. The administration of the colony, till a successor to him shall be appointed, devolves on the Hon. John Matson, his Majesty's chief justice and judge of the Court of Admiralty in that island, whose able and upright conduct in discharging the duties of those important offices has long been a source of great satisfaction to his Majesty's subjects in that colony. [Mr. Matson's speech to the Council and House of Assembly of Dominica, and their addresses to him, on this occasion, shall be given in our next.]

30. At Fort George, Martinico, Capt. John Graham, of the 79th regiment, eldest son of Mr. William G. Greenock.

Oct. . . . At Morne Rouge, St. Vincent's,

Capt. James Hamilton Edwards, of his Majesty's 53d regiment.

- At Martinico, Capt. George Hamilton Montgomery, of the 14th regiment of light dragoons, only son of the late Lieutenant-colonel M. of Newton.

At the Bahama islands, Col. Podmore, of the Royal Chester Blues.

Nov. . . . At Martinico, Capt. Squire, of the Marines; which corps has sustained in him the loss of an excellent and valuable officer; society an ingenious and accomplished member; and private friendship will long have to lament the death of a sincere, disinterested, and faithful friend.

At Martinico, William Ker, jun. of Kerfield, lieutenant and paymaster of the 26th light dragoons.

At her seat near the abbey, Town Malling, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke, widow of Joseph B. esq. formerly recorder of the city of Rochester, who died Jan. 27, 1792. She was niece of Aaron Harrington, of Hook-place, in Southfleet, Kent, esq. being the daughter of his sister, Sarah-H. by Mr. Samuel Ruffell; both which brother and sister are buried in the church of Southfleet, and which place she inherited from her uncle Mr. H. He was nephew and heir at law to Francis Brooke, of Town Malling, esq. and died in March, 1782. Alicia, the youngest daughter of the said Francis, married John Kenward, of Yalding, esq. who died 1749, by whom she had Martha, only daughter and heir, who, in 1752, married Sir John Shaw, bart. whose son, Sir John Shaw, bart. married, 1732, a sister of the Right Hon. Lord Monson. The estate, and a very considerable fortune, descend, by the will of Mrs. B. at her death, to the Rev. John Kenward Shaw, A. B. rector of Eltham, and only brother of Sir John, the present baronet.

II. At St. Kitt's, of the yellow fever, in his 17th year, Mr. Henry Mathews, of his Majesty's Ship Ariadne. He was a young man of the most engaging manners, active spirit, and promising abilities. His amiable disposition had endeared him to all the ship's company, and made a lasting impression on all who knew him. He died on the third day after he had been appointed acting lieutenant to the Terror bomb, where he caught the infection, which deprived the service of a most meritorious young officer, and his parents of one of their dearest comforts.

29. At St. Helena, Capt. Tho. Hodgson, of the Earl Cornwallis

Dec. 1. At Cape Nichola Mole, in St. Domingo, Major Winter, of the marines.

15. In her 66th year, Mrs. Anne French, wife of Mr. William F. farmer and grazier, of Slauston-lodge, *alias* Holthorpe, and sister to Mr. John Meadows (see p. 165).

24. At Edinburgh, of a fever, John Maclaurin,

Maclaurin, Lord Dreghorn, one of the senators of the college of justice. His lordship was born at Edinburgh, Dec. 15, 1734; became a member of the faculty of advocates in 1756, and was promoted to a seat on the bench Dec. 28, 1787; assuming on that occasion, in compliance with established custom, the title of Lord Dreghorn, an estate belonging to him in the county of Midlothian. His remains were interred in the Grayfriars church-yard at Edinburgh, in the spot where was deposited the body of his father, Colin Maclaurin, the well known professor of mathematicks in the university of that city, whose monument bears the following inscription, written by his son, now deceased:

"H. S. E.

COLIN MACLAURIN,
mathet. olim in acad. Edin. prof.
electus ipso Newtono suadente,
non ut paterno nomini consulat,
nam tali auxilio nil eget,
sed ut in hoc infelici campo,
ubi lectus regnant et pavor.
Mortalibus proflus non fuit solatium,
hujus enim scripta evolva,
mentem tantarum rerum capacem
corpore caduco superstitem crede.

Nat. 1698,
ob. 1746."

This learned professor married, July 8, 1733, Anne, daughter of Walter Stewart, esq. advocate, his Majesty's solicitor; by whom he had one daughter, Barbara, born Nov. 11, 1735, and one son, John, above-mentioned. Lord Dreghorn distinguished himself while at the bar by a learned and elaborate information for Mungo Campbell, officer of excise, accused of the murder of Alexander earl of Eglington; and he published a quarto volume of criminal cases. A sprightly little piece, now very scarce, called "The Philosopher's Opera," is said to have proceeded from his pen; and he was author of a dissertation, to prove that Troy was not taken by the Greeks, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Lord Dreghorn married Miss Esther Cunningham, a near relation of Lord Rossmore; by whom he has left two sons and one daughter. Colin Maclaurin, now of Dreghorn, the eldest son, entered into the faculty of advocates.

28. In his 24th year, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Louis Charles, 2d son of his Prussian Majesty, born Aug. 3, 1773.

1797. Jan. . . . Aged about 70, Mr. Richard Adams, gardener, at East Sheen, in Surrey, who cultivated 40* acres of

* Mr. Lysons ("Environs of London," vol. IV.) says 36 acres; but the executors of farmer Adams, in their advertisement of the sale of his effects, since his death, state the quantity at 40 acres.

asparagus for the London market, and has been known to receive 300l. in one day for this article in Covent-garden.

2. In her 72d year, Mrs. Moseley, relict of the late Mr. R. M. of Suffolk-street, Birmingham.

At Duddeston farm, near Birmingham, aged 75, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. Wilson.

At Worcester, aged 84, Mr. Elias Andrew, bookseller.

Mrs. Anne Wilmot, one of the daughters of the late Edward Wilmot, esq. of Spotton, near Derby.

3. At St. Helier's, Jersey, of an apoplexy, Dr. Chandepie.

At Boyndle, the Right Hon. Lady Catharine Booker.

Mr. Bolus, one of the oldest inhabitants of Worcester-street, Birmingham, and many years headle of the old meeting-house.

At Tividale, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Cox.

Aged 87, Mrs. Hodges, wife of Mr. H. Glover, of Worcester.

5. At sea, on his passage from New York, Mr. John Kennedy, of Kirkcudbright.

6. In his 92d year, Mr. Benjamin Granger, steward to the corporation, and one of the oldest burgessees, of Derby.

8. Patrick Cruikshank, esq. of Strackathro.

11. In the New town, Edingburgh, Sir Samuel Egerton Leigh, second son of the late Sir Egerton L. bart. his Majesty's attorney-general of South Carolina.

At College-green, Bristol, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Milligen Johnston, a native of Charlestown, South Carolina, and wife of George M. J. esq. of Corhead, M.D. formerly surgeon-general to all the garrisons for his Majesty's forces in South Carolina and Georgia.

12. At Balmbrough, in Northumberland, aged 40, Mrs. Cokayne, wife of Mr. C. surgeon to the dispensary established by Lord's trustees at that place.

At Tongland Manse, the Rev. Wm. Robb.

In his 76th year, Mr. John Meadows, a reputable and respectable farmer of Medbourne; who brought up a large family to honest industry. (See p. 164).

15. At Bath, aged 3 years; in the dreadful agonies of the hydrophobia, the daughter of Mr. Newcombe. She was bitten by a terrier-dog on Christmas-day last. Symptoms appeared of the virulence of the mauldady 5 days previous to her death; but the violence of the shocking calamity continued a few hours only. The dog was killed.

At Lyncombe, near Bath, after a long and painful illness, Ethelreda Chester, the wife of Major C. late of the 35th regiment, and 5th daughter of the late Henry Scymer, esq. of Hanford, Dorset. Those who knew her best lament her most. She has left two sons and a daughter.

16. Alex. Gordon, esq. of Letterfourie.

18. At Mr. Fowler's, at Battersea, Surrey, in her 84th year, Mrs. Holhead, late of Low Leyton, Essex.

In her 24th year, at Barley-house, the Countess of Exeter. The Earl of Exeter being, in the year 1791, divorced from his first wife; he the same year married the above lady, M^{rs} Higgins, who, by virtue and goodness, more than supplied the want of high birth and fortune. She had, just before her death, been delivered of her first child. (See LXVI. 1113).

At Sheffield-place, Suffex, in her 33d year, Lucy Lady Sheffield, third daughter of Thomas Lord Pelham, and second wife of Lord S. to whom she was married December 26, 1794. His first lady died April 3, 1793.—This good lady, whose heart and pulse were ever open to generous benevolence, had been long ill, and only survived her brother one day. (See p. 84).

At Reading, co. Berks, aged 45, the Hon. and Rev. William Bromley Cadogan. He was 2d son of Charles Sloane, present, or 3d. Lord Cadogan, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Hans Sloane, who conveyed to him the manor and rectory of Chelsea, bought 1747. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1776; rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, 1775, in the patronage of Lord Cadogan as lord of the manor; vicar of St. Giles's, Reading, in the Crown, 1775; and chaplain to Lord Cadogan. He printed a sermon on the death of Mr. Romaine, 1795 (see our vol. LXV. p. 762); Liberty and Equality, two sermons, 1793 (LXIII. 247); and a Letter to him thereon (LXIV. 202).

At Castlemilk Scotland, Sir John Stuart, bt.

19. Steph. Martin Leake, esq. of Thorpe Hall, co. Essex, one of the deputy-registers of the Court of Chancery. He was son of S. M. L. Clarencieux King at Arms, author of the Life of Sir John Leake, 1720, and an Historical Account of English Monarchs, 1726 and 1745, 8vo. He was son of S. M. who inherited the estate from a dau. of Sir John Leake.

At her brother's, at Terling, Mrs. Elizabeth Gower, relict of Dr. Foute G. physician, Chelmsford, Essex.

Aged 73, Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

At Timberland, co. Lincoln, aged 73, Mr. John Hill, of Rugby, co. Warwick, well known as a composer of anthems and other sacred music. He had just published a musical piece, called, "The First Sabbath," taken from "Paradise Lost;" and has left in MS. two anthems, one a thanksgiving for peace, the other a marriage anthem.

At Tor abby, the seat of George Cary, esq. in his 84th year, Edward Seegal, who for 50 years had filled the place of hind to that family with an honesty and integrity

that gained him the esteem of his masters, and the affection of a numerous acquaintance.

At the manse of Eccles, in his 71st year, the Rev. Adam Murray, minister of that parish.

20 At Moulsey, in Surrey, in his 80th year, the Rev. John Thomas, D. D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, more than 53 years, and 64 years minister of Moulsey. The patronage of St. Peter's is in dispute between the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council.

At Bath, Mrs. Mary Isted, only surviving sister of the late Ambrose I. of Eton, co. Northampton.

At Bath, the Rev. E. Armstrong, pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters.

After an illness of eight days, at his house near Fitzroy-square, Mr. Gainsborough Dupont, (son of a sister of the late celebrated painter of the first name, who died 1783.)

At Kelfo, Scotland, Mrs. Hannah Bromfield, wife of Lieutenant-col. B. of Hatfieldton Mains.

At Edinburgh, Hyndford Gibson, ninth son of Mr. Wm. G. merch. of South Bridge.

Mr. Rowley, of the London coffee-house, Ludgate-hill.

At his house in Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, Mr. Percy, a worthy character, and of considerable musical talents.

21. Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. B. coach-maker, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's inn-fields.

At Great Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, Mr. George Hurry, merchant.

Mrs. Yerbury, wife of John Y. esq. of Clapham common.

In Margaret-street, Mrs. Humfreys, widow of the late Wm. H. esq. of Llwyn.

The infant child of John Drummond, esq. At his father's house in Loughborough, in his 20th year, Mr. Wm. Adams; a youth whose amiable disposition and pleasing manners make his loss severely regretted.

22. At Sydling house, co. Dorset, in her 81st year, Mrs. Smith, mother of Sir John Smith, bart. of that place.

In Old-street, Mr. Fran. Jefferie, brewer.

At Bow, after a short illness, Mrs. Vachel, wife of Samuel V. esq.

At Canterbury, in his 57th year, Mr. Samuel Johnson, formerly a linen-draper in that city.

23. At Harrow on the Hill, Mrs. Thackeray, relict of the late Rev. Dr. T. archdeacon of Surrey, and rector of Haydon and Chiffell, co. Essex, sister of the Hon. Mrs. Bulcawen (see p. 82), and mother of Mr. Thomas T. of Cambridge, and other children.

At Pentonville, aged 42, Rich. Beaty, esq. On Richmond hill, Countess of Wigton.

At the Friery in Lichfield, in her 31st year, after a most painful and lingering illness,

illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude and resignation, Mrs. John Norbury, wife of the Rev. J. G. Norbury, rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral church in Lichfield.

Aged 32, much respected by his acquaintance, the Rev. Thomas Clulow, curate of Tilton on the Hill, co. Leicester.

At Edinburgh, in her 84th year, Mrs. Farquharson.

At Stonehaven, Mrs. Kath. Richardson, relict of the deceased John R. esq. late of Haughs, of Grange.

24. At Camberwell, in his 35th year, Mr. William Thornton, Turkey-merchant.

At Lady Gardner's, Portland-place, the infant daughter of John Cornwall, jun. esq.

At Staunton, in her 70th year, Mrs. Emma Charlton, daughter of the late Job C. esq. many years M. P. for Newark.

John Carpenter, esq. of Tavyton, near Tavistock.

25. Mr. George Russell, jun. of the Old Bargue-house, Christchurch, Surrey.

In Cumberland-gardens, Vauxhall, Joseph Booth, esq. the ingenious inventor of the polygraphic art, and of the more important art of manufacturing cloth by a perfectly original process.

At Packington, co. Warwick, the infant twin of the Earl and Countess of Aylesford.

Mrs. Cheales, relict of the Rev. Wm. C. rector of Thorp, near Newark, and of Wickerby, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Jarman, hosier, Pilchergate, Nottingham.

26. At Knightsbridge, Robert Edmonds, esq. of the Annuity-office, in his Majesty's Exchequer.

At Kenilworth-town, aged 90, Mrs. Gibson.

At Skerry, co. Dutherland, the Right Hon. Hew Mackay, sixth Lord Reay, a peer of Scotland. His lordship, 2d son of Donald, 4th Lord Reay, succeeded his brother George, 5th lord, who died without male issue at Rosebank, near Edinburgh, Feb. 27, 1768, in title and estate; but, having been previously declared to be in a state of idiotism, the latter was put into the hands of curators. Dying without issue, the peerage and lauded property devolve upon his cousin-german, Eric Mackay, of Skibo, now 7th Lord Reay.

27. At Bath, John Fiott, esq. merchant of London. If the worth of an individual is to be estimated by his public services, we do not remember a life which calls more forcibly for public affliction. Of such a man it is unnecessary to draw a long and pompous character: a short sketch of some of the active parts of his life will convey a sufficient idea of the object of our grief. Mr. Fiott was born in the island of Jersey of a respectable family. With the connexions derived from that island he settled in London as a merchant, and soon distin-

guished himself for that penetration, that judgement, and those general abilities, which enabled him to open new sources of commerce with several of the first mercantile cities in Europe. To his prospect of success the war presented a melancholy obstacle; but the exercise of his abilities must have at last raised him to the first eminence, had not Death arrested his career while he was yet in the prime of life. His great object was to unite public benefit with private advantage; but the former often claimed his first consideration. To his exertions, founded on this principle, England owes the proudest day, considered in all its circumstances, that this century has witnessed—the victory of Admiral Rodney on the 12th of April, 1782. Aware of the slowness of contractors, Mr. F. chartered two ships with provisions for the British fleet. They came to St. Lucia on the 7th of April, and enabled Rodney to follow De Graffe with such signal advantage. Mr. F.'s ardent desire to serve his country was not always so successful. Having intelligence during this war, that an expedition was in agitation to join the Royalists near Granville, he offered, without an interested view, to the secretary of a state-department, a plan, in pursuance of which the English force must have reached the place of destination in proper time for the attainment of the object in view; but this, like other expeditions, was detained by various delays, and the poor unaffiliated Royalists were cut to pieces by the Republicans. But his transactions at the India-house have brought him forward to public notice. He had long asserted that, while the old ship owners charged 2s. a ton for building East-Indiamen, 17l. would afford a fair profit, and save the Company upwards of 200,000l. a year. Wearied with his perseverance, the Directors, who were at that time in the interest of the ship-owners, gave him permission, and a settled time, to build two ships. Having contracted with a builder, he had the mortification to find all the slips on the coast engaged by the old ship-owners, who had determined to shew the impossibility of defeating their monopoly. He at last found a creek on the coast of Suffolk adapted to his purpose. Here a new difficulty arose. No sooner had he made dispositions for building on this spot, than all the timber within 20 miles of it was suddenly bought up by his watchful rivals. Necessity supplied him with new modes of exertion. He ordered the timber to be cut down where it could be found, left, hewn, fashioned, and seasoned, on the spot, and then brought to the sea-shore to be framed in the slips. It is remarkable, that the French have lately adopted the same plan, and built their ships in the woods: To the amusement of the Direc-

ford, and to the chagrin of the old interest, the Hartwell and the Belvidere were finished within the given time, and approved by the surveyors. It was not, however, till the 24th of February, 1796; that a great majority of the proprietors of India stock threw the ship-building open to a fair competition. It is universally acknowledged that the honour of that day was principally due to Mr. F. and his friend Mr. Henchman*. The same regard to the interest of the Company made him express his concern at the late arbitrary proceedings, which compelled the Directors to propose, contrary to their judgement formally expressed, the establishment of a military *dépôt* in the Isle of Wight, and the payment of the interest of the loan of two millions to the end of the charter; measures, which the good sense of the proprietors, impartially expressed, could not but reject. It must not be supposed from this relation, that Mr. F. was a captious opposer of the measures of Government. According to the principles of a Jerseyman, he had a sincere regard for the Crown and Constitution of this country; but was directed in his judgement by the measures, not by attachment to the persons, of statesmen. Had he been successful in his canvass for Marlow, at the last general election, he would have fully proved the independence of his principles, and his high regard for his King and Country, by his conduct in parliament; but his antagonist was left without a rival 12 days before Mr. F. could start; and thus the natural antitecratical interest of Little Marlow was defeated by the manufacture at Temple Mills. From these particulars an idea may be formed of Mr. F.'s character. One testimony in his favor will appear decisive: On the renewal of the lease of his house in Fenchurch-street, the Committee for letting the City's Lands unanimously determined that the rent should be lowered, to express their sense of the services which he had conferred on the commerce of his country. He married, in 1782, Miss Harriet Lee, sister of Mr. Lee Antonic, late member for Marlow, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Chief-justice Lee. She died in 1794, leaving him 7 children, the eldest of whom is in his 14th year. M. F. lived at Totteridge, where he built a house on the site of an old mansion, which for many years was the residence of the Hare family, and afterwards of Sir Robert Atkins, K. B. lord chief baron of the Exchequer. It was built by Robert Taylor, teller of the Exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth. It became forfeited

* For the particulars of this important discussion, we refer our readers to Mr. Fiott's "Addresses to the Proprietors of India Stock and the Publick, 1795."

to the Crown for a debt, and the queen sold it to Hugh Hare, uncle of the first Lord Colrane. (Chauncey's Herts, p. 305; Lysons's Envir. of Lond. IV. 41, 45, 46.)

At Butterwick, in his 25th year, Mr. Robert Peart, an eminent farmer and grazier: whose loss to the poor will be severely felt.

Mrs. Gardom, wife of Mr. George G. of Bihnell, near Bakewell, co. Derby; and daughter of the Rev. Robert Barker, rector of St. Anne's, Manchester.

28. At Marston-trussell, co. Northampton, in her 89th year, Mrs. Arabella Catharine Barwell, relict of Henry Barwell, esq. of the same place, who died April 24, 1773. She was born in August, 1708; and was the eldest daughter of Sir Erasmus Norwich, late of Brampton, near Dingley, who was succeeded in title and estate by his son William, who was the last baronet and male issue from the following pedigree; viz. "Norwich of Brampton, com. Northampton, Sir John, knt: created baronet July 24, 1641. This family is descended from Ralph, Earl of Cambridge and East Angles, a Briton, who married the daughter of Roger, Earl of Hereford. This Ralph, Earl of East Angles, i. e. Norfolk and Suffolk, with Roger, Earl of Hereford; his wife's father, opposed King William the Conqueror; but, in the end, being besieged in the castle of Delz in the 10th of his reign, was rescued by Philip, the French King, and so fled into Britain. The wife of Ralph, in the 3^d of William the Conqueror, for the better safeguard of her, fled into the city of Norwich; and, being pursued, was there besieged and enforced to abjure the realm. They had issue two sons, Roger and William. Roger Bigot, eldest son of Ralph, founded the monastery at Thetford, married Adelsa, daughter and co-heir of Hugh Grantmessinell: they had issue Hugh. Hugh succeeded his father Roger, and was steward of the house to King Henry I. and advanced anew to the Earldom of Norfolk and Suffolk by King Stephen. He married Julian, Countess of Norfolk, and had issue Hugh and Roger. Hugh, his eldest son, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and steward of the king's house, died without issue. Roger, the second son of Hugh, succeeded his brother Hugh in his honours and dignities, and was engaged in very honourable employments under King Richard I. and King John; but, in the 17th of John, he took part with the barons, and was one of the 25 governors of the realm; he married Ida, and had issue Hugh. Hugh succeeded his father Roger, was Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and was also earl marshal of England in right of his wife Maulde, (the eldest daughter and heir of Wm. Marshall, the elder Earl of Pembroke), by whom he had issue Roger and Hugh.
Roger,

Roger, his eldest son, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and earl marshal of England, married Isabel, daughter to William and sister to Alexander King of Scots, and died without issue. Roger Bigot, his nephew (and son of his brother Hugh, Lord chief justice of England), succeeded him in his honours and dignities, and married Agelina, daughter and heir of Philip Basset, by whom he had issue Joan. Joan daughter of Roger married to — Mowbray. This Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and earl marshal of England anno 24 Edward I. refused to go into Gascoigne, except the king went in person; whereupon, the king threatening to hang him, he departed the court, with Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford, and raised war against the king. (Holinsh. p. 325). By their means, and others, the great charter and the charter of the forests was confirmed. But, in the 30th year of Edward I. having spent, in this contention against the king, his substance, and being called upon by John Bigot a clerk, his younger brother, whom he had thought to make his heir (because he had no issue male) for certain debts he owed him, the said Roger, upon displeasure to his brother, and to gain the king's favour, gave to the king all his lands and offices, on condition he should pay all his debts, and himself enjoy 1000l. land during his life. John Bigot, clerk, younger brother to Roger earl marshal, died unmarried. The chief branch remaining then were the descendants of William the second, son of the first Ralph, Earl of Cambridge and East Angles; which William was drowned with the children of King Henry I. but left issue Hugh and Simon, surnamed de Norwich, who died unmarried. Hugh, the eldest son of William, came with Matilda, the empress; 1140, and was at the battle of Lincoln, in rescue of the empress's friends there, besieged February 2, 1141: he took party with King Henry II. against King Stephen, for which service he had the castle of Norwich given him. (Holinsh. p. 427—433). He married, and had issue Simon, and Nicholas surnamed de Norwich. Simon the eldest son of Hugh had issue Ranulph, and Simon surnamed de Norwich, both died unmarried. Nicholas de Norwich, second son of Hugh, and younger brother to Simon, married, and had issue Henry. Henry de Norwich, son of Nicholas, married Jane, daughter and heir of Robert de Brighthurst, lord of Broughton. The 5th lineal descendant from this Henry was Simon de Norwich, who married Margaret, heir of Robert Hotot Gifford, by whom came the manors of Brampton, Rowell, Cotterstock, Ilip, Tanfor, Gaydon, &c. The 2d lineal descendant from this Simon was Simon Norwich, who married Alice,

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to the highest offices in the city, and was frequently returned a burgess in parliament; but, being a loyalist, was not permitted to sit there. He was lord-mayor in 1645, when his house was searched with the expectation of finding King Charles I. and the next year he was committed close prisoner to the Tower, where he continued several years. During the exile of King Charles II. he lent him 10,000*l.* and, in his 73d year, was deputed by the city their commissioner to Breda, whither he went with Gen. Monk, to congratulate and attend King Charles to England. In consideration of his signal services, that king conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and, a few days after his restoration, to the dignity of a baronet of England. Sir Thomas gave his house at Wem, in Shropshire, for a free-school, which he liberally endowed. He founded an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, with a salary of 4*l.* *per annum*, and was at the expence of printing the Gospels in the Persian language, and transmitting them to that kingdom. His beneficence appeared on a variety of occasions, he being always ready to relieve the distressed. This worthy magistrate died Feb. 24, 1667, in his 82d year. After his death a stone was extracted from his bladder, which weighed above 25 ounces (and is still preserved in the laboratory at Cambridge); an error, which the inserter of this takes the opportunity to contradict, and to affirm, that the family never would consent to part with the said stone. During the life of the last Lady Norwich (from whose ancestor it was extracted), it was kept choice by her. By this lady Sir Erasmus had issue one son, William, beforementioned, the next possessor thereof; and three daughters, Arabella-Catharine, Annabella, and Jane. On the demise of this William, who succeeded his father in title and estate, the name and title became extinct, 1741; Sir William dying unmarried*. He a few years preceding sold the Brampton estate to Sarah, Dutchess of Marlborough, which is now the property of George-John Spencer, Earl Spencer, present first lord of the Admiralty. Sir William dying intestate, his three sisters, Arabella-Catharine, Annabella, and Jane, were his administrators; the eldest of whom, *viz.* Mrs. Barwell, here first-mentioned, had issue only one son, Henry, who died unmarried at the age of 17. This lady, as eldest daughter of Lady Norwich, and administratrix to Sir William, choicely preferred the said stone, which is now in the possession of her executors, or one of them. Annabella second daughter of Sir Erasmus and his said lady, married Richard Turvile, esq. of North Kilworth in the county of Leicester,

a very antient family in that county; he died April 12, 1777, and Mrs. Turvile Sept. 18, 1780. Their issue two sons and two daughters, the former, Richard and Erasmus, at present unmarried; the latter, Annabella-Catharine, married Mr. John Randle, of North Kilworth, beforementioned, and died in May 1778, leaving issue, one son, now in his apprenticeship to a draper at Nuneaton, co. Warwick; which business Sir Thomas Adams himself once followed, and is the very person of whom a bet was laid, that he could not be put out of temper. The wagers contrived to call when they knew him to be at dinner, requesting to see him, who coming to wait on them himself, they wanted to look at some superfine cloths. After having abundance laid before them, at length they believed one might do. When asked what quantity, they answered, twelve pennyworth would be sufficient. He with great composure took a shilling, laid it on the cloth, and cut a bit to its size, folded it in clean paper, and gave it to them; saying, "Gentlemen, you are welcome!" without shewing the least displeasure. Jane, the youngest daughter of Mr. Turvile and Annabella his wife, married the Rev. John Bullivant, rector of Marston trussell, co. Northampton, and has issue three sons and four daughters, *viz.* Annabella, Catharine, John, Penelope, Henry, Jane, and Richard. Jane, the youngest daughter of Sir Erasmus Norwich and his lady Jane, married Mr. Nichols, of the Lower-hale, in the parish of Hendon, Middlesex, had issue many children, but only one son and a daughter survived their parents; Edward, who died 17... unmarried; and Jenny, who married, first, a Mr. Snoxdale, who died of the small pox soon afterwards. Mrs. Snoxdale, who had not had it, did not take it at that time. She afterwards married Christopher Hill, gent. of Finchley, in Middlesex, by whom she has left issue five sons and three daughters, Arabella, Edward, Mary, Jane, Christopher, Henry, John, and Thomas. Mrs. Hill died August, 1781, of the small-pox; a very extraordinary circumstance, both Mr. Hill, herself, and eldest daughter, having several years before been inoculated for the same by the late Dr. Garrow, of Barnet; who, when called in to attend Mrs. Hill, 1781, was astonished at the disease, but thought it impossible it could prove the small-pox: however, Dr. Reynolds, from London (who was called in), asserted it, and, upon examination of Mr. Hill (who, with their eldest daughter, then a child, were inoculated with Mrs. Hill, all at the same time), pronounced him not to have had it, but that Mrs. Hill had had it; to ascertain which Mr. Hill was inoculated again, and had a plentiful eruption of small-pox with attendant fever, which would

* See our vol. LXIV. p. 954.

would not have been the case had right matter been made use of at first. To say no more, how careful ought such practitioners to be in this particular! M^r. Hill, now Mrs. Birtles, whom Dr. Reynolds pronounced to have had it, and advised not to be inoculated again, remained in the house at the time her mother died; and, during her father's inoculation the last time, never sickened, nor has ever had the least symptoms of small-pox, though very much resistant in London since.

John Walker Wilson, esq. of Sloane-street, late of Worcester.

Aged 70, John Croft, esq. clerk of the journals and engrossments in the House of Lords.

At Burgate, in his 108th year, Mr. Jer. Stowers, formerly of Old Buckenham, co. Norfolk. farmer.

Mr. William Hopkinson, of Derby, nursery and seedsman.

At Birch hall, near Ellismere, Mrs. Abigail Mason.

At Finden, Sussex, the Rev. Dr. Pilkington.

29. At Bristol Hot-wells, Thomas Coker, esq.

30. At Steeple Aston, co. Oxford, Mr. Kenning, surgeon.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Mrs. A. Layton, of Throgmorton-street.

In his 80th year, after a long indisposition, the Rev. Thomas Strong, 49 years rector of Hargrave, co. Northampton.

At Uxbridge, Mrs. Cates, wife of Mr. John C. surgeon.

31. In her 82d year, Mrs. Mary Brown, relict of Mr S. Brown, senior, merchant in Peterborough, many year master of the passage-boat to Wisbech.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, the Rev. John Carver, many years minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters.

After a short illness, Mrs. Coxe, wife of Charles Westley C. esq. of Kemble, in Gloucestershire.

At Kilkenny, in Ireland, John Baillie, esq. of Duncan, colonel of the loyal Inverness regiment of fencibles.

Lately. At Dublin, Miss Eliza Clements, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements.

In Jamaica, Alex. Alves. esq. 2d son of the late Dr. John A. physician in Inverness.

Lieutenant-col. James Wood, chief fire-master of the royal laboratory, Woolwich.

Mrs. Macbride, wife of Admiral M. and sister of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart.

At an advanced age, Mr. Coleman, of Rochester, Kent.

At Stanton, co. Gloucester, aged 109, Mrs. Church. In recently calling to recollection the earliest public events within her memory, she well remembered the rejoicings at the accession of Queen Anne to the crown of these realms (1702). Under the same roof lived the old lady, her daugh-

ter, her grand-daughter, and her grand-daughter's children, making four generations in one house! Her death was hastened by a fall down stairs a few weeks before.

Aged 109, at S'enton, near Coleford, Mrs. Mary Reynolds.

At Langar, co. Hereford, aged 105, Mary Davis, widow.

In Great Titchfield-street, Mrs. Jane Catherwood, relict of Robert C. esq. late surgeon of his Majesty's garrison of St. Augustin, East Florida.

In her 17th year, at his lordship's seat at Blythefield, Staffordshire, the Hon. Miss Bagot.

In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Budley Fortescue, of his Majesty's ship Pelican, of 18 guns, Capt. Serle. His gallant conduct, when she beat off a French 40-gun frigate a few months since, was highly spoken of in the Gazette. He was an amiable young gentleman, a good officer, and is universally lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The account of his premature death arrived at his mother's, at St. Beaudoux, where the whole family had assembled to celebrate his birth day on the 19th of January; when he would have attained the age of 24.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of John S. esq. collector of the customs at St. Ives.

At Longfutton, Mr. John Pitt.

Mrs. Townley, widow of the late Mr. T. and grand-daughter of the late Wm. T. esq. of Norton, co. Somerset.

At Hopesay, co. Salop, the Rev. Charles Tucker, rector of that parish upwards of 40 years.

In George-street, Edinburgh, Gen. David Graeme, of Braco.

At Banff, George Mure, esq. late captain in the 53d regiment of foot.

The Hon. and Rev. John Ellis Aggr, brother to the Right Hon. Lord Vise. Chiesden.

On his return to England from India, for the recovery of his health, Geo. Lucadou, esq. of the civil establishment in Bengal.

In his 20th year, in his passage home in the Earl Wycombe, Lieut. Pet. Haddon, son of the late Dr. H. of S'epney.

At Uppingham, aged 26, Mr. Geo. Siffon.

At Uppingham, aged 54, Mrs. E. Parker.

At Brighouse, co. York, Mr W. Crosley, engineer to the Rochdale canal.

At Norwich, Mr. S. Briggs, the last member of a society of Herbalists, who laudably passed many of their leisure hours in the study and gathering of plants, and were the first to cultivate and propagate the rhu-harb-plant in this country; which they effected so successfully, as to rival in colour, flavour, and medicinal virtue, the roots of the Russia and Turkey kind.

Mr. Fowler, comedian. His body was taken out of the Severn at Shrewsbury. He had trod the stage in the companies of Whitley, Miller, and Mihill, for upwards of

Of 30 years. The approach of old age, for which he had made no provision is thought to have deranged his faculties, and produced this catastrophe. He was not considered as a first-rate actor, but bore the character of an honest worthy man.

At Lisbon, Benjamin-James Kearney, esq. counsellor at law, eldest son of James K. esq. of Blanchville, co. Kilkenny.

At Crog, near Kilworth, Ireland, John Hyde, esq. formerly M. P. for co. Cork.

At Cork, Mrs. Carleton, mother of the Right Hon. Lord C

Rev. Thomas Wilson, vicar of Soham and Whaddon, co. Cambridge, and Gedney, co. Lincoln.

At Tixall, co. Stafford, the Hon. Lady Smytho, relict of the late Sir Edward S. of Aston Burnell, in Shropshire, and aunt to Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

Mr. Timothy Dealy, of High Holbourn.

In the house of industry, at Worcester, aged 105, Joyce Pearce; who retained to the last the full possession of an excellent memory.

In the Strand, Mr. Lyde.

In Jamaica, Mr. Tho Struper, printer, formerly proprietor of the Jamaica Gazette, and one of the proprietors of the Daily Advertiser of Kingston.

At Ross, in the island of Mull, aged 96, Mrs. Susannah Campbell, relict of Mr. Archibald McLean, sometime minister of the parish of Kilfinichen. She was the mother of 19 children, all of whom she survived.

At Waterford, in his 78th year, Benj. Morris, esq. alderman, chamberlain, and one of the charter-justices, of that city.

In Bryanstone-street, Wm. Hutchinson, esq. agent for the island of Antigua.

In his 54th year, of a paralytic affection, Thomas Hancock, of Derby, jeweller.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 106, Hannah Sturges. She well remembered the rejoicings on the peace of Utrecht in 1713, when she was 19 years old, and that booths were erected in the town, and barrels of ale wheeled about and distributed to the poor inhabitants. An elder brother died, two years ago, at Clifton, near Ashbourn, aged 109; and another sister at Ashby, about 20 years ago, aged 80. So that the united ages of a brother and two sisters were 205 years.

Feb. 1. Shot himself, in the West porch of Westminster-abbey, Col. Frederick. The coroner's jury, on the 3d returned a verdict of *Lunacy*. On the 6th, at noon his remains were brought in a hearse to St. Anne's, Soho, attended by two mourning coaches: in which were Mr. Surling, Mr. Withy, Mr. Macdonald, and two young gentlemen, his pupils, Mr. Seager, and four other respectable female householders. Several other gentlemen attended in the church, and followed the

bier to the grave. The body was deposited at the West end of the church, close by his father, King Theodore*. About an hour before the solemnity, a respectable person desired that the following character, in a fair hand-writing, might be placed upon the church wall:

"Here lie

the shattered remains of Col. FREDERICK, Son of Theodore, King of Corsica.

In his deportment he was a finished gentleman;

In honour, honesty, and truth, he was princely;

he was poor in circumstances, but rich in the possession of a most liberal heart.

The greatest distress he laboured under, was the want of ability to relieve the distresses of others.

God be with him."

—This gentleman's unfortunate end draws our attention to the history of his father, Theodore, King of Corsica. In 1736†, being of a projecting disposition, with singular abilities and turn of mind, and having received his education in the French service, he availed himself of the keen disputes between the Genoese and Corsicans, and aspired to the throne of Corsica. He wrote to Rivaloria, their Plenipotentiary in Tuscany, promising considerable assistance if they would make him king, and then sailed and landed at Tavagna. He was a man of stately appearance, and wore a Turkish dress, which added to the dignity of his mien; and he was proclaimed king before Rivaloria's dispatches arrived. He blocked up the fortified towns, and used various artifices to establish himself in their favour by pretending to spy with a telescope the vessels at a distance coming with his promised aid, and by causing packets to be frequently brought him, which he pretended to be dispatches from the courts of Europe accrediting him as King of Corsica. After having been there about eight months, he perceived that their affections began to cool towards him, and he determined to leave them for a while. In Holland he gained credit with some Jews for cannon and stores, under the charge of a supercargo; with these he returned in 1739, and then put to death the supercargo, that he might not have any trouble from his demands. By this time the French had become so powerful in the island, that Theodore did not incline to venture his person, the Genoese having set a high price upon his head. He therefore chose to relinquish his throne, and gave up his views of ambition for safety;

* It is by many, however, doubted whether he was really the son of Theodore.

† We have seen a small copper coin with the letters T. R. (Theodorus Rex) on one side; and, on the other, 1736.

there is no evidence that he was secretly supported by any European power. On the other hand, he was a most singular man, and had been so beaten about by change of fortune, that he had lost the common sentiments of mankind, and viewed things as one who is mad, or drunk, or in a fever: all opinions seem to agree that he was of service in reviving the spirit of the nation, which after many years of constant war was beginning to droop. He came to England, where he was arrested for debt, and took the benefit of an insolvent act, under which he registered his kingdom as a part of his effects assigned to his creditors*: and soon after died in the parish of St. Anne's Westminster, where the following inscription marks his tomb:

"Near this place is interred
THEODORE king of Corsica;
who died in this parish, Dec. 11, 1756,
immediately after leaving
the King's Bench prison,
by the benefit of the act of insolvency;
in consequence of which
he registered his kingdom of Corsica,
for the use of his creditors
The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
Hernes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd, ere dead,
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom, and deny'd him
bread†."

At Bristol Wells, Mrs. Henry Gore Wade, wife of Brigade-major W. of Leatherhead, Surrey, but now on service in the West Indies.

Aged 75, Mrs. Bankes, of Lincoln.

2. At Wimeswold, co. Leicester, aged 67, Mr. William Fisher, an eminent farmer and grazier.

In Bury-street, Edmonton, Thomas Theed, esq. formerly of Mark-lane, wine-merchant, and brother to John T. esq. banker. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Wigston, who died a few years before him, leaving seven children.

3. Shot himself, at his house at Debenhall, Essex, Richard Muilman Trench Clitwell, esq. M.P. for the borough of Aldborough, co. York. This melancholy suicide was occasioned by a chain of unsuccessful speculations on West-India estates.

At Bath, John Popkin, esq. of Coythre-hene, Glamorganshire.

At Norwich, Mrs. Sandby, wife of the Rev. Dr. S.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Fiquharson, relict of

* The assignment and great seal of his kingdom are in the hands of Lord Orford; as we gather from Mr. Boswell's History of Corsica.

† These lines have been said, how truly we know not, to be from the pen of Lord Orford.

the late Wm. F. esq. and one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Ambrose Stevenson, esq. of Manor-house, co. Durham.

At Deal, in his 65th year, Mr. Thomas Oakley, brewer and banker.

4. At Walthamstow, aged 96, Mrs. Fawlor, the eldest and last surviving dau. of Commissioner F.

At Giratham, suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, while transacting business in his counting-house, Mr. Edw. Maynard, jun. brewer, much lamented and respected.

At Ashburton, on his way to Lisbon, Lieut.-col. Draper, of the 3d reg. of guards.

At Northampton, aged 18, after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. Theophilus Beynon, son of Mr. B. comedian.

At Northampton, Wm. Steer, esq.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Gibbs, organist of that place. The facetiousness of his manners, united with a general good conduct, gained him the esteem of a numerous and very respectable acquaintance.

At Bath, Miss Caroline Hoskyns, daughter of Sir H. H. bart.

Suddenly, at Tralee, W. Blennerhasset, esq.

5. At Hampstead, aged 66, Thomas Longman, esq. many years a very considerable bookseller in Pater-noster Row; a man of the most exemplary character in his profession, and as universally esteemed for his benevolence as for his integrity.

Mrs. Heard, of Drury-lane theatre.

Mr. Thomas Thacker, of Coventry.

Far advanced in years, Mr. Goodall, farmer and grazier, of Market Deeping.

At Edinburgh, Major John Melvil, of Cairney.

6. Mrs. Blackshaw, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Lushington.

At Plymouth, after a few days illness, Capt. Augustus Montgomery. of his Majesty's ship Theseus. He particularly distinguished himself in the Mediterranean, when commander of the Courageux, in the action wherein the Ca Ira and Censeur were taken.

At Stamford, Mrs. Peat, wife of Mr. P.

At Sheerness, aged about 60, Mr. Wm. Strublois, master mast-maker of the dock-yard at that place. He was a preacher of the sect of Methodists, and author of "Christian's Pilgrimage," and of a "Plea for the Showrights."

7. Mr. Holmes, watch-maker, Strand.

At Canterbury, in her 90th year, Mrs. Elwyn.

At Kingsland, in his 69th year, John Uford, esq. many years one of his Majesty's commissioners of land-tax.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, after a lingering illness, the Hon. Mrs. C. Lindsay, wife of the Hon. and Rev. C. L. and only daughter of Thomas Fydeil, M. P. for that borough.

At Kentish-town, Mr. John Parry.

On St. Margaret's bank, Rochester, Mr. Hailhead,

Halfhead, who had been blind from his infancy.

Aged 80, Mrs. Allen, sister to Mr. Alderman A. of Stamford.

8. At Blackheath, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Mr. W. Hamilton.

Advanced in years, Mr. Hunt, an eminent farmer, of Casterton, Rutland.

At an advanced age, David Greene, well known by the name of Shonny Morgan. He lived upwards of 40 years in the service of Mr. Cobley, of Leicester, and was much esteemed for the simplicity of his manners, and for his honesty and integrity.

9. On Clapham common, after a long illness, Samuel Proudfoot, esq.

Suddenly, W. Wilton, esq. merchant, Prescot-street, Goodman's fields.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Felting, relict of the late Dr. F. rector of Wyke Regis, co. Dorset.

Aged 68, Mr. John Potterton, book-binder, 20 years parish-clerk of St. Peter at Arches, Lincoln.

Mr. J. Midgley, many years master of the Kingston's Arms inn, in Newark.

10. In her 26th year, at the Hot-wells, Bristol, where she went for the recovery of her health, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Milfingtown, wife of Lord Viscount M. She bore an afflicting illness with uncommon fortitude and resignation. She was the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Ancafter. Deservedly esteemed by her family and friends, to the poor she is an irreparable loss, as her leading features were benevolence and charity.

Mrs. Errington, relict of the late Justice E. of Hampstead.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Catharine Pennant.

At Exminster, Mrs. Lardner, wife of James L. esq.

In Westminster, aged 67, Mad. Barce, so named from dealing in Barcelona nuts and apples. She had been a constant attendant in the lobby of the House of Lords, and served their lordships with her choice fruit upwards of 26 years.

Mr. Sarah Mortimer, wife of Mr. Wm. M. jun. of Exeter, fuller.

At Ash, near Sandwich, advanced in years, Mr. John Fuller.

11. At Dawlish, where he resided several years, Snowden White, M. D. of Nottingham, whose life was marked by universal benevolence.

At Lichfield, aged 68, Cary Robinson, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At Loughborough, in his 38th year, Mr. William Blunt, of the Green Man inn.

Mrs. Young, mother of Mrs. Gibbons, of Stamford.

12. At Warminster, after ten days illness, Mr. Edward Butler, an eminent chandler. It is supposed sleeping in a damp bed has cut off a useful man from

society in the meridian of life; who had, till this fatal circumstance, enjoyed uninterrupted health for more than 40 years.

In his 73d year, Tho. White, esq. F.R.S. 13. At Fairfield-side, Croydon, Surrey, Samuel Robinson, esq.

At Galton's house, Blechingley, Mrs. Pellatt, wife of Wm. P. esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Surrey.

Aged 84, Mrs. Claypole, of Belton, in Rutland.

14. Of a fever, after a week's illness, aged 63, at the corner of Essex-street, Strand, Mr. William Brown, bookseller. He served his apprenticeship with, and was afterwards many years journeyman to, Mr. Sandby; on whose quitting business, 17.. he opened the shop in which he died. He married the only sister of Mr. Harrison, surgeon and apothecary, of Enfield, and of the Rev. Mr. H. dissenting minister at Warrington; by her he had one son, who died an infant; and she died 179.. and, we understand, he has divided his future between her brothers and their children, after making provision for his own poor relations, who are very few. He was interred, near the remains of his wife, at Enfield, on the 24th.

At Ealing, Lady Morgan, wife of Sir Sir Charles M. bart.

At Southwick, near Portsmouth, Tho. White, esq. several times mayor of Portsmouth; of the most respectable character as a man and a magistrate.

At Buxton, Waker Mather, esq. of Sponson, near Derby.

15. At Canterbury, of a pulmonary consumption, after many months illness, borne with the most exemplary patience and resignation, in his 25th year, Mr. Edwin Le Grand, surgeon; a young man of the fairest prospects, and most promising expectations.

At Brooke-green, Hammer-smith, Mrs. Carpue, relict of Mr. Henry C. late of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

After a very severe affliction for many years, which he bore with greatest patience and Christian resignation, the Rev. Nathaniel Trotter, rector of Blisworth, near Northampton; and of Thurleston, co. Leic.

16. Aged 72, William Moone, esq.

17. At Weston Favell, near Northampton, in his 75th year, sincerely lamented by his family and friends, after a complication of disorders for several years, which he bore with great patience and resignation, the Rev. Robert Knight, M. A. 37 years rector of that parish, minister of Clifton chapel, Oxfordshire, chaplain to the Earl of Radnor, and formerly fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford; a character respectable through life.

20. Suddenly, in his chair, at Deptford, in his 76th year, Mr. Robert Moore.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Feb. 18, 1797.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	52	7	15	0	26	1	18	10	25	1	Essex	49	c	7	3	24	10	16	6	21	3
Surrey	53	c	27	6	26	0	18	0	27	6	Kent	40	c	00	c	25	0	18	8	22	2
Hertford	48	8	32	3	24	8	15	5	29	7	Suffex	48	4	00	c	25	10	19	4	00	0
Bedford	48	7	34	10	24	8	13	10	26	6	Suffolk	45	4	00	0	12	5	16	c	19	4
Hunting.	43	11	00	0	22	2	12	6	20	2	Cambrid.	43	4	00	0	19	11	10	c	0	8
Northam.	45	8	31	0	21	8	12	10	21	6	Norfolk	41	2	20	c	18	5	13	7	19	7
Rutland	47	0	30	0	23	0	14	0	23	6	Lincoln	41	7	00	0	11	8	41	7	19	10
Leicester	53	1	00	0	26	7	15	4	31	8	York	43	4	27	8	24	1	11	10	25	8
Notting.	46	10	30	0	26	10	15	0	27	6	Durham	45	1	34	0	13	3	16	11	00	0
Derby	54	3	00	0	30	1	16	8	33	10	Northum	43	11	28	4	15	2	15	0	00	0
Stafford	53	7	00	0	30	9	17	7	24	11	Cumberl.	53	5	37	7	31	4	17	2	20	0
Salop	53	4	28	8	36	3	18	8	32	6	Westmor.	56	4	40	6	32	21	17	9	00	0
Hereford	52	4	48	0	34	0	18	3	28	10	Lancast.	51	1	00	c	13	7	16	11	32	0
Worcest.	55	16	00	0	32	0	20	10	31	6	Chester	47	1	00	0	33	1	15	10	00	0
Warwick	55	4	30	0	29	5	18	c	33	7	Flint	54	4	00	0	35	2	00	c	00	0
Wils	55	0	30	0	27	0	20	c	37	8	Denbigh	54	5	00	0	36	7	16	3	32	0
Berks	54	2	00	0	24	1	19	7	29	4	Anglesea	00	0	c	0	30	0	00	c	00	0
Oxford	55	4	00	0	22	2	16	7	25	8	Cornwall	53	4	44	0	28	8	15	0	52	6
Bucks	52	6	00	0	23	9	18	6	27	3	Merioneth	59	4	43	8	22	4	16	2	00	0
Montgom.	54	10	00	0	31	5	16	7	00	0	Cardigan	62	3	33	4	27	10	12	3	00	0
Brecon	56	9	11	6	35	2	17	8	00	c	Pembrok.	48	1	00	0	29	4	20	8	00	0
Radnor	53	10	30	0	33	3	16	5	00	0	Carmarth.	64	2	00	0	30	c	12	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

5s 3/34 1/28 4/15 10/28 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

4s 8/30 11/27 8/18 8/29 11

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Expectation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1	48	11	25	0	14	6	15	11	13	1	9	57	7	33	4	29	9	12	7	28	2	
2	44	9	34	1	11	8	14	0	19	8	10	59	7	34	1	30	8	16	1	29	9	
3	41	2	20	0	18	5	13	7	19	7	11	57	1	34	2	30	2	7	8	28	2	
4	42	1	14	1	21	10	12	1	21	7	12	56	1	34	2	26	10	17	6	28	3	
5	45	1	19	2	27	9	15	8	18	1	13	45	9	25	8	25	0	17	3	25	3	
6	54	7	0	38	6	31	11	17	c	28	1	14	53	3	25	8	27	0	15	9	40	0
7	51	10	34	1	34	1	16	6	32	0	15	56	3	25	8	29	3	19	5	30	9	
8	55	7	43	10	33	2	25	5	43	3	16	46	5	25	8	24	8	17	4	28	10	

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	40s. to 40s.	Middling	31s. to 48s.	Hotte Pollard	8s 6d to 9s 0d
Seconds	35s. to 36s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 22s.	Bras	8s. 6d. to 0s.
Thirds	25s. to 30s.	Common ditto	12s 0d to 13s 0d		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 36s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	6l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.	Suffex Pockets	5l. 18s. to 6l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 17s. to 6l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	6l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d. Aver. 4l. 14s. 6d.
 Straw 1l. 16s. 6d. to 2l. 2s. 0d. Aver. 1l. 19s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 25, 1797, is 65s 5/2 per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.		

Tallow, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 1d.

COALS. Newcastle, 33s. 0d. to 36s. 0d. Sunderland, 30s. 0d. to 33s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1917.

Bank Stock.	1 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confol.	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Suck.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchng. Bills.	1 with 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	New L. 10 M. 7 dif.	Eng. Lot. Tickets	Irish Tre. Tickets.	Prizes dif. s dif.	
27 146	56 1/2	53 1/2	73 1/2	81 1/2	16 1/2	7 1/2	166 1/2	8			5 1/2	2	7 1/2	54	10 1/2	7 dif.	11	0	5	
28 146 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/2	73 1/2	81 1/2	16 1/2	7 1/2	167	8			5 1/2	2	7 1/2	54	10 1/2	7 dif.	11	0	5	
29 Sunday																				
30 145	56 1/2	53 1/2	73 1/2	81 1/2	16 1/2	7 1/2	164 1/2	7				2	7 1/2	53 1/2	10 1/2	7	12	0	5 1/2	
1 142 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	73 1/2	81 1/2	16 1/2	7		9	56 1/2			2	69 1/2	53 1/2	10 1/2	7	11	17	0	
2 141	55 1/2	54 1/2	73	81	16	7	164	8				2	69 1/2	54 1/2	10 1/2		17	16	0	
3 141	55 1/2	54 1/2	72	81	16	6 1/2	163	5				2	69 1/2	54 1/2	10 1/2		15	15	0	
4 Sunday																				
5 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	72 1/2	80 1/2	15 1/2	7	163 1/2	5				2	69 1/2	52 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	14	14	0	
6 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	72 1/2	80 1/2	15 1/2	7	163	5				2	69 1/2	52 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	14	15	0	
7 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	72 1/2	80 1/2	15 1/2	7	161 1/2	5				2	70	52 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	14	16	0	
8 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	72 1/2	80 1/2	15 1/2	7		5				2	70	52 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	14	16	0	
9 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	72 1/2	80 1/2	15 1/2	7		5				2	70	52 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	14	16	0	
10 141	55 1/2	54 1/2	72 1/2	80 1/2	15 1/2	7		5				2	70	52 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	14	16	0	
11 141	55 1/2	54 1/2	72 1/2	80 1/2	15 1/2	7		5				2	70	52 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	14	16	0	
12 Sunday																				
13 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	71 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2		5				2	69	51	10 1/2	8	12	10	0	
14 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	71 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2		5				2	69	51	10 1/2	8	12	16	0	
15 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	71 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2		5				2	69	51	10 1/2	8	12	16	0	
16 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	71 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2		5				2	69	51	10 1/2	8	12	16	0	
17 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	71 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2		5				2	69	51	10 1/2	8	12	16	0	
18 141 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	71 1/2	79 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2		5				2	69	51	10 1/2	8	12	16	0	
19 Sunday																				
20 137 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	70 1/2	80	15	7	159 1/2	5				2	69	51 1/2	10 1/2	9	13	10	0	
21 137 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	70 1/2	80	15	7	159 1/2	5				2	69	51 1/2	10 1/2	9	13	10	0	
22 137	54 1/2	53 1/2	70 1/2	80	15	6 1/2	160 1/2	3				2	69 1/2	51 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	13	0	
23 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
24 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
25 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
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18 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
19 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
20 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
21 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
22 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
23 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
24 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
25 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
26 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
27 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
28 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
29 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
30 134	53	52 1/2	69 1/2	78 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	160	3				2	69 1/2	51	10 1/2	9 1/2	14	11	0	
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For MARCH, 1797.

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Embellished with Views of DUNNINGTON CASTLE, BERKS; WEST BROMWICH CHURCH, STAFFORDSHIRE; CARDINGTON CROSS, BEDFORDSHIRE; A remarkable SEAL; A CELT; COINS; &c. &c.

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-PAYD. 1797.

178 *Meteorological Diaries for February and March, 1797.*

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom.	State of Weather in January, 1796.	
			1.	2. feet in.			
1	S-W brisk	29.65	49	49	14	1.1	overcast
2	SW calm	30.4	5	4		.5	clear with sun
3	SW calm	29	47	47		.6	sun and pleasant
4	SW calm	29	43	44		2.0	clear, with sun
5	SSE calm	40	46	47		1.9	overcast
6	S calm	40	37	40		2.0	sun, and clear
7	S calm	40	35	38		.0	sun at intervals
8	S calm	30	36	41		.0	sun at intervals
9	SE calm	44	36	39		.0	clear expansive; sun, delightful day
10	SE calm	47	43	44		1.7	overcast, sun at short intervals
11	SE moderate	27	33	7		2.0	sun at intervals
12	SW moderate	29.88	42	43		1.9	obscure, rain at night
13	SW calm	52	47	44		.7	slight misty showers, rain at night
14	SW brisk	30	39	34		.9	hail-storms, with showers
15	W brisk	25	33	35		2.5	sun, with clouds
16	SW calm	30.20	38	33		.4	obscure
17	SE calm	22		30		.5	cloudless sky, sun
18	SE gentle	16	3	34		.5	clear, with sun
19	S gentle	30	4	4		.0	mild and pleasant
20	SSE calm	38	39	4		1.9	cloudless, with sun
21	SSE calm	24	30	34		2.8	clear with sun
22	SE moderate	24	37	38		.5	clouds, sun by intervals
23	SE calm	20	6	38		.5	sun, light clouds
24	SE calm	26	34	36		.5	delightful day
25	S calm	30	36	37		.5	fog, and sun at intervals
26	W calm	27	37	38		.4	fog, but clears up
27	SE gentle	33	41	42		.4	clear, with sun
28	SE calm	13	27			.8	clear, with sun

1 The gale abated about six last night, having continued for three days with different degrees of violence, and accompanied sometimes with rain.—2. Honey-suckle foliates, the buds of the lime grow turgid, and tinted with pale green. The lark sings.—3. Polyanthus flowers.—7. Snap-drop flowers. Libert flowers.—8. Several herbaceous plants have broken ground within these few days. Insects sport in the air.—9. A most uncommon mild day at this season, all animated Nature seems to partake of its influence; incredible as it may appear, in the evening, or rather early about one o'clock the next morning, several gentlemen heard not less than six throbbles, all singing alternately, and in response the village cocks were also crowing at this early hour.—11. Crocus flowers.—12. Mezerion flowers. Gooseberry-bush buds.—A beautiful striped horizon at sun-set.—20. Purple pansy flowers. Goldenmer floats.—21. A remarkable drought in the air, not only as appears from the hygrometer, but from some paint out of doors, which dried almost instantaneously.—24. Goldenmer floats in abundance; the lark sings.—28. Gooseberry bush foliates.—28. Northern lights brilliant.

Fall of rain, .50. Evaporation, 2 inches 1-10th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1797.

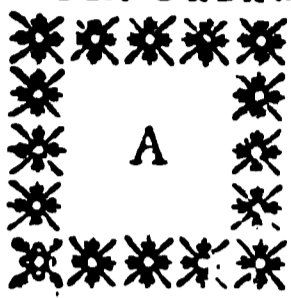
D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in pts.	Weather in Feb. 1797.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.			Barom. in pts.	Weather in Feb. 1797.
	8 o'clk Morn.	Noon	11 o'clk Night				D. of Month.	8 o'clk Morn.	Noon		
Feb.	0	0	0			Mar.	0	0	0		
26	35	46	38	30.16	fair	23	35	40	35	29.94	fair
27	34	45	33	29.09	fair	24	35	46	37	29.92	showery
28	26	4	34	29.98	fair	25	37	47	36	29.90	fair
29	42		36	29.88	fair	26	24	48	38	29.84	cloudy
30	34	45	38	29.79	fair	27	36	41	34	29.92	cloudy
1	35	54	41	29.70	fair	28	34	45	36	30.01	fair
2	34	44	37	29.54	fair	29	35	46	35	29.93	cloudy
3	36	4	38	29.42	fair	30	37	45	35	29.91	cloudy
4	38	45	35	29.73	cloudy	31	32	43	32	29.95	fair
5	36	46	42	30.02	fair	32	29	47	35	29.95	fair
6	35	39	35	29.94	rain and snow	33	34	52	42	29.94	fair
7	5	4	35	29.73	cloudy	34	44	52	46	29.88	cloudy
8	34	39	35	29.66	clou. & windy	35	47	53	41	29.99	showery
9	3	42	35	29.65	fair and windy	36	45	48	42	29.60	showery
10	35	37	35	29.95	fair and windy						

Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A R C H, 1797.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, March 15.*


 S in the course of the next month the return of many of our migratory birds may be expected, allow me to recall the attention of your readers to this interesting subject; desiring they will carefully observe, whether any Swallows * appear without the long feathers which form their forked tails; for, as it has been ascertained that the last broods, at least, in every Summer leave us before they have attained this distinction, if any appear in Spring without them, such may be supposed to have passed the Winter in a torpid state.

Let me now communicate a very extraordinary phenomenon concerning another race of birds of passage, the Cuckows, which occurred last Summer in the North of Ireland. The following particulars may be depended on. In a gentleman's garden in the county of Downe (lat. 5°. 23' N.) appeared for several days (*viz.* from the 18th to the 22d of July, 1796) a great number of Cuckows, judged to be between forty and fifty at least. They usually sat upon the bushes, picking, as the gardener thought, the ripe gooseberries (but more probably the caterpillars and insects † on those shrubs). They seemed to be quite sleepy and dozing ‡, so as to permit any person almost to touch them, though I do not find that

* See an elegant Ode in p. 235. EDIT.

† Like other birds, that feed chiefly on insects, the Cuckow is in Italy eaten as a great delicacy. A gentleman, who has had this bird on his table, informed the writer, that the flesh is white, and very well tasted. Having no incubation, &c. to perform, it is never out of season during the Spring months; and, from the abundance of its food, is extremely fat.

‡ See, in vol. LXVI. p. 116. what Mr. J. Latkey communicated concerning the same appearance in the Swallows. EDIT.

any one actually suffered itself to be caught. There was in the garden a nest of young black-birds, scarcely fledged: of these the Cuckows destroyed all but two; and they were seen to tear them to pieces, as was judged, to devour them; for, the gardener rescued one of these from their talons, which had his leg and wing torn off. Some few of them, perhaps not more than two or three, cried the note CUCKOW, as in Spring, but in a very faint and hoarse manner. Nor were more than two ever heard at the same time. This garden, which contains two acres of Irish plantation measure (that is, more than three English statute acre), was frequented by many of these birds during the whole day; but the greatest number collected in the evening, about the time the gardeners were quitting their work. After the 22d of July remained only one or two, which appeared to be smaller than the rest; and these continued there two or three days after all the others were gone. The lesser birds were observed to fly about them, and after them, as in the Spring. The preceding account comes from a person of undoubted veracity.

Let me now offer a solution of the difficulty respecting the *fall of Stones from the clouds*, which I have heard suggested by a Naturalist of great eminence in this country. It hath been ascertained that the electrical fluid is sometimes discharged from the earth into the clouds*; or, in other words, that lightning ascends as well as descends. With what irresistible power it forces its way it is needless to describe. If we suppose the ascending column of electrical fluid to have burst

* See, in the Philosophical Transactions, the curious memoir of Lord Stanhope, to account for the electrical shock which killed some horses and their driver in Scotland a few years since, described by Mr. Brydone.

was *his head*, as being in the singular number, the head is *certainly one's best limb.*"

On perusing your Magazine, p. 106, I came in course to the topographical description of Wroxton, and was pleased to see that my spirit was going to be clothed, having lately lost a most amiable, affectionate, very near and dear relation; and it was so. Little did I expect that I should be made not to smile, but to *laugh*, by the concluding inscription. Ought I not, Mr. Urban, to write it inscriptions? for, it is three-in-one; on the three ladies of Guildford. I conclude the common people of Wroxton call it the "*Countess-Dean.*" As his Lordship seems wisely, *prudently* (he was a *very* prudent man, Mr. Urban, I assure you), to have dealt in heiresses, I do think it is a pity that he did not *generously* bestow on each a separate monument; surely, on the *Countess*, who bestowed on his Lordship her vast paternal estate and all her jewels, in preference to her *own* sister's children, the grand-children of her *own* father, two of them her *elvers*; such *worth* ought to have had a *separate* SUPERB monument. For, let the "*false marble*" say what it may, *I well know* that "the EXCRUCIATING grief," which his Lordship *tells us* he suffered, was, at least in the *last* instance, *wonderfully indeed softened* by her Ladyship's *last WILL and TESTAMENT*; and *such fortitude* had his Lordship even in his *very* old age, that, *pro bono publico*, no doubt, he would have *risqued* a fourth *excruciation*, if his Lordship's *oratorical* powers (*his teeth* all gone), and that of his really wise sons, could have prevailed on the delightful, accomplished Lady Dowager W—— to have accepted his *band*; of his *heart* the less the better.

I am very glad, Mr. Urban, that no man of *quality* ever thought of taking *me* to wife. I should not like to have been so *buddled* together with three or four more. I should prefer a monument to *myself*, even were my husband to inscribe on it, that I was sometimes a *vixen*, or even a *flattern*. I well remember saying these very words to my husband on his coming off a journey; and, passing through I—— in Buckinghamshire, the church being cleaning, the doors were open, he got out of his coach, went in, and there saw with *indignation*, as he told his family on his arrival; at home, a great clumsy mar-

ble, like a Cheshire cheese, with the following inscription: "Here lye Hester;" the Christian names of the other two poor *buddled* wives I have forgot; but well remember the *pit* of the *elegant* inscription. "Here lie Hester (in order to have them all *Scripture* names, as they seem to have been *mixed* creatures, I will insert), Susan, and Mary, wives of the Honourable ———, three *as good women as ever GOD* blessed *any* man with."

I know he is a great, I will not say EXCELLENT, oeconomist, as he had an immense fortune originally from his excellent aunt, to whom I had the honour, the happiness, to be known in my early youth, before *she* went to hear, "I was an hungered, and ye fed me; naked, and ye clothed me," &c. when, or whether *ever*, *either* of her honourable nephews may hear it or not, concerns *them* more to know, than it *does me* to enquire; I can only say, *I hope they may*, as, although one is the most profuse, the other the most parsimonious, of *honourables* and *right honourables*, they are the great grandsons of a noble person, who was *so* wise, *so* excellent an oeconomist, that as holy Job says (from the highest of his friends to the poorest, the meanest of all around him), "when the eye saw him, then it blessed him," &c. &c.

I am uncertain whether he has put himself to the expence of a few letters and figures, to tell in what years his *excruciations* happened. His first lady I knew well in my early youth. She was as *quiet* a little soul as ever lived. After her death, a gentleman said she had 100,000l. I turned to a relation of hers, saying, "Had Miss ——— so much as that?" To which she replied, "Oh, yes! she had, or I promise you, my dear, she had *never* been Mrs. ———." Four or five of the company concurred in the same opinion. I have never seen Mr. ———; so whether he has, what the acutest man I know says are *infallible* signs of parsimony, pinched-in finger-nails, and a contracted nose, I know not. I would advise his *next* lady to make it an article in her marriage-settlement to have a *nice little* monument to *herself*, and not be added in two lines, under the others, a *fourth* good wife, as I think my husband said there was room left for one or two more *poor* *honourable* *mistresses*.

When I was a young woman, Mr. Urban,

Urban, a very worthy gentleman of very large fortune did me the honour to think of me for his *third* wife. I felt a sort of repugnance at the thought of accepting him. Although he had, in the parish-church where his paternal seat was, erected two magnificent *separate* monuments to the two deceased ladies, one a very great fortune, the other (although of quality) not half what I should have carried into the family—a *suppose* they had both magnificent monuments, excellent characters, &c. (by &c. I mean EXCRUCIATIONS, Mr. Urban); and I never *then* having heard of this mode of *bedding* wives together, it could not be that which prevented my accepting his addresses, which all his family much wished me to do; neither was it what I, being then young, had not remarked, which is, that, when men have a *knack* of burying their wives, they go on with it; sometimes, like the famous Sir Owen Buckingham, the poetry of whose sixth lady's wedding-ring is well known,

“When you are in Heaven,
I'll make it up seven.”

Or good old Bishop Thomas of Lincoln, whom I knew when very young. But he, as a Divine, was moderate:

“If I survive,
I will have five.”

Good old man, he did survive; and I remember him *wifeless*; but I believe that he thought

That, at near fivescore,
He'd enough in four.

To be sure. Mr. Urban, a coach and six, a fine house in town, porter at the door, fine jewels, and many fine *et ceteras*, to a country gentleman's daughter, with only some few odd thousands in her pocket, and but just turned twenty, were *rather* tempting. But there was *another et cetera*, a fine sensible little girl of five years old; and at fifteen I resolved never to be a *step-mother*; lest, as I used to tell my *own mother*, I should be unkind to the poor little orphans, and so see *their mother* standing at my bed-foot at midnight, reproaching me. Having been early taught the Lord's Prayer, one petition very early in life *struck my mind*, “lead us not into temptation.” I therefore resolved *never to lead myself* into temptation; and I have *steadily* adhered to it. Do not suppose, Mr. Urban, that I have not been *often* led

into temptations of various sorts and kinds. But I have, in my old age, the comfort of reflecting, that I never *did lead myself* into it; and so God has, according to his promise by his holy Apostle, “*made a way for me to escape, and I have been enabled to bear it.*” I have never led myself into the way of suffering these *matrimonial EXCRUCIATIONS*. Not but that I fancy, after two or three times, the hearts are a *little cauterized*. The late Sir John Weiden, of *bowing memory*, who went through them several times, used to say, that the loss of a wife was like a violent blow on the elbow, which made a man tingle at his fingers ends a *little while*, but was soon over. And the witty Dr. Moore used to say, “that he had frequently women brought to him who had *gone mad* for the death of their husbands; but never in the whole course of his practice had *one man* patient who had gone mad for the loss of a wife.” Ah! Mr. Urban, you remember the fable of *the lion and the man*. So it is; we poor weak women are not *carvers*, according to the lion; so the stronger animals can crush and *buddle* us as they please. If you can find room in your excellent work for this kind hint to ladies of large fortune, to take care when they marry to secure, at least in *death, one single* resting-place from their labours through life, with such very active husbands, you will oblige a constant reader and old correspondent; and, as you have gratified X. Y. Z. &c. by inserting *his* account of Wroston, I flatter myself you will insert also the comment on it by A. B. C. &c.

Mr. URBAN, March 9th 1797
IN vol. LXVI. p. 1077, Q. P. says, “it seems truly strange that it should be necessary to call on the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for a state of that charity.” I can tell him something still more strange: one of my churches has a double bounty; but it is so far from being at the expence of the fund, that, ever since the augmentation, the fund itself has been thereby augmented. The case is this: ~~that~~ sixty years ago the bounty was purchased; in consequence of which the governors appropriated 400 l. for which they pay to the church yearly 2 l. *per cent.* Now, Mr. Urban, if the 200 l. instead of purchasing the bounty, had been put out at legal interest, I should, instead of 8 l. have received

received, for more than 30 years past, an augmentation of 10*l.* *per annum*; so that, when these wished-for accounts appear before the publick, they will exhibit the article of 8*l.* *per annum*, paid to the church of S—; whilst the fact really is, that the fund itself has for so many years been augmented by a fifth part of that interest, the whole of which was intended by the donor for the use of the minister.

It will be said, that this is the fault of the incumbent himself; for I well know, that the reason held out by the governors for allowing only 2*l.* *per cent.* is, that the incumbent should be more assiduous in looking out for a purchase. To this I can only say, that, whatever may have been the facility of finding a purchase formerly, or however my predecessor, who was a bookish man, and not unknown in the literary world, might have neglected to do so, the value of land is in these days so well understood, and small purchases are so eagerly sought after and so speedily caught up that a minister must be sharp indeed, as well as pretty knowing in this kind of traffic (so far removed from the line of his professional duties), to meet with a purchase likely to be approved of; I say likely, because, notwithstanding the civility and attention which your correspondent (I. XVI. 1088.) had, upon some other occasion, the good fortune to meet with; the complaints mentioned (p. 836.) are too well founded to admit of a question.

For my own part, Mr. Urban, I never had, except once, even the shadow of a chance, which I thought would be of any service to the church; and then the owner of the land (a gentleman conversant in the law) plainly told me, it was a matter attended with so much trouble to treat with the governors of the Queen's bounty, that he would have nothing to do with them. To this I could say but little; for, I had too frequently heard complaints of a like nature; and moreover, I had myself, at the request of a neighbouring clergyman, once waited upon their then solicitor, at his chambers in the Temple, about a purchase, but was treated in such a supercilious, cavalier manner, that I hardly know whether I should have had courage to have appeared before this great man the second time.

How long it may be until all the small livings are augmented to 50*l.* *per ann.* I know not; but it is somewhat unfor-

tonate, that of my three churches, each of which is still entitled to the bounty, notwithstanding the losing purchase above-mentioned, it should not have fallen to the lot of any one of them to be augmented in the ordinary way, though almost a century has elapsed since the fund was first established.

To the short but curious specimen of a dialogue between a patron and his clerk (p. 826) I will add what I know to be actually true. There are instances, and it is to be feared not a few, where the great proprietor of the parish openly and avowedly uses his power to keep down the value of the tithe, not for the ease of his tenants, but for his own benefit. In such cases, a poor incumbent can do but little; but, if the governors of the queen's bounty would take the trouble of looking into endowments, such at least as might be presented to them for that purpose, and interpose where they thought it was right so to do, they would, perhaps, do more for the small livings in twenty years than, in the usual way of augmentation, they could possibly accomplish in a hundred.

Yours, &c. VICARIUS.

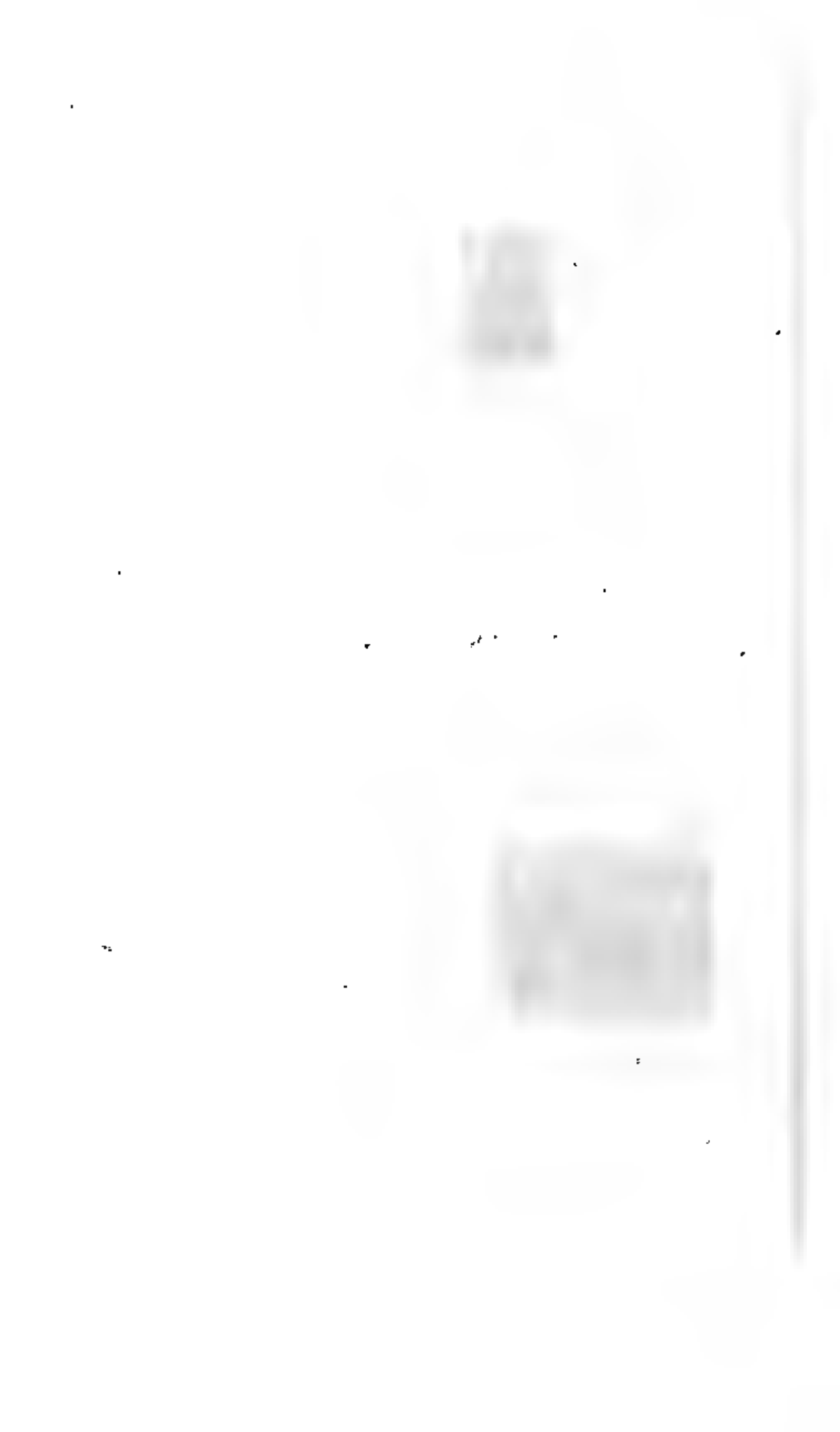
INDEX INDICATORIUS (see p. 233.)

A. recommends to A. M. an ounce of Aqua Satarina mixed with three ounces of Spirits of Turpentine; or Steers's Opodeldoc, or Spirits of Wine with Camphire in it.

GRAMMATICUS wishes to be informed what is the date, and who was the author, of *Cleonard's* Greek Grammar, which was enjoined by Archbishop Harfnet, who died 1631, to be used in the free-school of Chigwell, founded by him in 1629; and if there be any earlier Grammar of the Greek tongue used in our schools. Dr. Knight, in his Life of Dean Colet, p. 132, intimates that the common Greek Grammar used throughout England by the authority of the Dean, who introduced it into his school founded at St. Paul's, was composed by Mr. Camden, as well as the Latin one. Qu. Was this the first Greek Grammar among us?

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Mr.



del. Geo. March 1797. P.L. 11. 1008.



PLATE 411

DONNINGTON CASTLE



BY del 179.

N.W. View of **WEST BROMWICH CHURCH.**

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.
INCLOSED is a view of Donnington castle, in Berkshire (*plate I. fig. 1*), drawn on the spot in the year 1782; which, if you think it is worthy, I should be glad to see engraved in your valuable Repository. Donnington castle is seated on an eminence, and stands at a small distance from a village of the same name about a mile from Newbury, half a mile from Speenham and, and near the rivulet of Lambourne. It appears, by a MS. in the Cotton library, that, in the reign of Edward II. Donnington castle belonged to Walter Adderbury, son and heir of Thomas Adderbury, who gave the king 100s. for it; and, towards the latter part of the reign of Richard II. Sir Richard Aiterbury, or Adderbury, obtained a licence to re-build it. From him it descended to his son Richard, of whom it was purchased by Sir Geoffrey Chaucer. About the year 1397 that lord, in the 78th year of his age, retired to Donnington castle: here he spent the last two or three years of his life, and died in London in 1400. Thomas Chaucer, his son, succeeded to the castle. It went with his daughter Alice to her third husband, William de la Pole, first earl, and afterwards duke, of Suffolk, who resided chiefly here and at Ewelme. At the decease of this lord (who was beheaded by the partizans of the Duke of York) the castle came to his son John, and from him descended to Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the last of that name; who, engaging in treasonable practices against Henry VII. was executed, and his estates forfeited to the Crown. Donnington castle remained under this forfeiture till the 37th of Henry VIII. as appears by an act of parliament then passed, whereby that king was authorized to erect this castle, and three other places therein named, into as many honours, and to annex to them such lands as he should think proper. It afterwards came into the possession of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, probably by the grant of Henry VIII. in the reign of James I. Donnington castle belonged to the family of Packer; and, in the time of the civil war, was owned by Mr. John Packer, when it was fortified as a garrison for the king, and the government intrusted to Col. Boys. During these troubles it was twice besieged; once on the 31st

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of July 1644, by Lieut.-gen. Middleton, who was repulsed with the loss of a great number of men; and again, Sept. 27, in the same year, by Col. Horton, who raised a battery against it, and with his shot demolished three of the towers and part of the wall. The place was relieved, after a siege of 19 days, by King Charles, who rewarded the governor with the honour of knighthood. When a period was put to the civil war, Mr. Packer pulled down the ruinous part of the building, and with the materials erected the house standing under it. The castle, when I was there, belonged to Dr. Hartley, who married an heiress of the name of Packer. J. H. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Stratfordbury, Jan. 6.*
THE inclosed drawing is a view of the parish-church of West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, taken in 1790 (*plate I. fig. 2*). On visiting the above church in July last, I copied the following inscriptions; which I shall be glad to see inserted in your Magazine, to accompany the view. When the church was repaired a few years since, several monuments of considerable antiquity were destroyed; which, I am sorry to say, is become too prevalent a custom; and an ancient tomb, which is sometimes all that remains of a once noble ancestry, is removed to enlarge a pew, or something equally frivolous.

On a blue stone near the altar-table within the rails:

“Here lieth the body of
 MARGARET STELLINGFLEET,
 (daughter of the Rev.
 Edward Stillingfleet,
 minister of this parish),
 who died April 22, 1772,
 aged 7 years and 9 months.

Short was her race, yet sure the prize;
 To God the immortal spirit flies,
 Nor wants nor wishes a delay
 When Jesus bids her come away.
 The flesh returns to dust again,
 Subject no more to sin or pain;
 But soon shall it more glorious rise
 To meet her Saviour in the skies.”

On a tomb in the church-yard:

“Sacred to the memory
 of
 MARY, the wife of
 Mr. Richard Jefferson, of this parish,
 and daughter of
 Thomas Willat, esq. of Caversham, in the
 county of Oxford,

who exchanged this life for a better
the 7th day of April, 1779,
in the 26th year of her age,
and left three infants, viz.

Richard, Thomas, and Elizabeth.
Living beloved, she died lamented.

Oh! come, who know the tender partner's
sigh,

The bleeding bosom, and the streaming eye;
Who feel the wounds a dying friend imparts
When the last pang divides two social hearts;
This weeping marble claims the gen'rous
tear; [dear.

Here lies the friend, the daughter, all that's
She fell, full-blossom'd, in the prime of
youth, [truth.

Richly adorn'd with meekness, worth, and
Firm and serene she view'd her mould'ring
clay,

Nor fear'd to go, nor fondly wish'd to stay;
And, when the king of terrors she descri'd,
Kiss'd the stern mandate, bow'd her head,
and dy'd."

Yours, &c.

D. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

IT would take up too large a portion
of your Miscellany to discuss at
length the important question of the
eternity of a future state of punish-
ment; but a correspondent, who signs
himself *A Real Christian*, vol. LXVI.
p. 1011, determines the point upon
principles which appear to me so erro-
neous, that I must beg leave to offer a
few observations upon them.

The principal objection to the doc-
trine of the eternal punishment of sin,
is its supposed contrariety to the infi-
nite benevolence of God, and from
this source are drawn the greater part
of the objections to Revealed Religion.
Now, the character of the Deity is dis-
coverable only in two ways; from his
word, or from his works; but, if Re-
velation point out to us the same lead-
ing features, the same general princi-
ples, as may be justly inferred from
the works of Creation and Providence,
such objections, it is evident, can have
no weight. From which of these,
then, I would ask, do we discover
(what is generally taken for granted
by the objectors to Christianity) that
the benevolence of God is so perfect as
to admit of no admixture of evil, and
so plain as to be always visible to mor-
tal eyes? Or rather, do not both the
natural and the moral world shew pre-
cisely the contrary? Is it consistent
with *infinite* benevolence that no good
should be placed within the reach of
man unaccompanied by a correspond-

ing evil? that the pleasures of life
should be fleeting, while its pains in-
crease? that the happiness of the best
men should often be dependent upon
the conduct of the worst? that no
degree of virtue should be a security
against worldly misery, and very con-
siderable degrees of vice no bar to
worldly happiness? that the crimes of
parents should be visited upon their
children, both as individuals and as
nations? that those who have enjoyed
the blessings of freedom and know-
ledge should be comparatively but as
a grain of sand upon the shore, while
the rest of mankind have been exclu-
ded from the very possibility of obtain-
ing them, and the happiness of mil-
lions thus left dependent upon the ca-
price of an individual? that, in the
calamities incident to life, the most
innocent should suffer equally with the
most guilty, and often suffer alone?
that, while the virtues of an individu-
al seldom produce effects beyond the
immediate sphere of his influence, his
vices may overspread a Continent with
desolation? If this, and much more
be consistent with Infinite Benevolence,
we must at least confess that it works
by means, and produces effects, very
contrary to the ideas we usually form
of it: yet it has pleased God so to con-
stitute the world, that these, and many
other evils, are the necessary conse-
quence of the passions he has given to
man, and the situation in which he has
placed him.

When the Deist reflects on these, and

"all the thousand nameless ills
That one incessant struggle render life,
One scene of toil, of suffering, and of fate,"

he is obliged to confess that the limited
knowledge and imperfect faculties of
man are inadequate to the comprehen-
sion of the ways of God; that, with-
out a perfect acquaintance with the
whole counsel of the Deity, it is im-
possible to judge justly of the motives
which influence his actions; but, satis-
fied of the general benevolence of the
Creator, notwithstanding a multitude
of exceptions, he is contented to be-
lieve that Divine Power will produce
good (though he knows not how) out
of all the evil which Divine Benevo-
lence (he knows not why) has per-
mitted to exist. In natural religion
this is admitted; extend it then to re-
velation. Do some parts of the latter
contradict a system of Optimism? so
does

does much of the former. Can the Deist solve the difficulties of his system only by referring them to the ignorance of man? the parallel difficulties of Christianity admit of the same solution. The Word of God, indeed, gives us fuller and clearer ideas of his character than can be collected from his works, but the features are the same. Benevolence is strongly marked in each, but Optimism is contradicted in every line *; and, when we see

“ the cause

Why unassuming worth in secret liv'd,
And dy'd neglected; why the good man's
share

In life was gall and bitterness of soul;
Why the lone widow and her orphans pin'd
In starving solitude—

— “ why licens'd pain,

That cruel spoiler, that embosom'd foe,
Imbitter'd all our bliss;”

we may also see in what manner the eternal punishment of sin is consistent with the general good which we believe to be the object of the Creator †. In the mean time, it is our duty to acquiesce in the declarations of his revealed will; for, though your correspondent protests against being “battered with the artillery of texts,” yet, if we admit the authority of the legislator, we must also acknowledge the obligation of his laws. If Christ were not a teacher sent from God, the question before us is vain; but, if he were, his precepts *must* be binding—his doctrines *must* be true. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Yes. 9.

I AM persuaded that you will afford a corner in your valuable columns

towards the refutation of an insidious attack on Christianity, LXVI. p. 1012, which sets out with a sneer that betrays great ignorance of the Gospel, or, worse still, great hatred of its doctrine. Your correspondent glances at “a pre-dated certificate of acquittal” as at an unholy thing; forgetting, or not knowing, that, to be “A Real Christian” is to be in Christ, and that “there is now no condemnation for them that are in Christ Jesus.” How inapposite the signature of “A Real Christian” in one who refuses to hear the Bible in its own defence! His “intrenchments must not be battered with texts.” In the name of common sense, Mr. Urban, how could your Correspondent adopt a denomination to which he so incontestably proves that he has no just claim! He may be every thing that is honourable as it regards society; so may a Jew or a Mussulman: but he cannot be a Christian, unless he admits the Bible to be a *divine revelation*, and, as such, *the only* paramount evidence and criterion of every matter of faith. Your Correspondent tacitly acknowledges this doctrine, “the eternity of hell-torments,” to be that of Holy Scripture, and calls himself a believer therein; most preposterously refusing, in the same breath, to admit its testimony on a question, which *revelation alone is competent to decide*. If one of our modern (self-titled likewise) Philosophers should assert, that capital punishments are derogatory to the laws of England, and unknown in the history of the nation, because *mercy* is their great leading attribute; and

* Permit me to quote the words of an eminent Writer, when opposing an error, very different indeed in its nature from this, but grounded on somewhat similar principles; “But I fear your principle is fundamentally wrong. You expect regularity throughout, in all the great works of the creation. The circle is the most perfect, most complete form of all created figures; surely, then, there must be the most perfect harmony and exact proportion between all its parts, especially between parts so capital as the diameter and the circumference. Well; had a regular-minded Philosopher been present at the creation, he would have amended it considerably. The Planets should have moved in circles; the year have been precisely 360 days; and the month just 30 days; and then, how easy would it have been to have made an Almanack! Just the reverse of all this, are the real works of the great Creator. The orbits are irregular figures; years, months, and even days, broken portions of time: all of them have regularity enough to shew design; and yet so much intricacy as to shew the superiority of that Wisdom which could perfectly comprehend all these little deviations, perhaps intended to find employment for the wit and faculties of men.”

† The Christian Scriptures having presented to the imagination no warm and terrific picture of future punishments, their eternity is almost the only circumstance that takes strong hold upon the mind: and a belief of their temporal duration, might destroy their efficacy as rather to diminish than increase the general stock of happiness. Let me also ask your Correspondent by what rule we are to discover the portion of punishment due to any specific degree of guilt; for, unless this be known, we cannot be justified in determining that eternal punishment is *not due* to the sins of wicked men.

should

should refuse the evidence of the Statutes at large, and Records of our courts of justice, overturning them all by the fiat of this "new light," this "eternal evidence," who would not think the man insane? The truth, Mr. Urban, is, that we are grown so excessively enlightened, beyond any thing our forefathers dreamt of, that not only all the venerable fabrics of civil polity which they erected must be overturned, every bond of society cut asunder by ruffians and guillotines; but even the sacred record of Divine Revelation must be frittered down to the standard of our finite reason, and made to square with our new Philosophy, or totally expunged. Proud Reason is set up in opposition to Revelation, and presumes to dictate to God himself, to tell him what is or is not just. Whatever proximate circumstances hastened the revolution in a neighbouring state, Infidelity was its prime cause; and the vengeance of an offended God has been awfully manifested. Reason seated in judgement on Revelation is *Infidelity*; and infidelity verges on the precipice of Scepticism, which hangs over the abyss of Atheism. A thousand arguments to prove that human reason is incompetent to fathom infinity readily present themselves; but your limits forbid the detail. Permit me to entreat your Correspondent to consider the *being of God, the Incarnation of God, the providence of God, the existence of moral evil, eternity, infinite space; nay, even his own existence, and the existence of the things around him; and I am sure he will find that he owes to the Holy Scriptures almost all the knowledge he possesses on these important points, which are far beyond the powers of the human understanding to explain. God has been graciously pleased to reveal to us things excellent, and things infinite. Perhaps the last we beheld, and we deplore we can fully comprehend them, but because God, who is eternal truth, has revealed them. It never your correspondent becomes indeed a "real Christian," he will know that,*

"Where reason fails with all her powers,
There faith prevails, and love adores."

There is a boundary to reason, none to faith; and that only is worthy of the name of reason which is sober and knows its limit. We, indeed, dishonour this bright gift of Heaven when we

call modern theories the work of reason: they are, in truth, the monstrous fancies of the imagination: the desolating murderous *mania* of French philosophers.

Were it necessary, we are ready to come to a fair issue with your correspondent on the question of the "eternal duration of punishment" as well as of felicity, and prove it unequivocally a branch of Divine Revelation, and no more repugnant to the attributes of Deity than many other essential truths of Christianity. This would be, perhaps, a controversy too voluminous for your Miscellany; but, for God's sake! Mr. Urban, let not your instructive pages be handed down to our children without a refutation of, or at least a caveat against, the pernicious doctrine to which your correspondent's letter necessarily leads. PHILOBIBLAS.

* * * We have received good letters on this subject from A BIBLE CHRISTIAN and T. MOR, F. S. M.—But we think it is time to close the subject. EDITOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 22.

YOU have given us some account (p. 58) of Dr. Rosenmüller's "History of the Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures." If you have rightly represented the "result of his inquiry," his researches appear to have been worse than idle. Most of his conclusions, as they stand on your page, are liable to just exception. I shall beg leave to notice two of them, which, if considered as the deductions of laborious and impartial investigation, may do harm.

The first position is, "That the Greek fathers of the first century never used our Gospels and Apostolical Epistles." The remains of the Apostolical Fathers, that is, of those who were contemporary with the Apostles, though some of them wrote in the beginning of the second century, when all the Apostles were now dead; the genuine remains of these Fathers are contained in the Epistles of Clement, Ignatius, Polycarp, St. Barnabas, and the Shepherd of Hermas. They make 357 octavo pages in Archbishop Wake's translation; and, in the Greek and Latin, fill 133 pages of the 50th edition of Cotter. In this small but invaluable treasury of primitive piety I have noted Seventy-four references to the books of the New Testament. Some few of these, it must be granted, are doubtful allusions;

allusions; and some are allusions merely; but the greater part are quotations, made with as much accuracy, at least, as the great writers of antiquity, Aristotle, Lorginus, Plutarch, and others, thought it necessary to observe; who, even in their criticisms, seldom adhere to the precise words and order of their author. These quotations in the primitive Fathers extend to three of the Gospels (there being, I think, no reference to St. Mark); to the Acts of the Apostles, and sixteen of the Canonical Epistles. The two Epistles to the Thessalonians, the Second to Timothy, the Second and Third Epistles of St. John, and the Apocalypse, are not quoted, so far as I perceive; and the references to the Second of St. Peter, and to St. Jude, are disputable. It must be added, that these early Fathers introduce passages from the New Testament with as little reserve as we should introduce them at this day, especially in epistolary correspondence; not staying to say St. Matthew or St. Paul writes so or so, but adopting their words, as well known to Christian readers, and incorporating them into their own letters. There are exceptions, however, to this; and I will adduce two of them. Clement, St. Paul's fellow-labourer (Philip iv. 3), writing to the Corinthians, says, "Take the Epistle of the blessed Paul the Apostle into your hands. What was it that he wrote to you at his first preaching the Gospel among you? Verily he did by the Spirit admonish you concerning himself, and Cephas, and Apollos, because that even then ye had begun to fall into parties and factions among yourselves" Sect. 47. Polycarp, the disciple of St. John, and by him made bishop of Smyrna, tells the Philippian, he should not have "taken the liberty to write" to them, but that they themselves "before encourage" him to it. For, neither can I, nor any other such as I am, come up to the wisdom of the blessed and renowned Paul; who, being himself in person with those who then lived, did, with all exactness and soundness, teach the word of Truth; and, being gone from you, wrote an Epistle to you, into which if you look, you will be able to edify yourselves in the faith that has been delivered unto you." Sect. 3. And, shortly afterwards, citing these words, "Do we not know that the Saints shall judge the world, as Paul teaches?" (1 Cor.

vi. 2), he reminds them, that the same "blessed Paul laboured among them;" that they "are named in the beginning of his Epistle" to them; and that he "gloried of them in all the Churches." Sect. 11. It is here observable how soon and how clearly the line was marked between inspiration and non-inspiration; a circumstance, which is equally visible in Ignatius, the fellow-disciple of Polycarp: "I do not," he says to the Romans, "as Peter and Paul, command you: they were Apostles, I a condemned man." Sect. 4. We see also, upon the whole, what credit is due to Dr. Rosenmuller's first conclusion, That the primitive Fathers "never used our Gospels and Apostolical Epistles."

Another assertion of the same learned Doctor is, that "Almost all the Greek writers of this period held the Arian doctrines respecting Christ." Words are free; and a man may insist, if he pleases, "amid the blaze of noon," that it is dark midnight; but those who have eyes to see, or senses to feel, the "vital lamp" of day, will never listen to such foolishness of folly. And there is just as much reason to maintain that light is darkness, as that the Apostolical Fathers held Arian notions concerning Christ, or did not believe in his proper divinity. In proof of this, it will suffice to produce a single passage; to which a multitude, no less decisive, might be added, and some from each of the Fathers before named. Ignatius, who was constituted bishop of Antioch by the Apostles, begins his Epistle to the Smyrneans with these words: "I glorify God, even Jesus Christ, who has given you such wisdom." The original is, if possible, more pointedly emphatic: *δοξαζω Ιησου Χριστου τον Θεον τον υιου υμας τοφωσαντα.* R. C.

REMARKS tending to illustrate the Genealogy in the Tenth Chapter of Genesis, Ver 2. The Sons of Japheth, Gomer, &c. Communicated by the Rev. W. BELOE.

GOMER.

THE scholars say, that Cimerus was the son of Japheth. A Greek could hardly be required to give a more clear translation of the genealogical Table of Moses, which says that Gomer was the son of Japheth.

From Cimerus we have many derivatives still extant in the Greek tongue.

as well as the Latin, which appears to make it more manifest that Cimerus is the Hebrew Gomer—*Κίμωρος*, a mist, Cimerus, *black and dark*, are epithets often given to Phrygia; which all authors, who have written on the subject, acknowledge to have been the residence of Gomer.

Cybele, the great goddess of the Phrygians, was also stiled *Κίμωρις*—Cybele was reputed to be the mother of the gods, probably the *dea gentilitia*, or tutelary goddess of Gomer's family, the oldest of men. The ornaments usually assigned to Cybele were black; and Arnobius says, that Cybele was represented by a small black stern. Ovid paints the stern of the ship that was to carry her to Rome of this dark colour:

“*picta coloribus ustis
Cœlestam matrem concave puppis habet.*”

The habits of Cybele's priests were black; all of which circumstances seem to bear analogy to Cimerus, the Greek name of Gomer.

See Zephaniah, i. 4:

“I will cut off the remnant of Baal from this place, and the name of the Chemarims with the priests.”

Might not these Chemarims be the priests of the goddess Cimeris, or Cybele, that is, of the tutelary goddess of Gomer's family?

Phurnutus, *De Naturâ Deorum*, says, that the ceremony of the castration of the priests of Cybele is a representation of the fable which the Greeks made concerning the treatment which Saturn received from his son Jupiter. Boucher thinks that it took its rise from the story which Scripture tells of Noah lying in his tent, Gen. ix. 21.

Perhaps the Phrygians owed the custom to an erroneous and imperfect tradition of this event. If so, the circumstance affords a serious lesson how corrupt a use human reason, left to itself, is wont to make of the most interesting truths.

Many classic authors affirm, however, that the castration of Cybele's priests took its rise from, and was founded on, the story of Atys. There are some circumstances which make it not improbable that what is related of Atys was borrowed from what is said of Noah. Atys and the castrated priests of Cybele were called her companions, an appellation bestowed on no other priests; *ωπίδοτος*, *socii*, *participes*.

The Scripture says of Noah, that he walked with God. Atys forfeited the favour of Cybele by his commerce with a nymph named Saganis. The revenge which his crime occasioned drove him to despair, and urged him to offer violence to himself. Moses says of Noah, that “he began to be an husbandman, and planted a vineyard; and he drank of the wine, and was drunken and uncovered. The vine was sacred to Cybele, and her stue was of that wood. See the Scholiast to Apoll. Rhod. lib. 1, v. 1217. A husbandman is the term given to Noah, *vir terræ*. Cybele is the earth, and Atys was her husband. All this, however, may be thought very far-fetched, and is only given as conjecture. That the custom of self-castration took its rise from the Phrygians there can be no doubt: they were an effeminate and unmanly people, and well deserved what Virgil says of them: “*Vobis picta cruce et fulgenti murice vestis
Desidæ cordi; juvat indulgere choreis:
Et tunicæ maucas, et habent redimicula
mitræ.*” [alta.

Overè Phrygiæ, neque enim Phryges, ite per Dindyma; ubi adsuētis bisorem dat tibia cantum [matris.

Tympana vos hucusque vocant Berecynthia Idææ. Sinite arma viris e: cedite ferro.”

ASHKENAZ. Gen. x. 3.

“And the sons of Gomer; Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah.”

Ashkenaz, I imagine, inhabited Phrygia Minor. We read of the country of Alcania, and of the people called Alcani. Alcanius was probably the *nomen Gentilitium*, or family-name, *Ασκάνιος*; was a term antiently bestowed on the Euxine sea.

Jeremiah, li. 27. gives a summons to the kingdoms of Ararat, Minni, and Ashchenaz to the standard of the Medes. This proves Ashchenaz to have been a neighbour to the Medes; and here, therefore, he will be found in the tract of ground probably between the mountains of Armenia and those of Taurus, and consequently in the vicinity of his father Gomer.

Herodotus places a people, whom he calls Maryandyni, much in the same situation as Jeremiah places Ashchenaz, between the Matieni or the North-east, and the Syrians and the Cappadocians, or the South-west. The Maryandyni were probably the descendants of Ashchenaz. The Scholiast to Apoll. Rhod. lib. 2. ver. 725, tells us,

us, that Maryandynus was the son of Cimeus, and Ashchenaz was the son of Gomer. Bithynia in Phrygia was first called Maryandinia. *Μαριανδυνος αυτος* was the mournful pipe used at funerals. *Mors Maryandyno vociferat* has an allusion to the Phrygian minstrels and mourners called in at the departure of dying persons; a custom still prevailing at Aleppo. See Dr. Ruffel's Nat. Hist. of Aleppo.

Among these Phrygians those melancholy rites were instituted to which there is frequent allusion in the sacred writers of the Old Testament. Selden says they represented the access and recess of the sun.

Adonis was the object of these rites, and is celebrated for being the only hero of antiquity who had the liberty of descending to Acheron, and returning to earth, at certain seasons. The scene of this fiction was the dominions of Ashchenaz. Acheron is a river in Phrygia Minor. Here Hercules first descended into hell, and brought back with him the dog Cerberus, whose foam overspread the country with Aconite, to which the melancholy of the inhabitants was afterwards ascribed. The descent into hell is generally understood to be a form of initiation into the mysteries.

It may be still a question, whether the descent of Adonis and of Hercules be not borrowed from the Egyptians, and the descent of their king Rhamphitis.

RIPHATH.

This son of Gomer is nowhere mentioned in Scripture but in the genealogy, and thus we are deprived of the most authentic guides in our researches after him. Bochart observes, that he is called, in Gen. x. 3, Riphah, and that he is the same person who, in 1 Chron. i. 6, is denominated Diphah. Between the Bosphorus and the river Sangar, we hear of a people called the Rhebantes, probably the same with the Rhipathæi, whom Josephus without scruple calls the descendants of Rhipath. This, however, is a single testimony, and only grounded in a distant similitude of names. The Riphæan mountains was the original name of that chain of hills afterwards better known by the name *Taurici Montes*, or *Taurus*.

The Rhiphæi, or Rhibæi, probably the descendants of Rhipath, was a common appellation given to those gi-

ants who rebelled against the gods; and those sons of Rhipath were probably the old Titans, or Scythians, that peopled Europe. Eustathius says, that Arcadia was formerly called Gigontes, the land of the giants; and it is not improbable but that the sons of Rhipath were the ancient Arcadians. Homer mentions here a city called Ripe; and Strabo mentions here a people called Rhipes.

The Arcadians were certainly a very ancient people; they boasted that they existed before the moon, and wore little moons in their sandals, as the Athenians wore grasshoppers in their hair. The Arcadian custom was evidently intended to confront as it were the Athenians, and vindicate to themselves a priority of antiquity.

TORGAMAH.

Sir Walter Raleigh says, but does not mention his authority, that the Torgamians were also called Giblei, a people who bordered on the Sidonians, in Gabala of Phœnicia. If Sir Walter Raleigh be right, and Cappadocia be the first seat of Torgamah's family, he will be found in the neighbourhood of his father Gomer, and his brother Ashkenaz, as well as of his uncles Melech and Tubal, the joint confederates with him under Gog their prince; and here learned men have discovered some remembrance of him in the people called Trogmi.

Strabo, in his twelfth book, associates the Trogmi, or Trocmi, with the Galatians, and assigns to them one of the four divisions of Galatia, which assembled at Drynæmetum for the trial of cases of murder. He adds, that the Trocmi were in the confines of Cappadocia and Pontus. There was an ancient city on the borders of Bithynia and Phrygia, named Germah, which retains the two last syllables of Torgamah's name. The inhabitants (see Xylander) were called Germani, or Togermaui. Those of them who lived Eastward were styled Germani Syri. Germani denotes one of a white and fair complexion. The Germans of Europe are celebrated for their fair complexions. Dionysius styles them *λευκα φυλα*; and Eustathius, in his comment on ver. 285, opposes them to the Æthiopians. See Ezekiel, chap. xxvii. 14. Speaking of Tyre the Prophet says, "They of the house of Togarmah traded in thy fairs with horses and horsemen and mules."

This

This occupation the Paphlagonians were known more especially to pursue. Plutarch says that Tigranes, a name some think derived from Togarmah, and given to the chiefs of that house, brought into the field twenty-five thousand horsemen against Lucullus. Josephus writes Togarmah's name *Θυγραμης*, which some copies render Thygran; neither very unlike Tigranes. The Cappadocians and Paphlagonians (see Xenophon. Anab. 5.) valued themselves on their skill in horsemanship; and boasted, as Hecatonymus tells Xenophon, that their cavalry was more expert in martial exercise than any which the king of Persia had. The same preference was given them by others. Plutarch informs us that Crassus the Roman general placed his chief reliance upon these. Lucullus too made choice of these and the Thracian horse to attack the Cataphracts, the choicest of the enemy's cavalry. We may conclude that the wealthy Tyrians would not have trafficked with the house of Togarmah in this article if they could have been better served elsewhere. The Prophet, in describing the magnificence of Tyre, intended to tell us that she was supplied with the best of all sorts of merchandise that Asia could produce.

"And the sons of Javan; Elishah and Tarshish, Kittim and Dodanim." Gen. x. 4.

Bochart places Javan and his sons in Europe, assigning to the father Greece; to Elishah, Peloponnesus; to Tarshish, Tartessus in Spain; to Kittim, Latium in Italy; and to Dodanim, a part of France.

Javan then may be considered as Lord of Ionia, the antient name of which was Jas, not very remote from Javan.

"Javan and Tubal and Meshech, they were thy merchants; they traded the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market." Ezekiel xxvii. 13.

This seems a very curious circumstance in the character of Javan. He does not come to Tyre, like the other merchants who frequented that market, with such goods as are the produce of his own skill or manufacture, but with a string of slaves. If it proves nothing else, it proves the great antiquity of the abominable practice of buying and selling our fellow-men.

The vessels of brass were probably Tubal's goods. Bochart supposes them to be the manufacture of Eubæa, and imported at Tyre by Javan.

The slaves of Ionia were, in later and more classic times, principally sought after; the women, in particular, were famous for the accomplishments of singing and dancing.

"Motus Joceris gaudet Ionicos
Matura virgo et fingitur artibus
Jam nunc et incertos amores
De tenero meditatur ungui" Hor.

It was in the dress of an Ionian slave that Themistocles, inclosed in a litter, escaped the fury of his enraged countrymen; and it was to procure some slaves of this description that Atossa impelled the Persian monarch to undertake the invasion of Greece. See my translation of Herodotus, vol. II. p. 156. It is a striking revolution of events, that the commander, who had defeated the enterprize of Xerxes, should, after this, be indebted for his safety to, and be carried to Persia in, the likeness and garb of those very women who, if the authority of Herodotus is to be trusted, provoked and stirred up the war. The fickle character of the Greeks, that is to say, of Javan's posterity, has been the universal theme of censure among the best writers of antiquity; and it is remarkable that the seven Churches to which the Epistles are directed in the Revelations were all, if I may be allowed the expression, under the jurisdiction of Javan, except, perhaps, Pergamus. Rev. ii. 4.

Ephesus is reproached for having left her first love. In the same chapter Thyatira is accused of suffering a false prophetess to seduce her from the true God. Ch. p. iii. ver. 1 and 2, Sardis is considered as one dead, and exhorted to vigilance, and to rouse itself from negligence. Ver. 15 of the same chapter, Laodicea is called one neither cold nor hot. The Church of the Nicolaitans is accused of impurity of morals. All which collective circumstances combine to fix one and the same national character on the Greeks in all ages.

ELISHAH.

Elishah is considered by learned men as synonymous with Æolus. Servius on the first Æneid styles Æolus *Hippotades Dominus insularum*, Lord of the Islands. This corresponds with Ezekiel, chap.

chap. xxvii. ver. 7: "Blue and purple from the isles of Elishah was that which covered thee."

Jas, or Ion, was the appellation given to the descendants of the house of Javan; so the country of the descendants of Elishah, or Æolus, was, in after times, called Æolia.

There was a town in the Peloponnese, called Alisium, not unlike Elishah; and Bochart thinks that the Hellespont was originally called *Elis Pont*, from the same personage. According to Herodotus, one of the one hundred and twenty provinces, as they stood in the Rolls of the Persian Empire, was named Alysienensis, which, from its situation betwixt Ionia and Phrygia, must evidently comprehend Æolia.—Lesbos became the capital island under the jurisdiction of the Æoli; and this, with Tenedos, and other small islands, I presume to be these of which Ezekiel speaks.

The commodities with which they traded at Tyre were probably different species of the *Purpura Marina*. See my notes on this subject, Herodotus, ver. iii. p. 423.

Chios was probably also one of these islands; for hither it was that Alexander sent for materials to clothe himself and his favourites with purple robes. See Athenæus, b. xii. c. 9. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

READING Bp. Lowth's translation of Isaiah, I met with the following note on chap. xxxvi. ver. 12:

"Destined to eat your own dung] לֹא־לֵאכֹל 'that they may eat,' as our translation literally renders it. But Syriac reads לֹא־יֵאכֹל, 'that they may not eat;' perhaps rightly, and afterwards וְשָׁחֹת or וְשָׁחֹת, to the same purpose."

Now, upon consulting Walton's Polyglott, I find the reading of the Syriac to be different; viz. לֹא־יֵאכֹל and וְשָׁחֹת, expressed in the Hebrew characters. The meaning I own to be the same; with which the Arabic also agrees. Nor do I enquire into the propriety of inserting the negative upon the authority of these two versions. But I should be obliged to some of your biblical correspondents to assign a reason (if one can be assigned) why Bp. Lowth represents the reading of the Syriac to be different from what it

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really is. It would be presumption in me to accuse so learned a man as Bp. Lowth was of entire ignorance of the Syriac language; though certainly there appears something like it in the note which I have quoted; for, the preposition *mem*, prefixed to a Syriac infinitive, would have had a somewhat different form from the Hebrew infinitive; as may be seen by consulting Baxtorf's Chaldee and Syriac Grammar. W. W.

Mr. URBAN, March 6.

THE case of J. M. p. 118, will be somewhat relieved, and cheaply and readily, by the person purging himself, about once in ten days, with any aloetic purge (Scotch pills are as good as any purge for it); and particularly by washing his hands every morning at uprising with sea-water, or, for want of it, in salt and water.

Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, March 7.

A Country Reader, neither skilled in the dead languages of Latin or Greek, nor a scientific man, requests your botanic correspondents would annex to their scientific terms the common familiar English names generally used, which would enable myself and others to give them oftentimes information, which, by their present terms of science, we are precluded from. But, if the botanical papers are all to be in Linnæan language, Dr. S. and his Linnæan correspondents had better confine it to their own circle, rather than fill your generally useful pages with an unintelligible language to most of your readers for ostentation.

Yours, &c. RAY.

Mr. URBAN, March 8.

AMONGST others, special thanks to Viator, for his useful communication on lighting fires; he is a public benefactor. (See p. 96.)

The hydrophobia in the Suffolk cow, p. 34, is really, Mr. Urban, too grossly ignorant to deserve any reply.

An easy, equal, productive tax.—I hired a post-chaise to visit a friend, and returned the same day, and was charged the government day-duty. I visited there again, and stayed till next day. I paid my post-chaise for the two days, but no government duty. Why not an equal duty for every day?

What

What a profitable tax, and how equal and just ! V.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Jan. 10*

IN p. 859. A. H. enquires after the best method of stuffing and preserving birds, method of making eyes for them, &c. &c. I beg to acquaint him, various are the methods used on this occasion. The recipe I use, and which I find fully to answer the purpose, is, first, open the bird at the vent, extract the entrails, lungs, craws, &c.; wash out the cavity with a solution of one ounce of sal ammoniac dissolved in a quart of water, in which afterwards two ounces of corrosive sublimate of mercury must be put; or, four ounces of arsenick may be boiled in two quarts of water, till all, or the greatest part, be dissolved. Suspend the bird by the bill to drain; then strew the inside with a powder made of four parts of tobacco-sand, four parts of pounded pepper, one part of burnt alum, and one part of corrosive sublimate, or arsenick; then fill the body with oakum, or tow, steeped in the above liquor. Sew up the vent-hole made for extracting the entrails with a thread steeped in the liquor; take out the tongue, and scoop out the brain through the mouth; fill these cavities also with the steeped tow. The attitude is given by sharp-pointed wires at one end being thrust through the legs, body, breast, and neck, also through the wings and body, across. Dry the birds gently in an oven, taking care that the heat is not too powerful, which may be known by a feather or a hair put for trial-sake into it; which, if adequate to the purpose, will neither crisp, curl, nor bend. If at any time the bird gets moist, have recourse to the oven, or a gentle fire, which will soon recover its lost elasticity, and preserve it (with care) for ages. Eyes may be procur'd at any glass-manufactory; or they may be bought at any of the dealers in birds and curiosities in London; or the eye-sockets may be filled with putty, and painted according to nature with oil colours.

The recipe of the late Sir Ashton Lever, for the above purpose, was a mixture of one pound of salt, four ounces of alum, and two ounces of black pepper; in every other matter as before, except the use of the liquid, and drying the subject by the oven. He suspends the bird by the feet in a

fine cool airy place, for the salts to impregnate the body; afterwards, by a thread run through the under mandible, till it appears to be perfectly sweet; then hang it in the sun, or near a fire.

The present preserver of birds, quadrupeds, &c. at the Leverian Museum, has invented a new method for supplying his subjects with eyes: it consists of a semi-globe of polished glass; on the plane side is affixed a painted representation of the pupil, iris, &c. of the eye, which gives it a very natural appearance. J. LASKEY.

. We shall be glad to receive the drawing of the Devonshire celt. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Stockport, March 16.*

IHAVE lately purchased the valuable edition of Shakspeare by Steevens; I admire it much; it is elegantly and correctly printed. Every lover of our English Æschylus must feel himself under the greatest obligations to that indefatigable gentleman. The light he has shed on innumerable passages makes the old Bard shine with renovated lustre. He, however, is conscious of the exuberance of notes that are subjoined to this edition; for which he makes a very proper apology. For two omissions, however, his apology is not so satisfactory; the former deprives us of a sensible pleasure, the other renders this edition incomplete. Though there can, perhaps, be no certain reliance on the authenticity of any of the paintings or engravings of Shakspeare; and Mr. Steevens thinks it absurd to "perpetuate illusions;" yet every admirer of him (omitting that gentleman) cannot but receive pleasure from contemplating those features which he supposes, at least, to be representatives of the "Warwickshire lad." I must confess, I often gaze with delight on the picture of any favourite author before I begin to read; and cannot but think that it infuses a portion of spirit. Now to the second omission, which renders this edition incomplete, viz. the non-insertion of the poems. They are certainly by no means adequate in merit to his other performances: but is this an argument for their total expulsion? By the same rule Mr. S. might omit half of what he has given us. Even allowing they have but little intrinsic merit, yet they are rendered desirable by the ingenious labours of

of Mr. Malone, his illustrious competitor. *Apropos*, I am happy to see that we may expect a life of our Bard from the pen of that able gentleman. Rowe's is a most insipid thing indeed.

As I read, Mr. Urban, I shall transmit to your valuable repository my cursory Remarks, if the present meet your approbation.

Tempest, p. 1.—I am surprized that Mr. S. did not place his emendation in the text "blow till thou burst thee, wind." There cannot be a doubt but that it is the genuine reading. In common pronunciation "thee" and "thy" are scarcely distinguishable. He, therefore, that took this down from the speech of the actor (for most of these plays were got possession of in this furtive way), might easily make the mistake.

Scene 2, p. 7.—Miranda's description of the storm is absolute bombast. The remaining part of her speech is beautiful in the extreme; it is tender and pathetic; the idea of "sinking the sea within the earth" is truly sublime.

To separate the latter "no harm?" from Miranda's speech, "O, woe the day," destroys the beauty of the passage.

P. 13:

"Betid to any creature in the vessel
Which thou heard'st cry, which thou saw'st
sink."

The commentators, except only the venerable Dr. Johnson, seem to think it beneath them to explain passages, however difficult; their chief aim is to produce endless authorities for the words made use of. The construction here is by *up* means uncommon to Shakspeare; but it is a peculiar one, "Betid to any creature which thou heard'st cry in the vessel which thou saw'st sink."

P. 14:

"*Prof.* Twelve ye—ars since, Miranda, twelve
years since

Thy father was the duke of Milan, and
A prince of power."

I hope I shall not be accused of refinement, when I assert that "years" in the first verse was made dissyllable by design, not merely to fill the line. The length it requires in pronunciation is admirably expressive of the tedious length of the years, and afterwards the accent is on "twelve" to shew the great number of those "ye—ars." It is no less beautiful than the "*Fuitus Troes fuit Ilium & ingens—gloria Teucrorum*" of Virgil, *Æn.* 11. 325.

P. 15:

Miranda. O! my heart bleeds
To think o'th' teen that I have turn'd you to,
Which is from my remembrance.

This difficult passage is passed by in silence by a common piece of critical knavery. The scope of it seems to be this: "My heart bleeds to think of the sorrowful events which I have brought afresh to your memory and put you on recounting, but which have escaped (are from) my remembrance." "Teen" is used very frequently by Spenser.

The manage of my state] for man-
navement.

To trash for overtopping]. The context plainly shews the meaning of this passage: it is simply this, to retard or check the growing honour of those whom he perceives to be too popular, or aspiring." A "trash," as an anonymous annotator has observed, is a hunting term for any weight made use of to retard the course of too swift dogs. Such huge commentaries, when a single line would have shed as much light on the passage, only serve to plunge the ignorant into deeper ignorance, and confuse the intelligent.

P. 17:

"*Prof.* All dedicate
To closeness."

i. e. totally given up to retirement. "Dedicate" is very properly restored: among our early writers the præterite participle has rarely the "d" annexed. *E. g.* St. Athan. Creed, "the Father uncreate, &c. Exodus, xii. Eat not of it raw, neither fooden it all with water, but roast with fire. Donne, Funeral Elegie," verse 65:

"As, when a temple's built, saints emulate
To which of them it shall be consecrate."

O'erpriz'd] "was of more value," used passively. Would not "o'erpric'd" be better?

He being thus lorded] "vested with lordly or supreme power." Its general signification every one knows is very different.

P. 18:

"like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a traitor of his memory
To credit his own lie."

I would correct this passage by writing "of" instead of "of it," the grammatical inaccuracy will thereby

be removed, and the sentence rendered perfectly plain. "Like one who, by frequent repetitions, has made even himself give credit to the falsity he forged." "As" is wanting to answer to "such;" but these elliptical expressions are very frequent with our author.

Now the condition.] I would regulate this place by annexing these words to Miranda's speech. She replies to the latter part of what Prospero says, then asks what the condition was.

"Miranda. I not remembering how I cried out then,
Will cry it o'er again."

Steevens proposes "cried on't;" but why should we not read, as immediately after, "cried it?" Shakspeare certainly wrote it so.

P. 20: In few,] in few words.

P. 21. Prof. "When I have deck'd the sea with drops full salt.] "Deck'd," as Eboracensis has observed, should be "degg'd" unquestionably. It is not only used in the North, but in Cheshire, and all the neighbouring counties, for, to sprinkle.

P. 26. Ariel's description of the execution of his commission is amazingly sublime; every word increases the dignity.

P. 27. Ferdinand, with hair upstarting.] Perhaps we should read upstarting, or upstanding.

"And each particular hair to stand on end."
Hamlet.

P. 29. Mr. Upton's regulation is doubtless right; I am surprized that it was not inserted.

P. 42. Full fathom five, &c.] Shakspeare in the second line has fallen into a grammatical error, which many authors, more distinguished for their correctness, have not avoided. "Of his bones are coral made." Here he makes "bones" the nominative by negligence instead of "coral." We should by all means read "is."

Nothing of him, &c. Steevens. I rather think the simple meaning to be this. No part of him decays, but only undergoes a change by the sea.

Yours, &c.

F. C.

Chertsea Abbey; *Cæsar's Passage over the Thames.* In a Letter from Dr. STUKELEY to the worshipful and learned ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, LL. D. F. & A.

KNOWING well your love for ancient learning, especially that of

our own country, I need not plead the title of friendship to render the subsequent account agreeable to you, being the result of my observations in the afternoon of a journey I took to Chertsey.

I first went with eager steps to view the abbey, rather the site of the abbey; for, so total a dissolution I scarcely ever saw; so inveterate a rage against every the least appearance of it, as if they meant to defeat even the inherent sanctity of the ground. Of that noble and splendid pile, which took up four acres of ground, and looked like a town, nothing remains; scarcely a little of the outward wall of the *precinctus*.

The gardener carried me through a court on the right-hand at the South side of the house, where, at the entrance of the kitchen-garden, stood the church of the abbey; I doubt not, splendid enough! The West front and tower-steeple was by the door and outward wall, looking toward the town and entrance to the abbey. The East end reached up to an artificial mount along the garden-wall. That mount, and all the terraces of the pleasure-garden on the back-front of the house, are entirely made up of the sacred *rudera* and rubbish of continual devastation.

Human bones of the abbots, monks, and great personages, who were buried in great numbers in the church, and cloisters which lay on the South side of the church, were spread thick all over the garden, which takes up the whole church and cloisters; so that one may pick up handfuls of bits of bones at a time every where among the garden-stuff. Indeed, it put me in mind of what the Psalmist says: "Our bones lie scattered before the pit: like as when one breaketh and heweth wood upon the earth." cxli. 8.

Foundations of the religious building have been dug up, carved stones, slender pillars of Sussex marble, monumental stones, effigies, brasses, inscriptions, every where; even beyond the terraces of the pleasure-garden.

The domains of the abbey extend all along upon the side of the river for a long way, being a very fine meadow. They made a cut at the upper end of it; which taking in the water of the river, when it approaches the abbey, gains a fall sufficient for a water-mill for the use of the abbey and of the town.

town. Here is a very large orchard, with many and long canals, or fish-ponds; which, together with the great mote around the abbey, and deriving its water from the river, was well stocked with fish. Notwithstanding it is so well fenced, in the 9th century the abbey was sacked by the barbarous Danes, the abbot and 90 monks murdered.

I left the ruined ruins of this place, which had been consecrated to religion ever since the year 666, with a sigh for the loss of so much national magnificence and national history. Dreadful was that storm which spared not, at least, the churches, libraries, painted glass, monuments, manuscripts; that spared not a little out of the abundant spoil to support them for the public honour and emolument. But, sure, it was highly culpable not to give back a sufficient maintenance to the parochial clergy; and, without it, little hope can the possessors entertain for the prosperity of their families.

One piece of history belonging to this place I must mention, lately retrieved by our friend the Rev. Mr. Widmore. The body of that murdered monarch, Henry VI. was deposited in this church under a sumptuous *mausoleum*. King Henry VII. intending he should be beatified into a saint, removed it to Windsor chapel; thence to Westminster abbey, where it still rests, but in what place particularly is unknown. The Court of Rome demanding too high a price for the favour, the king dropped his design.

I now resumed my former ardour to pursue the footsteps of the great Cæsar, who passed the Thames near here. When I lived formerly in London, I made many excursions in quest of his nocturnal mansions, and the track of his journeyings in his two expeditions hither. Very largely have I treated that subject in MS. with many drawings, several of which have been engraved 30 years ago.

I have no great hope of printing this, and many like works, for more reasons than one. The spirit of solid learning is visibly sunk in my own time, and since I prosecuted these studies. With a national regard to religion, sunk and neglected, all true knowledge and wisdom falls to the ground. No patrons of that which is really noble and praise-worthy! Nor can authors hope for any return for

their labours, through the booksellers craft.

They that have written on Cæsar's journeys hither had very slender notions of it, and of his passing the Thames in particular. That we may come at a proper knowledge of this matter, the great author tells us, in cap. 17 of lib. V. *De Bella Gallico*, that "the Britons at noon day attacked with the utmost vigour his foragers, horsemen, and the legionary troops sent to protect them; but, in the end, received such a defeat that all the auxiliary forces left the general Calvelhan. Nor did the Britons after this attempt to fight the Romans in a regular battle."

This was in Kent, on this side Barham Down. Cæsar found out then, that their intention was to retreat over the river Thames into Calvelhan's own territories, thinking he would not pursue them so high into the midland country. The river Thames was fordable only at one place; and even this, *agere transiri potest*, in Cæsar's words. This one place is undoubtedly Coway stakes, between Weybridge and Walton, over against Shepperton.

The river at this place is wider than elsewhere any where near it of some miles; and that is the reason of its being fordable. At this place Calvelhan was determined to make a stand against the Roman arms. We are to disabuse ourselves from the vulgar notions of the Britons being so barbarous a people; none could behave with more policy and valour.

At Shepperton, Calvelhan collected all his forces, and those not a few. Moreover, he had fortified the bank-side with sharp palisades; and, besides, the like stakes were fixed in the very bed of the river, under water.

Cæsar would not have merited his consummate character, had he not taken care to have the best intelligence. Mandubratius, king of the Trinobantes, who inhabited London, Middlesex, and some part of the country about Southwark, was now with him. He had been driven out of his own country by Calvelhan, and fled to Cæsar. From him, from captives, and deserters, Cæsar learned all this. But it was in vain to hesitate, and quite distant from his temper: he leads his army to Walton, over against the place; it consisted of full 30,000 effective men.

Many years ago I visited this place for the purpose we are upon. There was reason to judge that his nocturnal camp was in the present town, and where Brigad. Watkins's house stands. This house is in his camp; the ditch of the camp having been converted into canals in his garden, the dimensions properly corresponding, which gave me a notion of it, being about 300 feet on a side.

Authors generally mistake in fancying that the great and operose camp on St. George's hill, hard by, was Cæsar's; that was a stationary camp; by whom made I have no concern at this time to enquire. But, far otherwise was the Roman method on expeditions and marches. It is true, they made a camp the very night; such was their discipline; and with reason. But this camp was of very small dimension, 2 or 300 feet only on a side. It was chiefly for state and regularity. It was a *prætorium*, the head quarters of the general and a few chief officers; and perhaps the spoil was there lodged. The Roman army lay around this *prætorium*; they did not trust their safety to a few drowsy sentinels, but a third part of their army lay under arms; and they always encamped upon plains, and open heaths, free from woods, to prevent surprize.

I have met with many of Cæsar's nocturnal camps: some were engraven 30 years ago, and unpublished for the reasons abovementioned.

It would have been an injudicious rashness in Cæsar to have pushed his passage over the Thames at Coway stakes, so palisadoed above and below water, with resolute troops on the other side; disadvantages too great for Cæsar's prudence. But the matter, most absolutely necessary, must be accomplished.

Therefore Cæsar resolves to attempt it somewhat higher up the river. For this purpose he leaves a part of his army at the camp of Walton, stretched out in proper front, to make a show of his stay there; the rest he leads over the river Wye, and finds a very convenient place for his purpose in the meadow a little below where Chertsey bridge now stands.

I viewed the place with great attention, and maturely considered all circumstances, and durst pronounce with assurance, that it was at this very place, of which the great hero thus writes:

"He ordered the horse to enter the water, and the legionary troops to follow them closely. The soldiers went with so much force and celerity, tho' they were only head above water, that the enemy could not withstand the power of the legions and of the cavalry, but left the bank, and betook themselves to flight."

Now let us consider the matter step by step. We cannot doubt of his camp being at Walton, over against the enemy; the name of the town proves it, as coming from *vallum*, it is a common name of towns where camps are found. There must be much wood about the river Wye then, as now, which would favour his private march. The river comes from Guilford, has been made navigable not many years ago, and that by means of locks and sluices, which raise the water sufficiently for the purpose. But in its natural state it was easily fordable any where, nor difficult even now.

Farther, there is another little brook which runs into the Wye about Weybridge, but not the least impediment to the march of an army. Descending some high ground at a place called Oburn, they came to a very large dry meadow, of which, no doubt, they had good intelligence before. This is just below Chertsey bridge. On the opposite open shore is another such very large dry meadow, both of gravel. The bed of the river is gravel. Both the shores plain, flat, and level with the water's edge.

All these circumstances are extremely favourable. But, farther, this very place is actually fordable in dry summers at this day. And, to crown all, there is a fine flexure of the river, which must afford the most desirable assistance to the Romans, enlarging their front, contracting that of the Britons, and giving the former an opportunity of making an attack to great advantage on the flat edge of the water; many opposing a few, and surrounding them on two sides as well as front. In a word, we may compare it to the operation of a pair of shears.

Though the Britons, without controversy, awaited Cæsar's motions at Shepperton, yet we have not the least room to think they did not watch him higher up the river, but a mile off, and oppose him with part of their forces. But Cæsar's good fortune and Roman valour overcame all difficulties, and

and gained the shore. They drove the Britons back to their main body at Shepperton; and there too they totally discomfited them, and took up their station for that night at the very place.

One more advantage gained by his passage at Chertsey is, that the quantity of water in the river is somewhat lessened by all that the Wye furnishes, and that other less rivulet, and likewise of the brook that runs by Cowley's house at Chertsey, arising at St. Anne's hill; all emptying themselves into the Thames below this place*.

Lastly, we must observe, that this year of Cæsar's second invasion was remarkably dry; a circumstance of admirable advantage in facilitating his fording the river at this place; as, under the like case, it is now fordable.

I have been informed, that the stakes at Coway, which Cæsar placed in the river, were very thick pieces of ewe-tree; a wood eminent for its toughness, therefore not easily to be broken.

The memorial of this passage of Cæsar is kept up in the name of the town of Chertsey; for, the word is made up of *Cæsar*, and the British *ritib, ritus*, a passage or ford. They here pronounce Cæsar soft, after the Italian manner; so Cherbourg, in France, is *Cæsaris burgus*. So the Latins pronounced *cerasus*, a cherry, which was originally pronounced *kery* by the inhabitants of Pontus, whence Lucius brought the plant. From them the Turks now call them *kerys*.

I viewed the house in Chertsey where Mr. Cowley the poet lived and died, as they say. It is a good old timber house of a tolerable model. There is a large garden: a brook, before mentioned, arising at St. Anne's hill, runs by the side. They talk of a pretty summer-house which he built, which was demolished not long since; and of a seat under a sycamore-tree by the brook; which are mentioned in his poems. There are very good fish-ponds too of his making.

Near Chertsey is that remarkable high hill, called St. Anne's hill, from a chapel built upon it by the piety of former times to the honour of the mother of the Blessed Virgin. It is much

higher than any ground near it, yet has a very fine spring at the top never dry; a matter of philosophy concerning which I never could in my mind form any sort of solution.

This hill gives a noble proof of the rotation of the earth on its axis, and of that motion being given it when as yet the surface of the ground was not thoroughly dry. This is a fact I have every where observed in all my travels, and long since given notice of it in the beginning of my *Itinerary*. There is reason to admire at the incogitancy of mankind, as much that they never took notice of it before as since, though a matter so obvious, so exceedingly remarkable.

Near Feltham runs that artificial river made across the common by King Charles I. from Stanwell to Hampton-court; and, East of the powder-mills at Belfont, on Hounslow heath, I again remarked a very fair piece of the old Roman road from Old-street, North of London, Poripool-lane, Theobald's road in my parish, Oxford-road, and so by Turnham green, to Staines. This piece is just by the water-side, and half a mile in length, where the present road leaves it to go to the bridge. This I mentioned in my *Itinerary*. It goes across the kingdom in a straight line parallel to the Ikenil-street, from Chichester to Dunwich, in Suffolk; the first episcopal seat there, erected by Fœlix the Burgundian, who converted that country to the Christian faith, and built the school at Cambridge. I call this road, for distinction sake, *via Trinobantica*.

OB. 19, 1752. WM. STUKELEY.

Mr. URBAN, Dundee, Sept. 22.
THERE is a paper in the first and only volume yet published of the Transactions of the Antiquaries of Scotland, by Mr. Little, on the expedients used by the Celts in this country previous to the use of metals. His dissertation is accompanied by a plate; but the great defect of both is, that no scale is given, nor information imparted, as to the *proportional sizes* of the different stone utensils and weapons exhibited and described. I have seen many, and possess a few, of the small ancient darts, or arrow-heads, composed of pebble or flint, in various forms, but chiefly triangular, and barbed with wings, or approaching to the shape of the geometrical figure termed a rhomboid.

* Perhaps the islets above Chertsey bridge break the force of the stream; another advantage.

bold. But none of these ever exceeded 2 inches, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in length. Such are called *ell-arrows* by the country people who find them.

I inclose you an exact drawing (*pl. II.*), shewing the precise magnitude and form of a very remarkable stone, which was lately communicated to me by John Guthrie, esq. of Guthrie, having been found in a cairn* on his estate in the central part of this county (Forfarshire). No. 1 shews its length and breadth †; and No. 2 its length and thickness. It is an uncommonly-long flint, or pebble, of a dusky straw colour slightly blended with a light blue shade, is considerably pellucid, and as hard and susceptible of polish as the finest cornelian. The sharpness of its edges and points, and general regularity of its form, have been attained with surprising perfection, when the remoteness of the æra of its probable formation, and unobvious means employed, are considered. When firmly fastened to a shaft, it must have been a very formidable *telum*.

You have also sent herewith a side-sketch (No. 3), and impression of the top (No. 4), taken from a large ancient brass ring. It was found in Perth on taking down part of a wall forming the court or garden adjoining to the ancient occasional residence of the Scotch court. This was the building in which that mysterious transaction of the Gowry conspiracy was enacted. The ring is nearly formed, and has been gilt. I should be much gratified if any of your ingenious friends could throw light upon the odd-like hieroglyphick which it impresses. CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 8.

INCLOSED I send you a drawing of *Cardington Cross*, Bedfordshire (*plate II.*), which is much admired for its elegance. It was erected in the course of last year at the expence of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. and is situated in the centre of the three

* I presume, Mr. Urban, it is unnecessary for me to make any comments on *cairns* to the deep-read Antiquaries who are constantly perusing or engraving your Journal. Pennant, Grose, and others, have written and conjectured abundantly concerning these ancient conical piles of stones.

† In our Plate, the figures are reduced to exactly one-half the real size. EDIT.

roads leading to Bedford, St. Neots, and Cardington. W. PARLOW.

Mr. URBAN, Mar. 2.

THE following letter is sent you, in the first place as a literary curiosity, and with a view also of requesting your ingenious correspondents to give some information relative to the writer of it, who appears to have been a gentleman of some consequence in the law, and had chambers in Gray's inn. It is needless to say that the match with Mr. Robert Sidney did not take place. His signature is given in *plate II.* and his seal; Azure, a chevron engrailed, between three escallops within a border engrailed.

“My very good lorde; it may lyke you to be advertized that of late, as we l by lettres as by conference with this bearer, my cousin Edward Molineux*, howe effectually you directed him to make mention unto me from your L. for a match in marriage to be concluded between Mr. Robt Sidney, your sonne, and my daughter. Wherin as I acknowledge myself greatlie behouldinge unto your L. for this speciall favr; so in regarde of the good I heare of the yonge gentleman, and of his rare and singuler vertues; I wishe her worthie to deserve as you desire, and myself of habilitie to requite y ur L. courtesie. And albeit, to reporte to your L. without vauntinge, I have had some ludge and verie honorable profess for my daughter of late, yet am I free from absolute consent, and shee from promise (as she affirmeth). The libertie of lykings I have left to herself; hoping she will take my advice in her choyce, as one that will be more carefull for her well-dounge then as yctt (her yeares considered) she can be for herself. And because likinge cannot growe without inspection, yf it please your L. some enterveue may be hadd, I shall assent therunto, at such time and place as you shall think mete. In the meane tyme, yf it please your L. in your passage to the Courte, to take my pore house in your way, I shall accounte the same honoured by your presence; albeit I must pray you to accept your hartie welcome for your best entertainment; being sure that my busines in the tearme will force myne absence. Thus, with my humble dewtie to your L. I leave the same to the tuition of th' Almightye. *Sherfelle* †, the vth of this pretent Aprill. Your L. to command, THO. COLBY.”

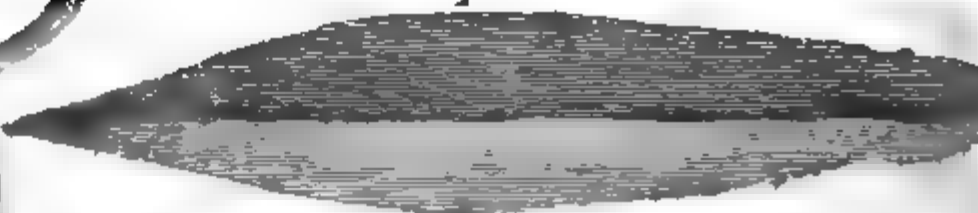
“To the right honorable and my verie good lorde, Sir Henrie Sidney, knight

* Of Nunfield, co. Surroy, esq.

† A fourth part of the maner of Sherfield was purchased, in June, 1511, from
Sir



5
The. Alby.



Cardington Cross, Bedfordshire



1897



Honorable Seal. — Abbot's Staff. — Conventual Church.

Fig. 1



Fig 2.

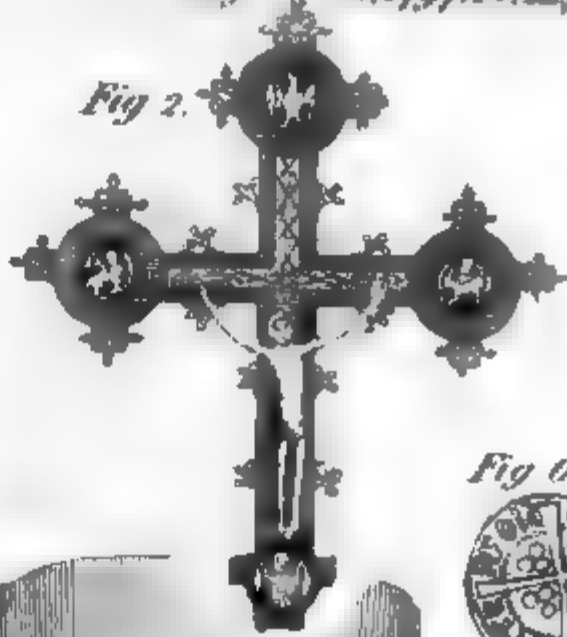


Fig 6



Fig 3.



Fig. 4

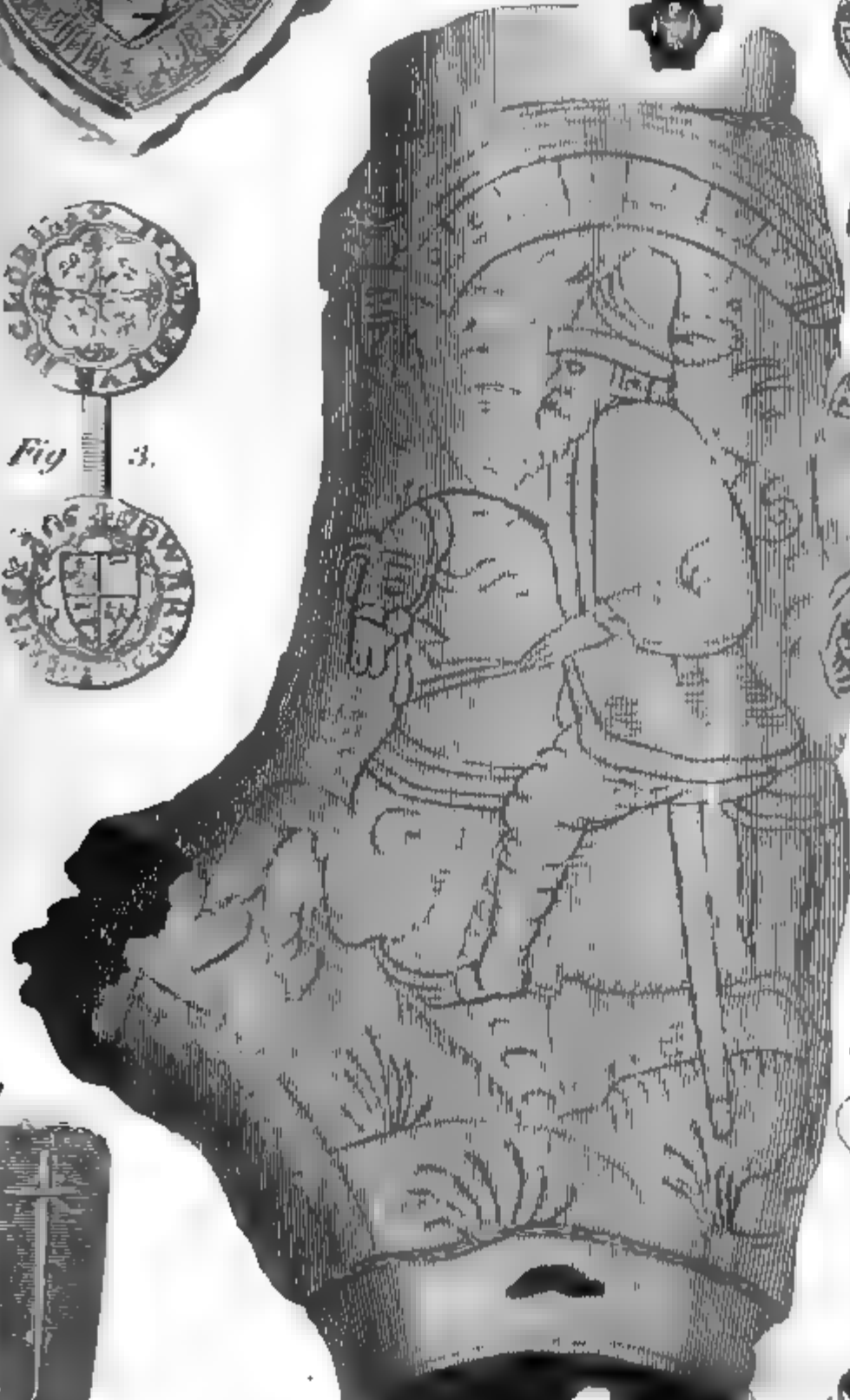


Fig. 5

Dorothy Wharton

of the order of the Garter, L. President of Wales, and of his Majesty's privie counsell."

Mr. URBAN, *March 11.*
THE seal (*pl. III. fig. 1.*) is engraved from an impression in the hands of William Boys, esq. of Sandwich, who cannot recollect whence he had it, but proposes it here for explanation, and that Antiquaries may determine whether it belongs to a religious house on the Continent, or in Great Britain or Ireland. What is most remarkable in the inscription, if not a single instance of the kind, is the date 1484 in *Arabic numerals*. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Todnam, July 6.*
I HAVE sent you a sketch, *fig. 2.* of a piece of antiquity in my possession, the exact size of which is 12 inches by 11. It is supposed to be what was sold at Dr. Baylis's sale at Evesham, about 36 years ago, as the top of the staff of office carried before the abbot of that place, as it is well remembered that such a piece of antiquity was there sold. At which time also that abbot's chair was disposed of (a great curiosity), and is now in possession of Mr. Biddle, a native of Evesham, now living in London; who, I am persuaded, would gratify your many readers with a drawing of it if applied to. The abbot of Evesham had episcopal jurisdiction over the parishes in the vale; and in many of them, as in the borough of Evesham, had power to build prisons, erect gibbets, &c. &c.; to try all causes except treason (which privilege the borough still exercises); and was exempt from all authority, both civil and ecclesiastical, except that of the Pope: or, it may have been picked up by Archbishop Juxon when he rebuilt so many parts of Lambeth palace, as it was purchased at the late Lady Fan's sale, about three years ago, whose first husband was Sir W. Juxon, son of Sir W. Juxon, who was tutor executor to the Archbishop, who died at the house, his then country-residence,

Sir Brentone de Winton, by Sir William Heyrick and Sir C. Bay, in trust for Dorothea Lady Winton, in the names of Sir Will. Heyrick and Mr. C. Bay; both of whom, in a letter dated from her house in Little Brittain, 21 June, 1616, she styles "her loving counsell." (See her signature in *pl. III. 8.*) Sir William then lived at Richmond.

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about 130 years ago, where this was purchased. It is of Corinthian brass, double-gilt on both sides, is 12 inches by 14. and appears at the foot of the cross to have been broken off. The hieroglyphical figures at the ends of the cross are intended, I think, to represent those described in Rev. iv. 7. and Ezek. i. 10*. If any of your numerous and very ingenious Antiquarian correspondents can give a more satisfactory description of it, it will, no doubt, oblige your readers in general †.

The dean and chapter of Lichfield have certainly acted wisely; first, in covering their church with slate, and, 2dly, in introducing pews into it for parochial use. In the general wreck of conventual churches, at the dissolution of monasteries, the lead and bells were reserved to the king's use in all grants; and, if the buildings were extensive, were immediately stripped and demolished. Where parochial use had been made of them, they were then spared, and only the lead and bells taken, unless purchased by the inhabitants. This was the case with the abbey of Tewkesbury, which now boasts so fine a parish-church; while that of Evesham, which was supported by 164 polished marble pillars, richly carved and gilt, and ornamented with 9 towers, and surrounded with 16 chapels, has not, that we can trace, one stone left upon another. W. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, Jan. 13.*
INCLOSED is a drawing (*fig. 3.*) of a gold coin of Edward III. called a *quarter-flarin* †; and, I am led to think, from the account of it in Rapin's medallic history of this prince, and Pinkerton's observation, that "the only one known at present (1789) is

* They are what are the *symbois* of the four Evangelists, the angel, lion, bull, and eagle, so common on sepulchral monuments. LOTT.

† An episcopal crozier of brass gilt, exactly similar, except that the figure was wanting, though the holes for fixing it on remained, found some years before in the roof of an old house belonging to Sir Harry Pickering, of Whaddon, co. Cambridge, was in the possession of Lord Oxford 1735, and in that of Jas. West, esq. 1750. D. H.

‡ This coin resembles the one which Mr. Folkes calls "a quarter noble;" and has the same legend, EXALTABITUR IN GLORIA. EDIT.

in Dr. Hunter's cabinet," that it is a very curious coin, and [worthy your notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine**, as the second yet discovered. It was found in a garden at Lincoln very lately, and weighs, in its present state (the rim being somewhat mutilated), about 35 grains.

It must have been a most beautiful piece of money, being of the finest gold, and of exceedingly good workmanship. I am afraid my drawing of it will not convey so favourable an idea of its preservation as is really the case, being perfect, excepting that the rim has suffered. H. B.

Mr. URBAN, * *March 3.*

AMONG the publications noticed in your Review for 1796, the argument of a poem called "William and Ellen," p. 1034, struck me as demanding some notice, on account of the glaring deviations from historical truth with respect to the subject to which it refers. As I am well acquainted with the spot where the transaction alluded to took place, and have frequently visited the scene of Ellen's death, and made pilgrimages to her tomb, it falls within my power to set the young author right as to several material facts which he has so grossly mis-stated.

The ruins of Kirkconnel chapel, in Dumfriesshire, stand near the banks of the little river Kirtle, a beautiful stream, with wild hanging shrubs over it, and large natural blocks of marble on its sides, which take an excellent polish, and which, intermingled with the shrubs, present, in their rude state, rustic seats and bowers of exquisite beauty and fragrance. It was here that the tragedy happened which has given rise to several of the artless, but affecting, compositions of the Scottish poets.

In the reign of the lovely, but unfortunate, Mary, there lived near this enchanting spot a young maid named Ellen Irvine; who, though a vassal to the laird of Kirkconnel, was herself heiress to a very considerable fortune. This circumstance, and her beauty, for which she was so highly celebrated as to be called by way of distinction *The Fair Ellen*, procured her numerous admirers. Two of these in particular,

* This will at least give our medal-collectors an opportunity of establishing its degree of rarity. H. B.

one whose name is not handed down to us, the other a youth of amiable character, by name Adam Fleming, pressed their suit with equal eagerness, and, for a time, with equal success. At length the virtues of young Fleming prevailed, and his rival was finally dismissed. Jealous at this preference, and provoked beyond measure at his ill fortune, the disappointed man waited with gloomy anxiety for the day of revenge. That day came unfortunately too soon. Having traced the lovers from their home to one of the romantic seats already described near the banks of the rivulet, where they were sitting, and discoursing of their approaching marriage, the ruffian returned to his house, deliberately loaded his carbine, and took his station among some dwarf-trees which grew on the other side of the stream. When he thought he had a convenient opportunity, he levelled his aim at his successful rival; but the faithful Ellen, who perceived his murderous design, and was resolved to prevent it, had time to cast herself before her lover; and having received the contents of the carbine in her own breast, she instantly expired. Words cannot paint the amazement, the horror, and despair, of the wretched Adam Fleming. Instantly, however, he pursued the assassin, who vainly hoped to escape by flight, and, having taken from him a life too justly forfeited, he left Scotland, and served with distinction in the Portuguese wars. The remainder of the story carries with it an air of fiction; but there is the most unquestionable evidence of its truth. Fleming, having distinguished himself in his military career, returned, covered with glory, to the banks of his native stream. Immediately on his arrival, he repaired to the tomb of his faithful mistress, cast himself upon it, and died.

He lies buried beside her. The stone which covers him (*Pl. III. fig 4.*) has on it engraved his sword and a pilgrim's cross, with an inscription nearly defaced, but where it is still possible to read,

HIC JACET ADAM FLEMING.

From this detail (the authenticity of which can be established by the testimony of original papers in the possession of Sir William Maxwell, barr. of Springkell, near Annan, on whose estate the ruins of Kirkconnel church are situate) it appears,

1. That

1. That Ellen was not the daughter of the Scottish chieftain, but his vassal.

2. That the name of her lover was not William, but Adam.

3. That the father of Ellen did not attempt to influence her affections.

4. That Irving (or Irvine) was the name of the mistress, and not the rival, of Adam Fleming.

5. That the elopement of the lovers, and the seizure of Fleming, the attempt to sell him for a slave, the storm, the shipwreck, are all fabulous.

6. That the murderous weapon was not an arrow, but a carbine.

7. That William (Adam) avenged himself on the spot, and did not "pursue his rival through Britain, Lapland, and Russia;" and did not "meet and grasp his soul!!!" in Tartary.

The narrative of the lover's death comes nearer to the truth of history than the rest of the poem; but the facts themselves are in their nature so full of lovely simplicity, that it is with regret we see them mixed with improbable and uninteresting romance. I am ready to admit, and sometimes approve, poetical licence; but I conceive the extraneous circumstances, invented by the ballad-writer in question, fatal to the success of his poem.

I have already mentioned, Mr. Urban, that the story of Adam Fleming and Ellen Irvine has given rise to some of the most beautiful effusions of the Scottish Muse. One of them, if I do not trespass too long on your patience, I shall subjoin to this memoir. The speaker is Adam Fleming. Mr. Ritson has judiciously given it a place in his collection of Scottish tragic Ballads, but gives it without any account of its author, or the occasion on which it was composed. I hope I do not pay an ill compliment to its superior merit by contrasting it with the "meaner beauties" of modern composition.

"I wish I were where Ellen lies!
Night and day on me she cries
To hear her company.

O! would that in her darksome bed
My weary frame to rest were laid,
From love and anguish free!

"I hear, I hear, the welcome sound
Break slowly from the trembling ground
That ever calls on me.

O, blessed virgin, could my power
Vie with my wish, this very hour
I'd sleep death's sleep with thee.

"A lover's sigh, a lover's tear,
Attended on thy timeless bier—
What more can Fate require?

I hear, I hear, the welcome sound—
Yes, I will seek the sacred ground,
And on thy grave expire.

"The worn: now tastes that rosy mouth
Where glow'd, short time, the smiles of
And in my heart's dear home [youth:
Her snowy bosom loves to lie.

I hear, I hear, the welcome cry—
I come, my love, I come.

"O, life, begone! thy irksome scene
Can bring no comfort to my pain—

Thy scenes my pain recall.
My joy is grief, my life is dead,
Since she for whom I liv'd is fled—
My love, my hope, my all.

"Take, take me to thy lowly side,
Of my lost youth thou only bride,

O, take me to thy tomb!
I hear, I hear, the welcome sound—
Yes, life can flee at sorrow's wound.
I come, I come, I come."

Yours, &c

E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, Guildford, Dec. 12.

THE drawing (pl. III. fig. 5) is the exact size of part of a stag's horn, which was found, about 1790, in digging the cellar of a house now occupied by — Sionoch, a currier, at Guildford, Surrey, at the foot of the hill on which the keep of that ancient castle stands. Some coins were found within it, which are lost. The man on horseback and the ornaments are engraven on the outside, as in the drawing, which I have closely copied. It is now in the possession of a Mr. Cowper of that place. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, Staunton, March 5,

HEREWITH you will receive a small parcel of coins, selected as the most legible and most ancient, out of a large quantity I have in possession, found at different times in Medburn-field, on the ploughed lands (North-west of the town) between the Mill and Staunton-field, not in quantities, but dispersed, as the plough happens to turn them up; and every alternate ploughing has brought more or less of them to light time out of mind. Their genuineness you need not doubt. Several I found myself; and the rest I collected from illiterate shepherds and ploughboys, who in these matters know not how to deceive. J. TAILBY.

*** These coins are all undoubtedly genuine; but most of them are common, and have been published and re-published again and again. Two of them, however, we have engraved in pl. III.; fig. 6, a half-penny of one of the first Edwards, from the Waterford

ford mint; and, fig. 7. a Consular coin in silver, not quite so common, but ill-preserved. (Two others shall be given in a future miscellaneous plate). EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

AFTER a long absence from your volumes, I returned to the copicure.

pious treat with the zest of a hungry

A letter signed E. A. vol. LXVI. p. 1076. caught my eye. The writer pays a compliment to the correct conduct of the Emigrant Clergy; which, from my own knowledge, *many of them* deserve. Had your correspondent been satisfied with rendering justice to these gentlemen, without doing it at the expence of the laity, you should not have been troubled with the present letter.

My residence, when at home, is in a popular town, where a considerable number of French Emigrés, clergymen as well as laity, have been received with kindness and hospitality; and really, Mr. Urban, I understand that the poor laymen, with regard to their private lives, have been to the full as faultless as the priests.

Indeed, some of my neighbours, who *will be talking*, insist, that moral purity, in the present case, gravitates very much in favour of those on whom no bishop or law is laid.

In support of this assertion, they produce two notorious instances. The names of the parties I suppress; but, if properly demanded, they shall be given. The first person was warmly patronized by many respectable families, till his *troublesome assiduities* to the females of every house into which he was admitted gradually created suspicions of vicious tendency, and he has been at last dismissed with ignominy for glaring indecorum. The second seduced the daughter of the people under whose roof he was admitted, and has left her pregnant.

I do not accuse either of these priests of endeavouring to propagate *doctrines*; but leave Mr. Milner, whom I admire as an agreeable intelligent man, but dread as an artful Catholick, to defend the general conduct of the professors of a superstition, whose indiscreet zeal has, in three instances, been publicly checked by Government, whose treatment has been remarkably mild and tolerant. When we recollect that Popish tenets have at times

deluged our country with blood, and kindled the flames of persecution, *sos est mortuus, sed dormit.*

LENIS ET ACER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

IN vol. LXVI. p. 1075, E. A. ushers in his doubts, concerning the conduct of the French Emigrant Clergy, with such an appearance of candour and liberality, that they are the more likely to make an impression on the publick. It cannot be denied that the admission of so many French Roman Catholicks into this kingdom is one of the many evils of the French revolution; but, let it be remembered, that this admission was not altogether matter of choice. but, in some degree, of necessity. They were thrown upon our coast, as it were, by the hand of God, to rescue them from the cruel persecution of their merciless countrymen: the manner in which they were received, and in which they have been ever since treated, is, I apprehend, the characteristic feature, the peculiar glory, of our country; namely, that, notwithstanding the difference in our Religion, and the long rivalship between the two Nations, we received them, in the hour of their distress, like fellow-creatures and like guests, as the children of one common Father, as the disciples of our common Master. The very circumstance that they are Frenchmen, and that they are Papists, heightens the merit of this national act; though, as Dr. Sturges wisely observes, "we ought to be vigilantly on our guard against any aggressions, by which the religious profession of our people may be shaken;" which sentiment, I think, and many other in that admirable letter, might have convinced your correspondent that, when he used the word *prejudice* of Englishmen, he must mean dislike carried to an excess. If such dislike is not carried beyond the bounds of justice and moderation, it is undoubtedly laudable, and cannot properly be termed *prejuance*; but, when it carries a person beyond those bounds, as is too often the case in religious disputes, it certainly then becomes *prejudice*; and, it is clear from the context, it was in this sense only the word was used.

But, let us see what are the facts, and what reason there is to think there have been such aggressions. Reports of this kind having been industriously circulated

circulated last winter in the neighbourhood of Winchester, where a greater number of these men happened to be placed than in any other part of England, Dr. Sturges, chancellor of the diocese, by desire of the Committee appointed to distribute the sums granted for their relief, made a full enquiry into the truth of these reports. The result was perfectly satisfactory to the committee, and to every reasonable man. But your correspondent E. A. says, that Mr. Milner tells you, he hopes "the Catholics do propagate their religious doctrines here, when the occasion calls for it, in a prudent and peaceable way." Now, Sir, I really do not see what the poor French priests have to do, or how they are implicated in, the disputes between the Protestant and Catholic divines of our country, how far the latter are, or are not, at liberty to propagate their religious doctrines. If the laws are not thought sufficient for this purpose, let it be settled by an application to the Legislature. Still less have the French priests any thing to do with the question of the residence of our Clergy, or whether "poor curates can guard their flocks from the subtle and perpetual attacks of resident missionaries." Having thus begged the question, E. A. goes on to say, "we now see the effect of the indulgences which have been given, and what may be expected. What says Dr. Sturges to this?" Dr. Sturges has already said, in the letter above alluded to,

"That, after the most diligent enquiry in the city and neighbourhood of Winchester, he found their conduct was inoffensive; that he considered their general conduct as exemplary in the highest degree; and that, during their residence at Winchester, then above three years, he had never known any of them accused of any behaviour immoral or unbecoming; and that all of them expressed, in the strongest terms, their gratitude for the protection, the relief, and the humanity, they have experienced from us."

It is certainly proper to be vigilantly on our guard; but, is it candid or just to endeavour to excite jealousies and alarms against these unfortunate men, driven here by fire and sword on account of that religion they professed and administered under the ancient laws of their country? This would be, as Dr. Sturges well observes, "to cast a shade on the brightest instance of na-

tional benevolence by which any Christian country was ever distinguished."

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*

MUCH of late has been said in your Magazine concerning the Trimletstowne family, partly by some who seem acquainted with it, partly by those who are not: and these last I shall now endeavour to set right, not enquiring into the motives which induce your other correspondents now to pay so great attention to that lineage.

Normannus, p. 92, is very correct in his account; and I have not any thing to add to it, save that a view of Robuck castle, when first repaired by the late lord, may be found in your vol. LI. p. 500; but that building has been since very much improved.

J. G. p. 93, has been greatly misinformed as to the residence of the Barnewall's lords Kingsland; which he, following a mistake in the Irish almanacks, states to have been at Trimletstowne, whereas the mansion of that family was at Turvey, in the county of Dublin, about 50 miles distant from Trimletstowne, which stands near the town of Trim, in the county of Meath, has been for centuries the seat of the lords Trimletstowne, and the place from which they took their title of honour. This title was omitted in the former lists of Irish peers, because it was under attainder, till that attainder was reversed on the application of the late lord, it having been deemed erroneous in the description of the person attainted; and upon which reversal the resolution of the House of Peers, mentioned p. 93, was founded. The families of Kingsland and Trimletstowne appear to be derived from the same stock. Sir Nicholas Barnewall had, before 1433, by Clifford, two sons; Sir Christopher, ancestor to the Trimletstowne family, and John, progenitor of the Kingsland line. He had issue Richard, whose son Roger married Aylton, daughter of Christopher, the 2d lord Trimletstowne; and from them the Kingsland branch derive their descent. The title of Dunlany, p. 93, lay dormant for a very long period, till revived by the present possessor; and therefore was left out of the Peerage lists, as are the titles of Gormanstowne and Fingal (which are by no means extinct), as they have not been allowed by the

House

House of Peers; and the Kenmare title is not acknowledged, having been granted by King James II. after his abdication; and the same is the case of the title of Lord Riverston.

The correspondent who, in p. 78, desires to know if Thomas, whom he styles predecessor of the late lord Trimletstowne, had not married a lady of the name of Hervey, may be gratified by my informing him of that intermarriage as it really was. The Christian name of the late lord was Thomas; but his father, and immediate predecessor, was Robert. He was thrice married; 1st. to Alice Rochfort, by whom he had two sons, 1. Mathias, who conformed to the Protestant religion in 1763, and died without issue in 1767, while his father was living; and, 2. Thomas, the late lord, who also conformed, and died without having been ever married. After Alice Rochfort's death, Robert (although a Papist) married Elizabeth Colt, an English lady, daughter of Sir John Colt, and a Protestant. By her he had one son, Joseph, who died in 1782, soon after his father, and childless. Elizabeth Colt dying, Robert married a third wife, Anne Hervey, whom he left his widow in 1779, without having had any issue by her.

Normannus has properly corrected an error in vol. LXVI p. 1117, in the account of the Trimletstowne family. The present possessor of that honour is not by any means the same person with him who enjoys the title of Kingland.

Mr. Urban, I am an old man, equally with other of your correspondents; and would wish to see any of my contemporaries right, even as I should hope to be rectified when I fall into mistakes. Another old gentleman, p. 113, speaks of a prologue as put into Garrick's mouth, "on his assuming upon himself the management of Old Drury, and conceived in the following words—self-sufficient merit, *cap à-pé* for either field— which were thought at the time to be too much on vanity, the same being delivered by the party complimented thereby." I believe the prologue alluded to by this gentleman is that which may be found in your vol. XX. p. 422 (for, I do not write from memory), that was composed upon one of the revolutions in the *kingdom of Old Drury*, in 1750, which was

long after Garrick had assumed the direction of that theatre; and was one wherein Barry, Mrs. Cibber, and several other considerable performers, had revolted from King David, and seceded to Covent-garden; upon which occasion both realms tried their strength against each other, in the tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*, for 12 or 14 nights, to the great detriment of both—at Drury lane, *Romeo* by Garrick; *Juliet* by Bellamy—at Covent-garden, *Romeo* by Barry; *Juliet*, Mrs. Cibber; *Mercutio*, Woodward. If our old friend has been careful of your Magazines as I have been, he may read more of this matter in those of the year 1750; from one of which, p. 422, I copy part of that prologue for your good old correspondent's satisfaction:

"Strengthen'd with new allies, our foes
prepare,
Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war:
To shake our souls, the papers of the day
Draw forth the adverse pow'rs in dread
array:
A pow'r might strike the boldest wit,
Yet, fearless still, we take the field with spirit,
Arm'd cap-à-pé with self-sufficient merit.
Our ladies too, with souls and tongues un-
tam'd,
Encup like Britons when the battle's nam'd;
Each female heart pants for the glorious
strife,
From Hamlet's mother to the Cobler's wife."

A very small attention to these last six lines may, perhaps, convince my old friend that, in reality, they contain less of vanity than of sportiveness; but that, if they were vain, David Garrick had not the whole of their arrogance to his share. A. M. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

IN answer to A. B. p. 7, the only daughter of the late *Bartholomew Tate*, esq. of Delapré, Northamptonshire, was married to the late Sir Charles Hardy, by whom he had no issue, and who, on the demise of his lady, which happened in child-bed, sold the estate of Delapré to Mr. Bouverie. Catharine, the sister of the late Bartholomew, was married to Charles Hedges, esq. of Finchley, Middlesex, in whose representation the claim to the title of Zouch of Harringworth remains.

Yours, &c.

J. L.

Mr. URBAN,

March 9.

IN answer to the enquiries of your correspondent A. B. p. 7, whether there are any descendants now remain-

ing of Edward, last Lord Zouch of Harringworth, please to acquaint him, that William Browne, esq. of Stretton-en-le-fields, in the counties of Derby and Leicester, married Catharine, the only child of Zouch Tate, esq. a second son of the Tates of De-la-pré, near Northampton, and had by her numerous issue, only two daughters of whom married, namely Catharine, the eldest daughter to Roger Cave, esq. of Eadon, in Northamptonshire, a younger son of Sir Roger Cave, bart. of Stanford-hall, in the county of Leicester. She had by him many children, but only six who lived to maturity. Her only surviving son, John Cave Browne, esq. is now seated at Stretton-en-le-Fields, having taken the name, and succeeded to the estate, according to the will of his maternal grandfather. He has 12 children now living; 5 sons and 7 daughters. The other daughter of William Browne, esq. named Matilda, married the Rev. James Chambers, rector of Higham on the Hill, in the county of Leicester, and had by him 5 sons and 2 daughters.

Yours, &c. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, March 7.

THOUGH the correspondent, p. 105, who favoured you with the drawings of the curious seal, principal and official, and of the private seal of Dr. Thomas Bilson, bishop of Winchester, may know, yet it may be unknown to many of your readers, that, in Strype's Annals, vol. IV. pp. 227, 228, is inserted the letter of that prelate to the lord-treasurer Burleigh, soliciting his interest for the bishoprick of Worcester, after having demurred whether he should accept the offered deanry of Windsor, as not being compatible with the oath he had taken not to be absent from Winchester above eight weeks in the whole year, save only in college affairs. Nor may some of your readers be apprized, that there are, in Strype's Life of Archbishop Whitgift, many particulars specified concerning Bishop Bilson and his family. In *Britan. antiq. et nova*, vol. II. p. 858, there is also this concise character of him: "being a very wise, learned, and grave man, he was made of the privy council to Queen Elizabeth; which, as it is a proof of his wisdom, so his sermons and large treatises, about Christ's descent into hell, are of his learning." I believe he is

also noticed in Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. II. p. 585. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, March 10.

IN p. 5. I observed some additional strictures on Mr. Gibbon, accompanied by the signature of Academicus. I observed them, I assure you, Sir, with equal sorrow and surprize. With sorrow, Mr. Urban, because the cause of truth and literature is never benefited by petulant prejudice and scurrilous invective: and with surprize, because a writer, without any apology derived from temper and candour, presumes to measure, by *his childish standard*, the character and abilities of so transcendent a genius and elegant an historian. Few indeed are qualified to judge an author who, with persevering diligence, has filled up the interval between ancient and modern history, and conducted us through the darkest periods with the lamp of impartial philosophy. However the feelings of men in certain situations may be alarmed at the free spirit of enquiry and rational reflexion, which the ingenious author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" every where displays, the calm and disinterested Christian will lament that any emotions should betray them into illiberal abuse and malevolent insinuation. The most reprehensible part of the paragraph signed Academicus is the epigram said to be "written under the full-length *shade* of E. Gibbon, esq. as exhibited in his posthumous works published by Lord Sheffield." Well, indeed, might the *shade* of the Historian exult and triumph, could he know that, after the fruitless representations and false assertions of Mr. Davis (from which he condescended to write a *vindication* of himself); after the repeated attacks and feeble assertions of Mr. Kett (the author of Bampton Lectures, &c.); and after the scurrilous remarks of the writer of "A Letter to Lord Sheffield," not to mention a crowd of similar assailants; a paragraph appears in the Gentleman's Magazine, the principal object of which appears to be, to execute the poor revenge of poorer wit on his unfortunate *person and figure*. (See the "characteristic lines" recommended by Academicus, p. 5) I hope, therefore, Mr. Urban, that Academicus, as well as many other Anti-Gibbonians, will, upon consideration, discontinue, or at least moderate, their

malignant

malignant censures; and that *they* will entertain some respect for a writer, whose talents procured him the most flattering testimonies of friendship from the learned *trixmulate* of Scotland, Hume, Smith, and Robertson.

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *March 11.*

IN the Memoir of the late Mr. Fiott (p. 167) it is mentioned that, for the building of two East India ships in a creek on the coast of Sussex, in pursuance of his contract, "necessity supplied him with a *new* mode of exertion in procuring timber from a distant part of the country, all the timber within 10 miles of the spot being suddenly bought up by his watchful rivals." To the epithet *new* there is this objection, that the mode had been adopted in the reign of Charles the First, the Sovereign of the Seas (see p. 116) being constructed at Woolwich with timber prepared in the North of England, as appears by the following extract from the Life of the Master-builder, in *Archæologia*, XII. 279:

"I (writes Phineas Pett), May 14, 1635, took leave of his Majesty at Greenwich, with his command to hasten into the North to provide and prepare the frame, timber, plank, and treencels, for the new ship to be built at Woolwich. I left my sons to see the moulds and other necessaries shipped in a Newcastle ship, hired on purpose to transport our provisions and workmen to Newcastle. Attended the Bishop of Durham with my commissions and instructions, whom I found wonderfully ready to assist us, with other knights, gentlemen, and justices, of the county, who took care to order present carriage, so that in a short time there was enough of the frame ready to lade a large collier, which was landed at Woolwich; and, as fast as provisions could be got ready, they were shipped off from Chapley-wood at Newcastle, and that at Barnspeth-park from Sunderland. The 21st of December we laid the ship's keel in the dock; most part of her frame coming safe was landed at Woolwich. The 16th of January, his Majesty with divers lords came to Woolwich to see part of the frame and floor laid; and that time he gave orders to myself and my son to build two small pinnaces out of the great ship's waste. The 28th his Majesty came again to Woolwich with the Palsgrave, his brother, duke Robert, and divers other lords, to see the pinnaces launched, which were named the Greyhound and Roebuck."

Mr. Willett, in *Memoir on British Naval Architecture* (*Archæolog.* XI.

175), previously to his quoting Heywood's description of this capital ship, remarks, that it corresponds pretty exactly with a drawing of her in his possession, copied by Mr. White, master-builder in Portsmouth dock-yard, from a painting, and that very ancient, which was preserved at Blackwall, where Pett, the builder, had his residence. What is become of the picture and of the drawing, since the death of Mr. Willett? There is not any reason to suppose that there ever was an engraving of the Sovereign of the Seas, though there is a print of the Royal Sovereign, that was built towards the end of the reign of William III.

In the original letter of Mr. Coke (pp. 120, 121), dated Sept. 23, 1627, these ships are named as belonging to the royal navy: Entrance, Marierose, Charles, St. Claud, St. George, Bonadventure, Conversion. But, qu. whether for Conversion the true reading may not be *Conventine*? that being the appellation of a ship in the list of 1624, from an account given by the late Mr. Willett, and inserted in *Archæolog.* vol. X. p. 174. The St. Claud is not in this list, which mentions the number and calibre of the guns of each ship.

In whose reign was the Bonadventure built? and in what list of a late period is it to be found? S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Mortimer-st. Mar. 13.*

HAVING seen the following lines quoted and imitated in "The Times" for March 9, I must beg the favour of you to allow me half a column in your Magazine, for rectifying a misrepresentation relative to the author:

"Cedite, tibicines Itali, vos cedite, Galli;
Dico iterum vobis, cedite, tibicines;
Cedite, tibicines, vobis iter dico; quaterque
Jani vobis dico, cedite, tibicines."

These lines are ascribed to Alex. Hensius, which, I suppose, is a typographical mistake for Alex. Heinsius. However, no such man, I believe, as Alexander Heinsius ever existed. The verses were originally written by the late ingenious Bonnell Thornton, and prefixed as a motto to his very humorous Ode on St. Cecilia's Day. The name of Heinsius was subjoined, as a mere burlesque authority, that the critick might not imagine the poet had written his own motto. Your
present

present correspondent can speak with certainty of the fact, from his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Thornton when he wrote his ode. That gentleman knew very well that there was false quantity in the word *thibicines*; but he conceived that not one reader in a hundred would perceive it.

Yours, &c. J. ROBERTSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sunbury, March 18.*
THOUGH you are in general extremely correct in your statements, yet I observed, in p. 137, that you committed a small error, which I wish you would correct, and also insert the following hints which the subject has suggested, and may not prove unacceptable to some of your readers. You were taking notice of a pamphlet on "the distemper in timber called the *dry-rot*," and remarked that the writer, "from dear-bought experience, had found that his house at Sunbury is subject to damp in rainy seasons;" adding that, "as to the cause and prevention of it, he leaves us where he found us." Now, Sir, if you will recur to the pamphlet, you will see that the gentleman's house is stated to be on *Sunbury Common*, and, I have reason to think, is situated in a neighbouring parish, not less than half a mile distant from any house in the parish of Sunbury. I never understood that the houses here were particularly liable to the *dry-rot*: on the contrary, Sunbury is generally, and deservedly, allowed to be one of the most dry and salubrious, as well as one of the most beautiful, villages in the kingdom; and what I am going to mention to you cannot be adduced as a proof to the contrary. Some years ago a very neat vestry-room was built; but, owing (as I suppose) to damp, and the want of a proper circulation of air, in five years the floor was in many places quite rotten; in the space of a week a *fungus* would grow as thick as an inch. It was, therefore, necessary that some steps should be taken to repair the havoc which the *dry-rot* had committed. It was highly recommended by the vicar to take up the floor entirely, and to pull down and remove all that was in the least damaged and affected; then to clear away all the damp rubbish underneath the joists, so that the least particle of the *dry-rot*, which is of the nature of fungus, and spreads

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like them, should not remain. All this was done. Pains were also taken to dry the room by lighting fires and opening the window. When the ground underneath was quite dry, the joists, &c. were thoroughly cleansed, washed, and rubbed, with hot lime and water. The floor was raised about three inches; two holes, of about three inches diameter, were perforated thro' the wall under the joists, and two holes, of the same size, under the door, with a view of having a proper communication with the external air. A board of four or five feet long is nailed to the joists, and is only occasionally put down. This is left open to increase the dryness of the ground under the vestry-room, and with an idea that the *dry-rot* originates from damp and a stagnation of air. I must here mention what seems to be another great cause of the prevalence of *dry-rot*; and that is, the too frequent custom of using green and unseasoned wood before the sap be properly dried. This produces a great degree of humidity, and, no doubt, frequently occasions the *dry rot*. When the causes of a disorder are once known, it is much easier to find out a proper remedy. I can, however, assure you, Mr. Urban, that hitherto no symptoms of it have appeared, and that the ground underneath it is as dry as the room in which I am sitting; and I wish to give you this information, that similar situations, and that inhabited houses where the ravages of the *dry-rot* are felt, may derive benefit from the experiment which has been tried at Sunbury, and seems likely to have succeeded.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, March 15.*
TO your Walsall correspondent, p. 93, I can, I believe, give some satisfactory answers on Irish peerages.

The Irish House of Lords in 1695 came to a resolution by which all peers who had themselves, or whose ancestors had, been outlawed for treasons committed in the rebellion of 1641, or in the Revolution war, were excluded from seats in that house.

It happened that, about that time, most of the peers affected by this resolution were Roman Catholics, who laboured under another disability, and were virtually excluded by the necessity of taking the oath of supremacy, and signing the declaration against Popery.

The

The peerage of Trimletstowne was buried under these two incapacities. The lord Trimletstowne was outlawed for treason in 1641; the family were Roman-catholicks. In 1689, when James II. made a weak attempt to keep this country, he granted his favours profusely to all the Roman-catholicks. To Lord Trimletstowne he gave a warrant under his sign manual to reverse his outlawry; but the process was interrupted by the succeeding troubles; and it was only within these three years when, in consequence of the royal warrant granted by his present majesty to the late lord for a reversal of the outlawry, a new process was instituted, in the course of which the old *inchoate* proceeding was discovered, and judgement of reversal was entered in the Court of King's Bench, in Hilary, 1795, *as of* Michaelmas's term, 1689.

Lord Dunsany, upon his conformity in the present reign, had a warrant of reversal, and took his seat in parliament.

The same may be said of Lord Viscount Dillon.

The earldom of Fingal is still in existence. An outlawry against it was reversed by a process, continued, as in Lord Trimletstowne's case, from 1689, for error in the record, the Earl of Fingal having been outlawed by the name of *Laks* when his name was really *Peter*.

The present peer is a Roman-catholick. He claimed the title, and it was allowed him. He was introduced to the House of Peers, and took the oath of allegiance; but, declining to take the oath of supremacy, &c. he was obliged to withdraw. He is an officer in the Meath militia.

The Viscount Gormanstown is a Roman-catholick, married to the daughter of Lord de Clifford.

The ancient viscounty of *Fermoy* is presumed to be extinct. Since the outlawry and expulsion of the last lord, in the war of 1641, by the usurper Cromwell, some faint attempts have been made, and one nearly established, to resume this title. If any heir to it now exists, it is Sir Boyle Roche, barr. an honest and loyal member of our Irish House of Commons.

The title of Kenmare is differently circumstanced from all before-mentioned. The present possessor is a Roman-catholick; but, as the title was

a creation by James the Second after his abdication, (May 10, 1689,) it has never been acknowledged as valid.

In the same situation with that of Kenmare are the following titles: Filton, baron of *Gosworth*; Burk, baron of *Borbis*; Nugent, baron of *Riverston*; and Roche, Baron *Tarbert* and Viscount *Cahirvaballe*, whose grandson is the before-mentioned Sir Boyle Roche.

There are many other Irish titles dormant from various circumstances; as the earldom of Roscommon (Dillon); Viscount Mayo (Burk); Baron Dunboync (Butler); Castleconnel (Burk); Louth (Plunket); Slane (Fleming); &c. &c.

P. 92, for Kirwan, *n* Kirwan.

Yours, &c. NORMANUS.

* * * The ballad was duly received.

Mr. URBAN, *March 20.*

SALE, in address to the reader, prefixed to his edition of "The Koran," at p. v. mentions "that the version of it into Latin, published by Bibliander, was finished in 1143 by Robertus Retensis, an Englishman, with the assistance of Hermannus Dalmata, at the request of Peter, abbot of Clugny, who paid them well for their pains." Can any of your learned correspondents ascertain what MS. might be used by these translators, and whether it be remaining? I wish likewise to be informed what may be the oldest MSS. of the Koran now known to be extant; and with what kind of numerals are marked the one hundred and fourteen chapters of this law of Mahomed?

S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

THE sturdy labour of the ox fills our granaries with corn; and he produces also on our tables the best of all English food, the baronial surcin: does he not then deserve our best care? We should, therefore, study his preservation in his sickness, to enjoy his services and benefits in health.

The diseases of the horned cattle have wisely occupied many useful pages of your work in the early volumes. The nature of infection, and the communication of it, is better known by the present age than it could be half a century ago; and the propagation of these diseases are better guarded against, and less to be feared. If you think the subject is not exhausted, per-

mit a few words on a circumstance not unfrequently fatal to the heifer and the bullock.

The system of animal life, whether human or bestial, is subject to diseases which are in both species not unlike. Researches into the history of mankind prove to us, that prevalent or epidemic diseases have not only raged among the human race, but among brutes; and, about the year 1749, the effects of it among cattle were very alarming to most parts of Europe as well as England. There was an account that not long ago many head of deer in Windsor Park were quickly destroyed by some contagious illness; and such was the precaution, that not even their skins were suffered to be saved, but all was buried with them.

The cat, whose nine lives are a proverb, is a recent instance of the ravage of infection.—We are told within this few weeks, that many thousands in London have died. The attack of this malady, and its termination, are equally sudden, as they are commonly dead in 12 hours; if they hold longer, they generally recover. Its ravages, we are told, are more confined to the aged, ill-fed, and ill-fated puss, whose province is to preside over barns, work-houses, and cellars, than to the pampered and stall-fed tabby, whose

“Tray is to the Hare prefer’d.”

And either escapes the blight, or is only visited with a rigour, or as the learned may term it, the *Ephemera Simplex* of cats.

The human and brute creation equally have acute or general, and chronic or local, affections; and, we are told, are both cured by the same method of treatment, consistent with the necessary regimen; with this difference, that the effects of remedies, and of operations, is more certain in the termination, and less perilous in the quadruped, than in the human body.

Comparative anatomy informs us, that in brutes are not wanting a large distribution even of *nerves*, the seat of human sensation; yet the beneficent Author of their existence permits not them to feel as men do, or else the effects of an operation would be more visibly seen on them by apparent symptoms after it. Therefore it is that we see the farrier or the cowleach employ his knife with as much audacity, and as much success, as does the laborious woodman with his bill over the bough of a luxuriant beech. To follow the subordi-

nate links of the chain of animal life would be to carry this paper to too great a length; as from a portion of some animals, namely, the Polypus, a new one is regenerated.

These reflexions were introduced by reading, in a country paper, that “a cow near Lewes, in Suffex, being swollen by feeding too greedily on hay, was opened by a farrier, who took out of her body two bushels of undigested food, by which she was relieved, and did soon recover.” However extraordinary this may seem, I do certainly think it is a fact which ought to be more generally known.

I am informed this disease is very frequently fatal on the best grazing land. The cure of it by puncture and incision has been recommended for many years; and, in your vol. XXXIV. p. 518, this mode of treatment is recommended and described:

“A bullock that was hoved by eating clover was saved by making an incision, about an inch long, through the hide, between the ribs and pin-bone, on the near-side, about three inches from the ribs, and the same from the bones of the loin; and another with the utmost caution, that it might only enter the cavity of the belly without hurting the intestines. A vast quantity of air, very foetid, rushed out, and the swelling went down. The wound in the hide was secured with a needle and thread, and a plaster was applied to keep it from the air; the beast was put into a warm house next day to eat some oats and hay; and in a week the wound was healed, and he was turned out with other cattle. He did not recover in some weeks; but at last was as fine a steer as any in the herd.”

I have much reason to lament the loss of a paper on this subject, which was written four years ago by a learned gentleman in the country, whom first I had the happiness to know personally in a stage-coach; being a history of some successful cases on the hoved bullock, after many head of fine oxen had been lost on his estate from ignorance of the cause, and want of skill in the cure. This paper was intended for the publick through the medium of an institution to which, I humbly conceive, it would have done no dishonour. But, whether or not the young Professor might differ with me on that subject, or whether it was ever seen by him, I cannot say; if, through the means of your Magazine, the facts could be produced of this most marvellous operation, and its success, the publick would be much obliged to you. P.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.

YOU, or some one of your correspondents, will have no hesitation in answering the following queries.

1. The coat-armour of the Trevellyans of Somerset (originally of Cornwall) is a white horse in the act of emerging from the sea. On what occasion were these arms conferred?

2. The Monthly Reviewer, in his critique on Moore's Edward (December, 1796), observes, "In the affair of the duel Dr. Moore has certainly misrepresented the customary mode of operation observed on those occasions, in allowing the parties to take *deliberate aim*." The Reviewer, I conceived, was right; till a party of gentlemen, with whom I dined yesterday, were unanimous in asserting, that it has long been the custom in a duel "to take *deliberate aim*." Q^y.

3. Do you perceive a sarcasm in Johnson's critique on Gray's Elegy? (See his Life of Gray). For my own part, I can see nothing but praise in the most direct terms. Dr. Johnson,

we should consider, always revered the popular opinion, even in matters of taste. CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN, March 27.

IN p. 94, col. 1, l. 36, for "Nottoc" we should read "Nottloch;" and refer to your vol. XLVI. pp. 401, 402, for curious information from two correspondents, relative to "the gelatinous substance" enquired after by C. S.; who will there find that the subject had been investigated in some preceding Magazines.

P. 95, col. 2, l. 17, read "l. 14"

P. 100. With respect to the "portrait of Copernicus," here noticed, see your vol. XLVII. pp. 538, 539.

P. 124, col. 1, l. 12, should we not for "Gore" substitute "Grose?"

P. 116, col. 1, l. 56 r. "conveniunt."

P. 117, col. 1, l. 6, r. "ominous" and "perilous."

P. 121, col. 2, l. 54. r. 1689.

P. 126 col. 2, l. 3, for "are" read "ears;" and l. 10, r. "direct *avowal*."

Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796-7.

H. OF COMMONS.

Dec. 7. (continued from p. 131.)

THE first article Mr. Pitt recurred to was that of Tea; which, from some peculiar circumstances, had of late years frequently attracted the notice of the Legislature. Notwithstanding the late tax on this commodity, he had to state, that the sales at the India-house had risen very considerably both in quantity and value. This must, therefore, be considered as a proper subject for taxation, if a duty could be laid without impairing the revenue, or giving encouragement to the smuggler. With respect to its bearing on the poor, he had to remark, that they generally used teas of coarser and inferior quality; but these teas he intended to exempt, and to lay the duty only on teas above 2s. per lb. (sale price). A duty of 10 *per cent.* on those of superior price, he trusted would not be deemed objectionable. It would give little encouragement to the smuggler, whose capital had been withdrawn, and his attention diverted from that trade. There were other circumstances strongly against the supposition of illicit practices. The ex-

emption of the coarser teas from this duty would prevent them from being smuggled to the coast, where they were mostly used. The war at present had nearly annihilated all contraband trade, and, on the return of peace, the Company's expence of freight, &c. being lowered, would enable them to sell at a reduced price. This tax he calculated to produce 240,000*l.* *per ann.* The next article was a duty on cocoa and coffee. This he estimated at 30,000*l.* The next tax was an additional duty on auctions. This, on estates sold by auction, he proposed should be 2½ *per cent.* and on the amount of furniture, &c. disposed of in the same manner, three-pence in the pound. These he estimated to produce 40,000*l.* *per ann.* He proposed also an additional duty of 3s. 6d. per 1000 on bricks imported, and of 1s. per 1000 on those made in this kingdom. This he reckoned at 30,000*l.* The next was a duty on home-made and foreign spirits. On the former he proposed that the tax should be 1d. per gallon on the wash, which would amount to 5d. per gallon the spirit. The new duty on rum and brand

brandy to be 8d. per gallon on the former, and 10d. per gallon on the latter. Over-proof spirits, as usual, to pay double. The probable produce of these he calculated at 210,000l. He had now to offer a tax, the expected produce from which would at first view appear astonishing; but which, he trusted, in the end would be found both real and beneficial. He had received several communications from Scotland respecting the immoderate use of spirits in that country. The duty was there laid on the still, according to measurement. This was 9l. per gallon. The tax had been doubled, and yet it was found that spirits were too cheap. It was his intention to treble the latter duty, but without extending it to the Highlands. The estimated amount of this tax was no less than 300,000l. If it fell short of this sum, it would be by operating advantageously the disuse of spirits, and increasing thereby the duty on malt, &c. The total of these taxes, collected under the Excise, he reckoned at 856,000l. He next resorted to the Customs. The first article which he there suggested as an object of taxation was that of Sugar. This, he admitted, would bear in some degree upon the poor; but, as it was an article in general use, it would fall but lightly on the individual. The duty was to be no more than 2s. 6d. per cwt. on sugars imported. The amount he calculated at 280,000l. The next was an import duty of 10 per cent. on brimstone, hemp, iron in bars or unwrought, olive oil, and slaves, with an additional duty of 5 per cent. on all articles imported, prize good, coals, and wines excepted. The produce of the former was rated at 43,000l. and of the latter at 110,000l. a duty on pepper 10,000l. The total produce in the Customs he took at 466,000l. On the assised taxes, *viz.* those on horses, dogs, servants, the commutation tax, &c. he had to propose an addition of 20 per cent. which he calculated to produce 140,000l. To the tax on houses he had also to offer an addition, which, under certain regulations, he thought would be both productive and practicable. The regulation was, that no man should pay for a large mansion house, for instance, if it did not appear that he kept an adequate number of servants; and the tax, in that case, should be proportionally reduced. This, he re-

lied, would produce 150,000l. The next was a duty on receipts, to be paid by the person receiving the money. This he rated at 30,000l. The next head of taxation had its rise in a principle the justice of which must be allowed. The subject profited much from the care of government in the conveyance of persons, parcels, and letters. It was but equitable that he should be called on to repay some part of this profit. On the subject of letters, what he had to propose was chiefly a modification. At present they were rated by stages, under the distance of 80 miles; and thence to 150 there was no interval. His object was to make them pay according to the distance reckoned by more minute subdivision. He also proposed to make an addition of one penny on every three-pence payable on each letter put into any post-office. This he calculated would bring in no less than 250,000l. Under this head came an additional duty on stage-coaches; which, being exempted from the horse duty, they could very well afford to pay. The duty he proposed was one penny per mile additional, and the produce he rated at 60,000l. Of a similar description was the impost which it was his intention to lay on the conveyance of parcels. He proposed to lay a twopenny stamp on each receipt taken on booking a parcel. This receipt, being admitted as evidence of the delivery, would be of such advantage to the sender as would fully compensate the duty. This tax he also took at 60,000l. On the same principle he would also propose a duty on the conveyance of goods by internal navigation. The great increase of canals, and the profits derived from them, he was warranted to say, would fully justify this impost, and particularly when it was understood that the duty which he intended to lay would amount to no more than one eighth of the toll. This tax he calculated at 240,000l. The total of these duties would amount to 2,132,000l. or 122,000l. above the 2,110,000l. at which he had reckoned the annual interest required. The *Chancellor* then entered into a panegyric on the flourishing state of commerce; and concluded by moving the usual resolution.

Mr. Grey replied at great length to the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Fox likewise animadverted with much vehemence on the statements; and declared, that the Minister ought to be impeached for sending money to the Emperor without the consent of parliament.

On the resumption of the House, the several resolutions were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received next day.

December 8.

Mr. Hobart having brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Fox opposed the second reading of the resolutions; and, in a most impassioned and energetic manner, reprehended the conduct of the Minister for giving the sum of 1,200,000*l.* to the Emperor without the previous consent of parliament. If the money of the nation could be thus wantonly disposed of by the Minister, he thought there was an end to the Constitution of the country, and that the House of Commons were in reality stripped of their functions. The Constitution, he said, declared, that no money could be disposed of without the concurrence of that House, though here the Minister despised this principle, and established a precedent subversive of the rights and privileges of the House of Commons. As well, said Mr. Fox, might we live under an absolute government, as to see the functions of parliament thus trampled upon. After the Right Hon. Gentleman had, in a speech replete with eloquence and sound argument, reprehended, in the most severe terms, the unconstitutional measure adopted by Mr. Pitt, he exhorted the members of that House to oppose it with all their energy, as trampling on their own rights, and those of their constituents. Such, he said, was, in his opinion, the nature of the conduct of the Minister, that he should, on an early day, move that the Minister is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor. He then voted against the second reading of the resolutions.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose with considerable warmth, and in a torrent of eloquence animadverted on the conduct of Mr. Fox in many particulars. He wondered, he said, how he, who was so sensible in this case to encroachment on the Constitution, could have been so tardy in bringing forward the repeal of those bills,

which he considered as obnoxious, and were postponing the motion he intended to make on that subject until after the recess. Mr. Pitt concluded by assuring the House, that he was ready to meet any charge the Right Hon. Gentleman might bring against him.

After some debate, a division took place; when the numbers were, for the amendment, Ayes 51, Noes 164. The resolutions were then read a second time, and bills ordered.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Feb. 10.*

I KNOW no circumstance of more public notoriety, and that strikes me with greater force, than the rapid decrease of timber in our island; look where you will, the most evident demonstration is displayed to the view; and the numerous advertisements of sales in every country-paper abundantly confirm it. But, does not the present day's rage for inclosure, and other methods of propagation, keep pace with the diminution? By no means. Where trees are planted in hedge-rows they cannot answer the purposes of forest-trees if ever they come to be timber; and, in many inclosures, there are few or no trees planted. What then is to be done, as our forests and woodlands are continually groaning under the axe, without any remorse of their destroyers, or their adopting any mode to supply the defect they occasion, and to provide for posterity! It is really a national object of prodigious consequence; and, as such, it becomes an object of national concern, and parliamentary enquiry (at least as far as concerns the royal forests).

I admire and applaud the public spirit of such of our nobility and gentlemen who encourage planting; and, while I rejoice to see every spot of waste-land brought into cultivation, nothing more pleases me than to observe a noble and generous spirit laying out for posterity in planting, and encouraging the growth of timber. I say, generous spirits; for, it is owing, in a great measure, to the selfishness of the present generation that we have so much timber destroyed, and no provision made to supply the defect; as many will not plant because they believe they shall never live to reap any advantage from it. I have in my short time, and in a very narrow compass of

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my own particular knowledge of the country, known two fine forests grubbed up, and several fine pieces of wood-land—it may be said to make room for agriculture; but, what can compensate for the loss of those capacious nurseries of goodly timber, the very bulwark of our trade and nation? Were all owners of private forest-lands to go on in this way, where must we soon look for the ancient and so justly-boasted superiority of our shipping? Why, from the royal forests to be sure! But I am fearful there is something amiss there; for, I have been told by an able judge, one who from his office knows well the state of those forests, that it was hard to find a few trees in three whole forests, which might truly be said to be fit for the king's yards, without taking some which were not arrived at their full degree of perfection. This, if true, is a lamentable case. And the same observations will hold good with respect to common building-timber, and that more particularly applicable to the uses of the plough and wheelwright. I am afraid, Mr. Urban, that any scheme which I can propose will have but little weight; yet, presuming my lucubrations may amuse those who will give them the reading, as well as those of other projectors, I therefore venture to suggest a *hint* for the propagation of timber where *new inclosures* are taking place. This, I trust, will not only remove the objections usually made to the planting in hedge-rows, but will, at the same time, combine in some measure the advantages of coppice-planting with the means of ornamenting an estate, and all without any extraordinary expence of fencing, or any great waste of land. T. WOOLSTON.

(To be continued in a future Number, with an Engraving.)

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*
THE zeal and promptitude with which your correspondents have communicated their sentiments upon the subject of the *British Pocket-Flora*, proposed by J. S. vol. LXVI. p. 730, induces me to hope that the day is not far distant when the itinerant botanist may hope to be supplied with this necessary companion to his herborizing excursions. Abilities certainly are not wanting for the accomplishment of such a task; and the only point now in question is the mode of execution most

likely to prove generally convenient and useful. Berkenhout's *Synopsis* and Broughton's *Bibliotheca Botanica*, are allowed to be the only portable British *Floras*. The former, while endeavouring to simplify and amend the specific characters of Linneus, has disgusted the scientific with the introduction of endless confusion and difficulty. The latter has not availed himself of all the advantages which his original presented; and, had it been otherwise, the modern improvements in botany, and the accurate investigation which our island has undergone within these last 15 years, demands an improved edition, or a substitute from some other hand. Were Dr. Broughton's little volume the offspring of laborious research, or extraordinary genius, no person would be more scrupulous than myself, or more averse to any encroachment on his literary property. Had the compiler been at any great expence, or were the copies remaining unsold numerous, I would have proceeded with delicacy and caution; but, in the present instance, no such obstacles occur. My intention is only to apply to the same source for information, and to incorporate with the labours of those of his successors. To remove, however, at once every difficulty, I shall explain myself in detail. For the mutual accommodation of both sexes, the projected *Pocket-Flora* should be written in English. The British ladies are determined to excel those of every other nation as much in mental as they do in personal attractions. Among various pursuits, many of them have prosecuted the study of botany with an ardour and success scarcely to be credited, if we contemplate the difficulties which interpose to check the progress of those who are unacquainted with the dead languages. Dr. Withering has done much towards facilitating their attainments. If the demon of innovation had not prevailed upon him to abridge the number of the Linnean classes, the last edition of his *Arrangements* would have been an inestimable acquisition; still, however, it would have been more a companion for the study than the field; and our fair countrywomen must either submit to the drudgery of loading themselves with three octavo volumes, or be content, which is usually the case, to collect specimens, and examine them on their return, an ar-

duous

duous undertaking for their delicate frames beneath a sultry summer's sun, especially while studying umbellants, or deep-rooted plants of more than ordinary size; nor can their habit, even on these terms, be so perfectly ascertained as while they continue in their natural vegetative state. To obviate these inconveniences, and accommodate our female associates, I would give a decided preference to our native language; but, as it will be necessary that some standard should regulate the translator, I do not hesitate to recommend the Glossary of Professor Martyn, intitled, "The Language of Botany," as it may be purchased at a very moderate expence, and will supply a satisfactory explanation of any terms which may require it. In conformity to the Linnæan method, the essential characters of each *genus* in the class should be prefixed to it, with figures of reference, corresponding with those annexed to the generic name, as it stands at the head of the species. The specific characters should be taken from Linnæus, or any person who has given one better adapted to the British species. Varieties should be inserted and particularized. A *very few* pertinent remarks should be subjoined to the grasses, rumexes, carexes, and any other species which is obscure, or disposed to assume various appearances. The place of growth, time of flowering, height or character of the stem, and colour of the flower, should be mentioned. The two last appendages may seem an incumbrance to the scientific proficient; but, I am convinced of the assistance they afford to the novice. The words *frequent*, *scarce*, or *very scarce*, should occasionally be added, and all the names should be accented. If the general opinion should incline to an edition in 2 vols. 8vo, let the second volume be dedicated wholly to the cryptogamous plants, with observations on each species; but, as this must considerably retard the progress of our plan, I should be satisfied with an edition in one small volume, giving only the specific characters of the imperfect plants. The third volume of the second edition of Dr. Withering's Arrangements is to be purchased separate, and will supply sufficient information to those who are desirous of penetrating into the *arcana* of this delightful and fascinating science. To elucidate my ideas

more distinctly, I shall give a specimen comprising the first class.

Class I.

Monandria.

Monogynia.

1. Salicor'nta.—*Cal.* somewhat ventricose, entire. *Pet.* 0. *Seed.* 1.2. Hippu'ris.—*Cal.* 0. *Pet.* 0. *Stigma.* simple. *Seed.* 1.† 96 *Ap'anes.*

Digynia.

3. Callitriche.—*Cal.* 0. *Pet.* 2. *Caps.* 2. celled 4. seeded.

Monogynia.

1. Salicor'nia.

1. *Herba'cea.* S. herbaceous, spreading: joints compressed at the top emarginate, bifid.*Saltwort.*—*On the sea-shore*—*frequent* A. Aug. Sept.*Stem:* 9 inches long—*Fl.* 3 on each side of each joint.

2. Hippu'ris.

1. *vulga'ris.* H. leaves 8. fold, awlshaped. *Mare'stail*—*ponds and ditches*—*scarce*—P. an.—June.*Stem:* straight, pointed—*Fl.* sessile, in the axils of the leaves.

Digynia.

3. Callitriche.

1. *Ver'na.* C. upper leaves oval; flowers androgynous.*Vernal Starwort*—*Ditches, stagnant waters*—A. Apr. July.*Stems:* weak, numerous—*Fl.* white—*sessile* in the axils of the leaves, the upper ones male, the lower ones female.Var. 1—*All the leaves oval.*2. *Autumna'lis.* C. all the leaves linear, bifid at the end; flowers hermaphrodite.*Autumnal Starwort*—*Ditches, stagnant waters*—A. Aug. Sept.*Stems:* weak, numerous—*Fl.* yellowish white.

If J. S. or any of your correspondents, can be prevailed upon to oblige us with a *Pocket-Flora* on this plan, I should be happy to contribute towards its immediate execution; and will, if requested, transmit my address to the publisher of this Magazine for that purpose. It is a publication so universally desired, that I am confident it would obtain an extensive circulation, and amply indemnify the author for his exertions. Calculating as I do, that many would be as liberal as myself in their voluntary assistance, the work might be completed while we are discussing its propriety.

N. S. R.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March 9.*

I HAVE not the self-sufficiency to offer you the under as a perfect plan for a *Pocket-Flora*, but only submit it as one for better botanists to improve on.

Four volumes, 12mo, viz. two to contain herbaceous terrene plants, one the aquatic, and another the *cryptogamia*: paper and letter the same as used by Kearsley for "The Naturalist's Pocket-book." Each page to be divided into four columns: the first to contain the English and Linnean names of the plants, together with their classes and orders; the second, the colour of the flowers, form of the leaf, and height of the stem; and the fourth, the habitation and time of flowering. Some other particulars might be signified by asterisks and marks of that sort. None but plants undoubtedly British to be inserted; and the language of Botany to be preserved as far as the Anglification of it will admit. To be generally useful, it must be in English, and readily portable: moreover, it is to be remembered, that the clue a young Botanist first catches at is the colour of a flower; a circumstance that most botanic works are very inattentive to. Some of your readers, Mr. Urban, will perceive, that I have taken a hint from Græfer's "Descriptive Catalogue of Eleven Hundred Herbaceous Plants;" a work I find the most perspicuous of its kind that I am in the habit of referring to.

Vol. LXVI. p. 996; a correspondent disallows the *Valeriana rubra* to be indigenous; but, if he will visit the sandy hills near Dartford, he will there find it growing by the road-side.

P. 1010. The finest sugar emits the strongest sparks; therefore, I imagine that sugar derives its lucidity from the process it undergoes in the sugar-house.

P. 1080. The person who enquires concerning the glow-worm may find an account of that insect in Dr. Hill's History of Animals, in the Philosophical Transactions. Sometimes 7 or 8 years elapse without any of those insects being seen: but, when any appear, they are very numerous; and that was the case in 1792, though a very wet summer. Wet sea-weed abounds with luminous insects, as may be found on examining it in a warm autumnal evening by the sea-side, if it is

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1797.

quite dark; and, by their light, the motion of the insects is perceivable, although otherwise they are not distinguishable by the naked eye; but I cannot say what genus they belong to.

Vol. LXVII. p. 94. *Star-jelly.* Some that I have kept dry in a paper 26 years is yet compact.

Yours, &c. INCOMPERTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 6.*

YOUR correspondent S. H. vol. LIX p. 195, does not appear to have fully answered the question relative to the stewards of the Chiltern hundreds. I should be glad to know how early the office occurs; whether there are any records of the courts held there; and when it was first made a convenient mode of vacating a seat in parliament? I do not find that the Crown ever exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Desborough hundred.

Yours, &c. T. L.

Correction, by critical Conjecture, of an inveterate Error in Isaiah.

"And if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul." lviii. 10.

THIS translation may no doubt be explained by substituting *benevolence* for *soul*; but, as it has been observed by the best commentators, the phrase is obscure, and without example. To remedy this, *bread* has been inserted from the Septuagint, the Syriac, and three ancient manuscripts. To an attentive reader, however, I question much if this will be entirely satisfactory, and will only prove that the corruption is older than the Septuagint version. To me, at least, it appears plainly that the Greek translators, not understanding the phrase *to draw out thy soul*, had recourse to the seventh verse to explain it; which they did, by rendering the passage thus, and repeating their own words with the addition of *ἐκ ψυχῆς σου. καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἀφροσύνης σου.* v. 7. To set this in a clearer light, it will only be necessary to quote the original.

..... *זתפק לרעב נפשך ונפש*
satisfy af- and the thy soul to the and if thou
licted soul hungry draw out

Here you see, what is not visible in a version, the two nepethes following one another, which might have occasioned

sioned the mistake, either by the eye of the transcriber catching the second first, or the ear confounding the original word of the dictator with the similar sound of the spurious one. The case either way is so common, and has been of such frequent occurrence, that nothing need be said for it. According then to my idea the passage was formerly thus :

בפער	לרעב	ותפק
of or in thine	unto the	and if thou
abundance	hungry	draw out
ex abundantia tua, &c.		

Here we have the sense required, and the elegance of the prophet stands unimpeached. S. W.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

ENCLOSED you receive an original letter from John Evelyn, esq. the celebrated author of "Sylva," in a Fellow of the Royal Society. T. A.

"SIR, Sayes Court, Jan 28.

"On contemplation of your laudable design of reviving the committee formerly appointed by the R. S. to consider of the culture and improvement of the English tongue; I here, to make good my promise, send you what suggestions I had once prepared in order to it; and, if you could engage my Ld. Arlington, and the politer great-men to favour it, they would easily obtaine of his Ma^{ty} some conveniency of meeting in the Court itself; which might not only prove an ornament to it, but render it a profitable diversion, perhaps emulous of the stage, not to say the pulpet, and, by degrees, introduce likewise a greater kindness towards the R. Society in general, as to their philosophical concerns, and place it beyond the power of that envy and detraction, under which it has so long labour'd, for want of those influences, and it's being better understood. But of these topics—upon some other occasion. I proceed to y^e subject in hand. And, first,

"I conceive the reason both of additions to, and the corruptions of, the English language (as of most other tongues), has proceeded from the same causes; namely, from victories, plantations or colonies, frontiers, staples of commerce, pedantry of schools, affectation of travellers, translations, fancy, and style of court, vernality and mincing of cits, pulpits, theaters, the bar, and from shops, &c.

"The parts affected with it we find to be y^e accent, analogie, direct interpretation, tropes, phrases, and the like. I should, therefore, humbly propose, 1. that there might first be compil'd a gram^r for the precepts, which (as it did the Roman, when Crates transferr'd the art to Rome, follow'd by Diomedes, Priscian, and others,

who undertook it) might only insist on the rules, the sole and adequate means to render it a learned, as well as learnable, tongue.

"2. That, with this, a more certain orthography were introduced, as by leaving out superfluous letters, &c. such as (o) in *women*, *people*; (n) in *bonor*; (a) in *reproach*; (ugh) in *though*, &c.

"3. That there might be excogitated some new periods and accents, besides such as our grammarians and critics use, to assist, inspire, and modify, the pronunciation of sentences, and to stand as marks before hand, how the voice and tone is to be govern'd in reading or reciting, and for varying the tune of the voice as the subject is affected. This would be of great use in the reading or pronouncing of verses, and of no small importance to the stage, the pulpet, and the barr.

"4. To this might follow a lexicon, or collection of all the pure and genuine English words by themselves; then, those that are derivative from others, with their prime, certain, and natural, signification; then the symbolical; so as no innovation might be used or favour'd, at least, till there should arise some necessity of providing a new edition, and of amplifying the old upon mature advice.

"5. That, in order to this, some were appointed to collect all the technical words, especially those of the more generous and liberal employments, as the author of the "Essais des Merveilles de Nature, et des plus nobles Artifices," has don for the French; Francis Junius, and others, have endeavour'd for the Latine; and as Mr. Philips has lately attempted in his English dictionary, and an ingenious divine (a friend of mine) is about upon the above-mention'd "Essais des Merveilles," &c. But this must be glean'd from shops, not books.

"6. That things difficult to be translated or express'd, and such as are, as it were, incomensurable one to another, as determination of weights and measures, coins, honors, national-habits, armes, dishes, drinks, municipal constitutions of courts, old and abrogated customs, &c. were better interpreted than as yet we find them in dictionaries, and noted in the lexicon.

"7. That a full catalogue of exotic words, such as are minted by our *logo-dedali*, were exhibited; and that it were resolv'd on what should be sufficient to render them current, *ut civitate donentur*; since, without restraining that same *incomitum novandi verborum licentiam*, it will in time quite disguise the language. There are some elegant words introduced by physicians, chiefly, and philosophers, worthy to be retained; others it may be fitter to be abrogated, since there ought to be a law as well as a liberty, in this particular, to allay the itch of being the author of a new, but abortive, word. And in this choyce there would be some regard

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62. *An Address to the Publick, on the Monopoly of small Farms, a great Cause of the present Scarcity and Dearness of Provisions; with the Plan of an Institution to remedy the Evil, and for the Purpose of increasing small Farms throughout the Kingdom.* By Thomas Wright, of Mark-lane.

MR. W. mentions a farm of 160 acres, which he was at last year; the stock was 80 sheep, 5 cows, 2 calves, 27 hogs and pigs, 70 fowls, 23 ducks; in all, 207, besides a number of pigeons: and from this farm the markets had been occasionally supplied, almost weekly, during the course of the year. Calculating the stock which ought to have been, and probably would have been, on the 24 farms which, in the parishes of Sawbridge-worth, Much Hadham, and Stocken Pelham, in Hertfordshire, three wealthy farmers have monopolized within a few years, on each of which 24 was a house, yard, barns, &c. we shall find a loss of stock to the community of 4447 (food for a vast number of persons!) independent of what they might have supplied the market with. Mr. W. proposes the establishment of a society, whose members will subscribe a certain number of hundred-pound shares, for the purpose of purchasing large estates, and dividing them into small farms, to be let on lease, or otherwise, or letting them, under certain restrictions, to such small farmers as might be inclined to purchase, which, he doubts not, would be many, to settle their sons on; and thus, among other advantages, population would be kept up.

63. *Reflections on the Cruelty of inclosing Common-Field Lands, particularly as it affects the Church and Poor. In a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.* By a Clergyman of that Diocese. (Continued from p. 53.)

THE writer goes back to the time of King Belinus for arguments against inclosures, as pernicious to the general interest, and to the poor; and dates the increase of pasture-land from the Dissolution, which yet had not the desired effect of lowering the price of wool or mutton. He is of opinion, that the quantity of sheep fed in inclosures is considerably less, and the quality of their wool inferior to those bred on commons; and their numbers are designedly reduced, lest they should injure the quick hedges. "If the present rage for inclosing continues, our country will soon be in a state which is

reported to be that of *Leicester*—unable to produce corn sufficient to supply the inhabitants of its principal town with bread; and, should all the open fields in the kingdom be applied as above, we may be threatened with a famine" (p. 17). Converting the land to pasture diminishes the yearly fruits of the earth and the people. Roads, and the subdivision-fences, while the posts and rails remain, occasion a much greater defalcation; as every lineal mile of such fencing occupies 1 acre 3 roods of ground. The corn under the hedges of small fields is hurt; the use of oak for fences creates a scarcity of bark; the different mode of husbandry lessens the quantity of oats, beans, and pease, and is one cause of the advanced price of pork. Of the inconveniences resulting to the clergy from the allotment of land to them in lieu of tithes, we have several serious instances. If advantage is not taken of non-residence to inclose, it occasions non-residence, and lowers the original value of livings. The argument against a corn-rent is this terrible one,—that the price of corn is fixed by the rent for 20 years. Land frequently sinks beyond all proportion to grain, particularly in new inclosures, which is shewn by some lamentable instances. A late most reverend prelate was curious enough to consult the records of the exchequer, and had the satisfaction to find, that, of 700 tithe-causes, upwards of 600 were determined in favour of the clergy; a convincing proof that, in these contests, the clergy are right six times out of seven, and are not so litigious and oppressive as some would represent them; but are compelled to appeal to the laws of their country, to recover their just dues, or submit to be defrauded of them. If avaricious men will inclose, let them leave the tithes inviolate, as was done in the environs of London, the counties of Kent, Essex, and Middlesex.—We cannot help thinking there is much good sense and fair evidence in this letter.

64. *Interesting State-Papers from President Washington, M. Fauchet, and M. Adet, the late and present Ambassadors from the French Convention to the United States of America; likewise, Conferences with George Hammond, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty; as laid by the President before the Legislature of the United States, in their present Session: quoted by Edmund Randolph, late Secretary of State,*

and included in a Defence of his Resignation of that Office. Philadelphia printed, London reprinted.

MR. R., being implicated in a *founded* charge, by a letter intercepted on-board a French ship taken by a British one, and forwarded by Lord Grenville to Mr. Hammond, our resident with the United States, has published a vindication of himself; which, if it prove such with respect to himself, will for ever attest the insinuating and artful duplicity of the French Convention and their congenial instruments. In vain does the French citizen of legation set forth the honesty of his Government, that "the French Republick purchase no men to do their duty" (p. 55). They have other arts to work by; and what they are sufficiently appears from the intercepted dispatch. The late American secretary has imbibed their principles, and arraigns the want of candour and friendship in the president, whom he charges with being poisoned with falsehoods by the British partisans. Here, however, it seems, Mr. R. rather begins to fail in candour and temper, and his defence to lose its effect. The business changes its face from a conspiracy against the liberties of his country to a plot against himself: "I *must* be sacrificed" (p. 68). "It being known that I should renew, in the debate upon the treaty, every undissembled protestation against a rupture with France, it was too admirable an opportunity, for culling a few atoms of testimony of French influence over me, to be lost by an untimely discovery of the letter, which, he says, the President kept by him for a whole week, and Mr. Wolcott, who first received it, for a week before that."

Mr. R. preserves an unreserved partiality to France, and uses no reserve on sentiments respecting Great Britain, her ministers, or agents; and retorts on the president a state-trick, to apologize for his own change of principles, and inclining to ratify the treaty with Great Britain on terms he had so long and peremptorily opposed; in short, throwing himself into the arms of Great Britain instead of those of France. All this while, however, citizen Fauchet appears to have been ashamed of the game he was playing, and duping Mr. Secretary to play. He sneaked off under colour of a fog, and outstript the swiftest-sailing vessel Mr. R. could send

after him to detain him in order to vindicate his innocence.

"That letter (says Mr. R. to the President, p. 75) has been greedily clutched for three objects—to insure the ratification of the treaty, to drive me from office, and to endeavour to destroy the Republicans in the United States. The first is accomplished; the second is also accomplished, and was universally precipitated since you were acquainted with my determination to resign at the beginning of the ensuing year; the third can never be accomplished until the people shall forget their friends, and forget truth." Proceeding to examine Mr. F's letter, the secretary considers it as the effect of Mr. F's speculations, labouring to magnify to his Government his penetration and skill in negotiation (p. 79). He denies every suggestion that Fauchet asserts to have received from him. Does it not seem, from all he says, that the President is the greater statesman of the two?

The charges of French corruption, which, it may be presumed, are contained in the papers 3 and 6, which Mr. R. complains so heavily of being deprived of, come next under his examination. He answers them by a positive denial, and sets up insurrections excited and fomented by British emissaries against insurrections excited and fomented by French emissaries. After a long analysis, in near 50 pages, of Fauchet's letter, Mr. R. proceeds to appeal to the PEOPLE of the United States; who, he says, "have not committed themselves; have no prejudices, no antipathies, no jealousies, to be awakened; will follow counsellors who will not and cannot deceive them; will act for themselves, and are not played off by others behind the scene. They will be able to repel the crisis which, I fear, may disturb our harmony with France. But, without a farther enumeration of reasons for an appeal to the people, to whom else ought I to appeal? If the stories which have been propagated be true, it is *their* honour which has been wounded. If false, they alone can make retribution to me. On them alone can I rely to distinguish truth from the management and exaggerations of a British minister, British partisans, British merchants, enemies of France, friends of monarchy, and violators of our constitution!" (p. 124).

“To

"To yourself, sir, I never can appeal. Your conduct on August 19, 1795, your letter of the 20th, and the declarations of those who felt a persuasion that they were fighting under your banners, have long ago proclaimed that you have been, in an instant, translated into my enemy; and this, if I mistake not, was the course of your thoughts. After you had determined not to ratify during the existence of the provision-order, you were surrounded by the remonstrances of the people, from one end of the Union to the other. You perceived that not to ratify immediately would disgust one party, and that to ratify, even after the abolition of that order would disgust the other. You will remember a remarkable phrase of your own on this occasion. Before, however, you were scarcely cool from the heat of your journey into Virginia, the man who had been anxiously enquired after, on your arrival hastened to deliver a letter to you. Then the friendship of the people for France, which had been before a terror, was changed into a phantom, from the expectation of satisfying them of an existing corruption in her favour. Then the opposers of the treaty might, as was supposed, be branded as "a detestable faction,"—"a detestable conspiracy," and plotters of a revolution. The destruction of me was a little something, the ground-work of a more important assault upon others. In me you saw a man of no party, whose friends, though they knew me to be a Republican, were misled to believe, that, in your cabinet, I was an adherent to anti-republican measures, and were ignorant that no opinion I there gave ever swerved from the rights of the people; who, having the name of being befriended by you, and having always vindicated your character when unjustly assailed, was the more exposed to a deadly stroke from the arm of an elevated and reputed patron. You thought, also, that, from the agency I had had in the treaty, the people might keep aloof from rendering me justice. Be this as it may, they still be informed of the truth. And I repeat, that I will not court the prejudices of any man upon earth. I did, indeed, before the provision-order was known, consider you as bound to ratify, if the Senate should advise you, because your powers to Mr. Jay did not seem to have been exceeded. I was much influenced, also, by these considerations: 1. That, if the people were adverse to the treaty, it was the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to refuse, upon original grounds, unfettered by the assent of the Senate or yourself, to pass the laws necessary for its execution; 2. That Mr. Jay had asserted, that no better terms could possibly be obtained; and that obstinacy, in rejecting the settlement which he had made, might be serious;

3. That I did not then suppose that we were to hazard a war with France, by concurring in the attempt to starve her: but, as soon as the provision-order was promulgated, I delivered to you my opinion, 12 July, 1795; in which I stated my objections to the treaty, including many of your own, transmitted to Mr. J. in my letters 12 November, 15 December, 1794, placing the ratification on the same footing on which I had placed it in my address to Mr. Hammond. Without a subserviency to French politics, I might have well doubted of the expediency of ratifying, when it appears, by a letter from Mr. J. 5 November, 1794. (14 days before he signed it), that he himself vibrated on the propriety of signing it. The maxim which I have always enforced to you has been, that the United States should shake off all dependence of France and England interfering in our affairs; but that we ought not to deny or baffle the gratitude of the people to France, under the pretext of independence, in order to give a decisive preponderance to Great Britain. Anxious as I am to close this letter, which has been delayed, not from any design or hesitation, but from circumstances unavoidable in my situation, I have only to deplore, that, even with an auxiliary on your part, to recollect every thing, I cannot hope for support in many things which I might mention, and which have been confined to ourselves, after having heard you daily complain that you could not trust your memory, but, having been driven, by defence, to speak freely, I stand up for the truth of what I have spoken. LET THE PEOPLE JUDGE. I have the honour to be, with due respect, your most obedient servant, EDM. RANDOLPH."

65. *Observations and Facts relative to Public-houses, interesting to Magistrates in every Part of Great Britain, to the Clergy and Parochial Officers, and generally to Brewers, Distillers, Proprietors, and Occupiers of licensed Ale-houses, as well as to the Publick at large. By a Magistrate acting for the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex.*

THAT reformation should begin in the morals and principles of the people at large is too obvious to need illustration; that it should be brought about by reducing the temptations to depravity is not less evident. When the mischief becomes too complicated for common observation, he is certainly the truest friend to his country who sets forth the enormity in the clearest point of view, and suggests the easiest and most punctual remedies. In the case before us, a complication of interests concurs to check the progress of reformation.

formation. Men must be impartial before they can do extensive good. We may be told the shocking truth, that the number of public-houses within the bills of mortality, including those parts of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex, which skirt the capital, stood, at Midsummer, 1794, at 6000 (above one-sixth of these in the Tower hamlets and royalty, where the houses are in the proportion of 20 to 26,250, resorted to by 500,000 persons, including women and children), and that, after deducting the exportation and country consumption of porter brewed 1793 and 1794, there remained, for the consumption of London and its environs, 1,132,147 barrels of 35 gallons each, equal to 39,625,145 gallons; for which the consumers pay at the rate of 14d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon average; making, in all, 2,352,742l. 19s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$ for malt liquor in London and its environs in the course of one year! But the difficulty is, how to introduce a more correct system, whence no injury will arise to any good man connected with the general establishment, either as a publican, brewer, distiller, or proprietor of houses. A statement of the income and gross and nett profit of a house in St. Leonard's Shoreditch parish, where 8 butts of beer are drawn monthly, as stated by the landlord, an accurate man, shews, that the nett profit remaining to the publican, including the labour of his wife and maintenance, was but 61l.; while houses, where only from 2 to 5 butts are drawn monthly, will suffer an annual loss of 16l. In the Tower hamlets it is known that 127 public-houses have been occupied by no less than 498 tenants within the last 4 years. "Humanity pleads in behalf of these deluded people, who, not understanding calculations themselves, and not being aware of the unavoidable expences attending a public-house, go on heedlessly, from bad to worse, until they are completely ruined, and all that little property gone, in one or two years, which was, perhaps, the fruits of many years savings. At the late discharge of insolvent debtors from the different goals, in consequence of the act of last session, several hundreds of these unfortunate people are said to have been publicans, many of whom were probably ruined in this manner" (pp. 16, 17).

When we consider who are the sort of persons who occupy public-houses

of every sort, from the best inn on the Bath road to the lowest small-beer pos-house, or hedge ale-house, they are servants of all descriptions; the butler and the housekeeper, the footman and the lady's maid, the coachman and the cook, the gardener and the dairy-maid, the groom, or stable-boy, with the nursery-maid, or kitchen-maid, the carter and plough-boy with maid-servants of their own rank, whether they have acquired an independent competency by cheating their masters and mistresses, or by long and faithful services, all direct to their settlement for life to a public-house. A large share of their property is expended in *good-will* and *fixtures*; they are deluded with the draught of the house and the resort of customers. The ease and indolence, and with it the happiness, of their past life in *servitude* is exchanged for activity and bustle, accompanied with conversation and jollity of every description. The man acquires habits of drinking by good fellowship; the woman drudges on as long as her health permits; the brewer, under a bond and judgement, defrauds the other creditors; and the children are transferred to the workhouse, whence they are apprenticed or hired out to carry pots about the streets, or fill them in the cellar. This is the comfort of being one's own master at the end of life, and, with too many, at the beginning.

But to return from this digression. The remedy proposed by our worthy writer is, greater caution on the part of the magistrates in granting licences; a stricter adherence to the original design of public-houses ("to supply victuals and drink to strangers, travellers, and single persons in great cities; not to harbour thieves, pick-pockets, and lewd and profligate persons of both sexes, or to become receptacles for whole families of the labouring people, who, by gradual habit, spend all their little earnings in eating expensively, and drinking beer and spirits, while the rising generation are initiated into the worst habits.") "Licences should be limited to men of sober manners, of some respectability, and of good moral character; for, it is impossible to conceive how much mischief a publican of low and profligate manners, and divested of principle, is capable of doing to society" (pp. 23, 24).

The magistrates of the Tower have

lets took a proper precaution, in 1793, to exclude men of bad characters, by certificates from the minister and parish-officers, not in an official form. We are sorry to say, from our own observation, how little attention many ministers and parish-officers pay to such certificates, which they grant annually *pro forma*, or to suit the convenience of a rich neighbour. The competition among brewers and distillers, in purchasing leases far above their value, leads them, unavoidably, to rack-rent the tenants, and to debase the liquors. Liquor-shops, which the magistrates of London, after the example of those in the out-parishes of Middlesex and Surrey, are in the progress of suppressing, should be suppressed. After calculating what the public-houses of different rents ought to sell in beer and spirits annually, in order to make both ends meet, the writer adverts to the actual expence arising from the loss of pewter pots alone, which are stolen, which does not amount, in some houses of great draught, to less than from 45 to 50*l.* a-year, in others is as low as 1, 3, and 5*l.* the average may be 9*l.* which, on 6000 houses, in and near London, amounts to no less a sum than 54,000*l.* a-year*. The regulations proposed by the writer are so important, that we wish his pamphlet, which is set at the low price of 1*s.* may find its way into the hands of every magistrate in town and country. They are briefly as follow:—

To license no house to which 50 or 60 families do not resort, or whose local situation promises not to maintain a family.

To deny licences to houses which, for a course of years, have changed their tenants.

To reduce the number of high-rented houses, where the trade is under 6 butts a-month; and particularly those who have not been able to raise the trade to more than 2 or 3 butts a-month.

To suppress all liquor-shops which draw no beer, or not enough to make a trade.

To refuse a renewal of licences, after a year's notice, to all who permit combinations among workmen, societies or assemblies, debating political

* If we are not misinformed, it has been stated to the legislature at 200,000*l.* a-year, and a bill is now brought in to obviate it.

clubs, pay-tables, sedentary or low games, boxing, badger-baiting, cock-fighting, and idle amusement; labourers and their families loafing in the tap-rooms, or remaining longer than for reasonable refreshment; rioting, fighting, quarreling, swearing, and using bad language; harbouring prostitutes, apprentices, or young men under age, reputed thieves, vagabonds, and bad characters; suffering drinking on Sundays, or keep open house late at night, or early in the morning, for bad people and purposes; suffering their servants or inmates to be concerned in buying articles brought privately to their houses; permitting illegal lottery insurance, dealings in base silver or copper coin; or, lastly, do not exhibit a good example; or possess power and ability to keep good order and regularity in their houses.

These, it may be said, are excellent regulations, and, if duly enforced, would make public-houses schools of morality; and duly enforced they would be, did magistrates consider themselves as equally bound to PREVENT as to PUNISH crimes; did brewers and distillers, and candidates for public-houses, see their own interest. Every person interested in any degree in public-houses is likely to feel satisfactory, if not present, benefit in the establishment of an improved system. If changes to the same extent as those occasioned by the quick succession of tenants in public-houses in the Tower hamlets have taken place all over the capital and its environs, the number of publicans, who have been deprived of the means of living in this way, must have amounted to upwards of 2000 in four years. The hazard of the trade prevents good men from engaging in it, and throws it into the hands of the profligate and unprincipled.

66. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-Church of St. Lawrence Jury, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council, of the City of London, on Sunday, January 10, 1796, being the Day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev. Thomas Roberts, A. M. Chaplain to his Lordship. (See p. 137.)*

FROM Psalm l. 14. Mr. R. inculcates the duty of gratitude to God, expressed most strongly in the celebration of the Eucharist, which is itself, with respect

respect to us, a sacrifice of thanksgiving, and a bond of our Christian covenant.

67. *A Defence of the Pamphlet ascribed to J. Reeves, Esq. and intitled "Thoughts on the English Government."* By the Rev. J. Brand, A. M. Addressed to the Members of the Loyal Association against Republicans and Levellers.

WHETHER Mr. R's thoughts, which have passed the fiery ordeal in the House of Commons, (vol. LXVI. pp. 302. 340. 574.) are to undergo a second in Westminster-hall, is beyond our knowledge to pronounce*. Mr. B, whom we have already met with in our literary walk (vol. LXIV. p. 291.) is not afraid that a defence of them should be submitted to the common hangman. He even blames the friends of Government for giving way too easily to the charges against the institutors of the associations and the ycomau-cavalry. He first states the sentiments of the writer on several points relating to our legal constitution; considers the paragraph read from it by Mr. Strutt on authorities of law and history; and vindicates the remaining parts of the letter which have been censured; with what success must be learnt from the "Defence."

68. *Some Account of the Maranta, or Indian Arrow-root; in which it is considered and recommended as a Substitute for Starch prepared from Corn.* By Thomas Ryder.

IN the course of Mr. R's professional attendance on a West-Indian lady, his curiosity was excited by a diet of her own, prepared from this root, which he communicated to the Society of Arts, &c. and received their thanks. He here describes this plant, which is a native of Jamaica, scientifically. There are three sorts of it: the *Galanga*, whole root is used by the Indians to poison their arrows; the *Arundinaica*, for starch; and the *Comosa*. A pound of this starch is equal to 2½ of that prepared from wheat; and he is assured, by gentlemen of the first credit in Jamaica, that it may be cultivated to any extent. He was disappointed of a drawing of the plant, to be engraved for this account of it.

69. *Friendly Remarks upon some Particulars of his Administration, in a Letter to Mr. Pitt.* By a near Observer.

* Since this was written, Mr. Reeves has passed securely through the second fiery ordeal. (See vol. LXVI. p. 609.)

GENT. MAG. March, 1797.

IN examining the negotiation with Russia, 1791, this writer ascribes its failure to our ignorance of what passes in foreign countries by our insular situation. The French revolution has awakened our curiosity about continental affairs. But here too the Minister is reproached as failing in his views of things; this was the first instance of ill success or mismanagement in his administration; the writer, however, "coincided individually with him in sentiment, that our interference on that occasion was founded on interests, although remote in local situation, yet, in a great degree, essential to our welfare."

In the question, how we should act in respect to the French revolution, this writer inclines to think that the Minister was at first misled by the warm declamations of Opposition in its favour. "In proportion as the affray of dispute grew warm, both parties struck at random, and, pushing their opinions too far, they lost sight of that medium which is the seat of truth. Those who maintained the right side of the question lost as much weight with the publick as they did of their own temper; and whatsoever was ascribed to any argument, or principle, beyond its just value, diminished, by degrees, precisely in the same proportion, the confidence of the sober part of the people." The Minister, who was looked to as the calmest and clearest reasoner, neglected to make the necessary explanations; but "at length found it prudent to explain; and although the amount of that explanation did not go so far as many of your truest friends desired, yet they were prompt to be satisfied when they wished not to be discontented; and much strength was recovered by this approach to the right line of reason, justice, and openness of principle." Of late he has been induced to give full satisfaction on this head; and the accession of power to him has been in proportion. "Though the French revolution has drawn the minds of all Englishmen, in an unusual degree, to the consideration of foreign affairs, yet much of our insular opinions and prejudices remain. We give confidence to Government only upon conviction, and in a proportion limited by our estimate of the wisdom and necessity of the measure and their power; and the weight of their interference has risen and fallen according to the greater or less degree of clearness and candour.

dour with which you have manifested that principle of action."—"A system of negotiation, adapted to our insular habits and prejudices, should be considered, ascertained, promulgated, and invariably followed, to ensure the true weight and consequence to the interference of this great, rich, powerful, and commercial nation, which even ignorant men understand, learned men approve, cunning men dread, good men support, and wise men use. What is then this wonderful system which unites such transcendent advantages? Honesty—public honesty, strict justice, immutable candour, stable consistency and not rapid determinations, not to interfere but where the principle of the motive is so clear as to ensure the support of your friend, and the respect even of your adversary, to push that interference no farther than such a principle will maintain, to argue only upon the grounds which really justify, to explain without reserve, and in the face of all mankind, the dangers to be prevented, and the interests to be preserved, to have no object which you cannot explain, to suffer no contest to lead you into exaggeration, no misrepresentation to tempt you to retaliate, to repel no injury by injustice, to be firm but dispassionate, just when you are provoked, candid when you are misrepresented, and intrepid when you are attacked," pp. 20, 21. Of this honesty of principle Gustavus Adolphus is held up as a striking instance on the Continent, and among ourselves the Conqueror of Tippoo Saib, to whom great, and, we believe, well-merited compliments are here paid, p. 25. Not that our author means to charge Mr. P. with a departure from these principles; but, believing in his conscience that he has on the whole approached nearer to the practice of public honesty than any of his predecessors, he is desirous of enforcing the necessity and the advantage of an entire observance of its dictates in every transaction. Whatever may have been the principle by which he has been guided, it is too true that he has been, on some occasions, less solicitous to explain them than is consistent with sound policy.

On the article, domestic concerns, the writer passes great encomiums on Mr. Pitt's mode of coming into power, and his conduct in preserving it, and professes himself "ready boldly to challenge the world to shew a period of history in which the complicated affairs of

so rich and so powerful a nation had for an equal length of time been carried on not only with the reality, but with the general belief, of so much public honesty," p. 35. "With this favourable acceptance of your conduct in the minds of your fellow-countrymen, and with a fortunate issue to almost all your undertakings, it was no wonder that you thought it sufficient to let your actions speak for themselves; and, by a sort of magnanimity, as natural as it was safe, you were less studious of explanations when there were no doubts. This negligence of the arts of publication grew into a habit, and it was not extraordinary the attention to make use of the press should appear to you of little consequence, from the small advantage derived by your adversaries from their unceasing activity," p. 35. Thus men of letters have been neglected by the Minister; and the press, "the liberty of which admits no remedy but from itself," is not employed by him to extend his reasoning and measures beyond the House of Commons, and to counteract the poison of misrepresentation.

This correspondent of the Minister thus concludes:

"I believe that you will give an easy assent to my first proposition—that strict honesty is the best means to obtain public confidence, and that confidence was the original foundation of your power, and will ever be its most effectual support. But, above all, I am anxious to impress you with the necessity, and the advantage to the public welfare, and to the increase of your own means of utility to your country, of clear, full, and open explanations of your measures, circulated by every means and in all quarters. Let not any person make you believe that these observations are tinged with party-spirit, or embittered by private disappointment or personal disaffection. No, sir, upon the faith of an honest man, and of a true lover of his country, they are the genuine effusions of good-will to yourself, as well as of ardent desire for the public welfare. It is much more for the good of my country than for your own that I conclude with a very sincere prayer for a long and successful continuance of your administration; to the stability of which, in my conscience, I believe nothing will more effectually contribute than an attention to those particulars of conduct which I have ventured to mention as in some degree deficient in your present administration. At all events, it can be no detriment to you to hear the undisguised sentiments of an independent man and a near observer."

70. *Two State-papers, with a Preface by a Whig, and a Commentary by a Tory.*

CITIZEN Harrison of Sheffield's letter to citizen Charles Grey, and the report of citizen Barrere on our victory of June 1, 1794, verified, and inscribed to the Rev. Charles Wallington, of Christ-Church, Oxford, M. A. rector of Hackwell, in the diocese of London, as a small testimony of the author's gratitude for favours received, his esteem for purity of heart and integrity of life, and his respect for the ecclesiastical establishment of England.

71. *A few Reasons for leaving the national, established Mode of Worship; addressed, principally, to those who attend at the Place called St. Giles's Church, Reading.*

MANY instances of Quakerism renounced, both verbally and practically, have occurred to us. This is the first instance of another form of religion exchanged for Quakerism. Mr. John Spalding, who subscribes these Reasons, has been led by the **SPIRIT** into the wilderness, without being able to assign a better reason for his conversion than that men are not under sin, as the Church of England asserts, but regenerated; that he cannot reconcile psalm singing with the melody of the heart, infant-baptism with any scripture precept, nor the sacrament of the Lord's supper with any positive command. Nothing that we can offer can bring back one who alleges scripture against scripture, to his own illusion.

72. *Remarks on the Decision of the House of Commons, respecting the Abolition of the Slave-trade, April 2, 1792; with an Appendix, relating to the present State of the Question. By Thomas Gisborne, M. A.*

THE House of Commons, February 18, voted a bill for the abolition of the slave-trade within a time limited, and presently after passed an act, continuing that for granting bounties to humane captains and surgeons concerned in it. It becomes us to wait the decision of the other branches of the Legislature on this question.

73. *Experimental Essays, political, economical, and philosophical, by Benjamin Count of Rumford, F.R.S. Privy Counsellor of State, Lieutenant-general, &c. in the Service of the Elector Palatine, Reigning Duke of Bavaria. Account of the Establishment for the Poor at Munich.*

THE Count, by leave of his Majesty,

entered into the service of the Elector of Bavaria in 1784. In all his operations he endeavoured to unite the interest of the soldier with the interest of civil society, and render the military force, even in time of peace, subservient to the *public good*. This was done by employing them as labourers, and establishing schools for their children, and those of the neighbouring peasants. Bavaria swarmed with beggars. In the fourth year, immediately succeeding the introduction of the measures adopted for putting an end to mendicants, and clearing the country of beggars, thieves, robbers, &c. above 10,000 of these vagabonds, foreigners and natives, were arrested and delivered over to the civil magistrates: and in taking up the beggars in Munich, and providing for those who stood in need of public assistance, no less than 2600, of both descriptions, were entered upon the lists in one week, though the whole number of inhabitants of that city and suburb does not amount to 60,000. The first step towards taking up these beggars was to canton the cavalry in different districts. A committee was next appointed for the relief of the poor in the sixteen districts of Munich, with a commissary to each district, who, after visiting and enquiring into the case of the person applying, recommended him to the committee, and received their orders. The funds of the institution were derived from stated monthly allowances out of the privy purse, the states, and the treasury, voluntary subscriptions, legacies, fines, and tolls appropriated to the purpose. A large commodious building was provided for the reception of the beggars, with cloathing, food, and firing, materials and tools for those who were able to work, masters to teach those who required instruction, and full pay for their labour, with gentle usage: and the rules and regulations being few and easy to be observed, the instances of their being transgressed are rare. The work was spinning, weaving, and other branches of woollen manufactory. The Count, at the head of the officers of the infantry in garrison, and the magistrates, on New-year's-day (which, from time immemorial, had been considered in Bavaria as a day peculiarly set apart for alms-giving) 1790, began with arresting all the beggars in the streets of Munich, and appointing them to come to the newly-erected "*Military Work-house*," so called from being intended to provide cloathing for the army. Pa-

troles were frequently sent into the streets, to bring others in, and to seize such as had escaped from the work-house after being lodged in it. A printed address, by Professor Babo, on the character and life of the idle and dissolute vagabonds which infested Munich, was presented to all the heads of families, with printed lists, in which they were required to set down their name, place of abode, and contributions to this good design. Those who frequented this establishment were expected to arrive at the fixed hour in the morning, varied according to the season of the year; and, if they persisted in being tardy without giving a sufficient excuse, were deprived of their dinner, which was one pound and a quarter of rich soup of pease and barley mixed, with cuttings of fine white bread, and seven ounces of excellent rye bread; which last they commonly put in their pockets, and carried home for supper. Soup and offal-meat were collected in the streets in carts and wheeled-tubs. This institution is now in the most flourishing state, and not only beggars and vagabonds are relieved and reclaimed, but other poor in the city supported by alms and work at their own houses; for, the Count is of opinion, that it is better to leave it to the poor to provide themselves with lodgings, and that public kitchens, and working-rooms adjoining, should be provided in every parish. An hospital for the sick and infirm has lately been erected at Munich. The plan of the institution is extending over Bavaria; and the clothing manufactured in it has been purchased even in Italy for the poor there. The first essay, which makes part of two volumes intended to be published and dedicated to the Elector-Palatine Reigning Duke of Bavaria, having given an account of the first establishment and success of this institution, the second treats of the fundamental principles on which general establishments for the relief of the poor may be formed in all countries. "No body of laws (the Count observes) can be so framed as to provide effectually for their wants. The only adequate relief that can be afforded them must be derived from the voluntary assistance of the humane and benevolent, to be secured by the good characters of the persons employed." We cannot follow him through all his ideas and reasonings on this extensive subject, espe-

cially as so small a part of them has already appeared.

74. *A Letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on his Conduct with respect to the Loan concluded on the 25th of November last, and suspicious Circumstances attending that Transaction, as reported to the House of Commons by the Committee appointed to enquire into the same.*

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer having, as this writer wished, been arraigned for having made a most suspicious bargain, to the prejudice of the publick, brought to his trial, and **ACQUITTED** by his peers; we have nothing to do but barely to report this charge.

75. *Considerations on the State of Public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year 1796.*

THIS work bears evident marks of the hand of a master. It traces the French Revolution to the foundation, and the justice of general opposition to the system.

"Joseph II. Frederick the Great, Stanislaus of Poland, and Lewis XV. were all of them reformers, and, except the second of them, have all met with the fate of reformers. It was only under their auspices that the Voltaires and Rousseaus, the Mirabeaus and Condorcets, worked at the common ruin and their own. When posterity shall contemplate the relations of the last six eventful years, its incredulity will disappear, and its doubts subside, because it will find them preceded by the expulsion of the monks in Flanders, by the destruction of the barrier in the Netherlands, by the writings of Frederick II. by the *comte rendu* and ministerial democracy of Neckar. Perhaps even its astonishment will be little or momentary, for it will have come fresh from beholding all Europe leagued together in defence of the rebellious colonies of America, and united to pull down and annihilate the only power which could protect its liberties, and which had protected them so often. All these events and circumstances are distinct and predisposing causes of the French revolution, as they are of the forced and violent positions in which we actually find ourselves from the moral corruption and physical inequality of the world. The exterior principle of this revolution was the destruction of the balance of power by the dissolution of the treaties" (pp. 8, 9).

Till the last war, it was a general maxim of that cabinet that she must crush England. The projects of France for "regulating her national superiority over all Europe together" are here pointed out. The Emperor's wish to

open the Scheldt and invade the liberties of Holland became the immediate cause of the present war, the cause of hostilities is to be reduced to the simple violation of the treaty of Westphalia, in the pretensions and invasion of the French upon Holland in 1793. The French are clearly aggressors in the war, which remains defensive on the part of Great Britain and her allies; and, in submitting our cause to the great Judge and Disposer of events, we have the consolation to know, that it is defensive not of the Scheldt only, or the fields of Flanders, but of our religion, our liberty, and our constitution, but of his laws and our own. The writer paints in strong language the treachery of those among us, who deprecate war as an evil, yet take every method to kindle it among ourselves, and damp that ardour for our country, and for such a country! while they extol the same conduct in Frenchmen for their wretched country.

“It is not the whining of the press, it is not the phrase-factory of the opposition, that can deplore or express the evils of war as they are felt by those who every moment compare them with the evils which are avoided by war; who make the estimate and set-off in their bosoms, and weigh the blood which flows with the cause that demands it. But, when all its miseries are numbered and detailed, there is a balance to be struck at home, and a comparison to be adjusted abroad. On the one side we see our fields remain with their antient proprietors; the laws maintained, and justice administered; temples unpolluted, and our constitution perfect on its base. On the other, when we contemplate the state of our enemies, we do not find them exempted from impartial calamity; the war has dealt out destruction with an equal hand, and measured the disasters of mankind. I see the ocean covered with their defeats, and the forests of Germany reeking with their blood; and, turning from that disgusting spectacle to their internal situation, what do I behold in the wild desert of the EMPIRE, but a pale and emaciated people, expiring with famine, or fainting with fatigue and oppression? I see their sufferings, and their groans strike upon my ears; but I cannot discover the religion, the justice, or the fundamental laws, for which they are fighting. I do not find the husbandman in the field, nor the merchant in his counting-house, nor the cities upon their foundations; nor, in the cause for which they are contending, any thing that is respectable, but the enchanting name of their country” (pp. 19, 29).

Yet to this wreck, which our arms have made, there are who would have us strike, when the internal state of France has been lately demonstrated with so much accuracy and precision in an excellent treatise on their revolution and finances. The depreciation of the assignats is but a step to dispense with all intermediate signs of value, and making the composition direct with the weight or measure of corn, and thus virtually renewing the *maxima*, and laying hands directly on the articles of necessity. This is the crisis into which our author imagines the French government will be thrown by the continued depreciation or extinction of the assignats, and not into the direct and immediate necessity of desisting from hostilities; and this crisis will necessary be of short duration. The late defeats on the Rhine are ascribed to the progress of depopulation and famine, and the real exhaustion and emptiness of the empire.

“The moral and political state of this unfortunate country is the next point of view in which it is important to consider her. Neither the principle of Tyrannicide, nor that of Equality, of annual legislatures and universal suffrage, have finally triumphed; nor the principle of clubs, associations, public harrangues, debates, and public correspondence. With the sovereignty of the people, Atheism seems to have fallen to the ground, and with it the other principle of the revolution, public prostitution and arbitrary divorce. But there is no return to purity, to domestic happiness and honour, to the nice relations of tenderness and sentiment; and of all the barriers and Alps that lay between France and liberty the most impenetrable, insurmountable, and impervious, is the extreme and universal corruption of their manners, a corruption which, as far as I have had any opportunity of observing, is at once that of brutal luxury and barbarous refinement” (p. 46). One of the misfortunes of France in the outset of her revolution, and from which all the rest have derived a right and lineal succession, was that her philosophers who made it were never educated nor intended to have power, nor could even have dreamed of possessing it: hence they scattered abstract visionary notions with an incautious hand, imprudent and irresponsible, creating Utopias and Oceans, societies and communities, of which the first and most glaring

glaring absurdity is, that they could never be inhabited by human beings, citizens of flesh and blood. One of the most sublime and brilliant of these deusive dreams was the *perfectibility* of the human species, now abandoned with the rest after a painful experience.

“But, though no principle of the revolution appears to have met with long success, or to have been finally triumphant, yet the acknowledgement of the republic, which is virtually made by his Majesty’s message of Dec. 8, 1795, has been interpreted by some persons as a sacrifice and humiliation on the part of Great Britain. Not that his Majesty, or his ministers, would not have rather wished for the restoration of the monarchy, from a conviction in the French of the inaptitude of a republican form of government to her physical and moral situation. Not that they, or the constitution of this country, have any thing to apprehend from its neighbourhood or example; the excellent modification of our constitution would not only resist, but yield with security; for two of its integral parts are already republican, and, besides this, it is peculiarly worthy of remark, that the municipal part of the kingdom is wholly and universally republican. The objection to the expense of monarchy, compared with that of a republican form of government, is completely done away.”

“One danger, and by no means a trivial or light one, will arise from the establishment of the actual republic we discover in France, from its conciseness, inferiority, and feebleness, which may incline it to such a species of safety in the commotions and disturbances of foreign countries. If it is even now tottering towards change and dissolution, and is only the intermediate and preparatory step to the restoration of monarchy; it cannot be said that ministers have abandoned or departed from any part of their object, so far as the restoration of a rational government to France may have entered into their consideration as one of the results of a favourable issue of the war. Under these circumstances we find ourselves in a situation and capacity to negotiate,—if the French government could be induced by the sense of the internal misery and calamities of their people, or by the despair of creating any domestic disturbances in England, to depart from their decree of September 30, 1795, and abandon the exterior principle as they have

done every other principle of the revolution.” Our author, after taking a view of the internal situation of France, proceeds to the external, and their conquests, which must, notwithstanding the temporary relief and assistance which she draws from them, be burthensome to her after the war, and cannot be relieved by her at the general peace, as she has shown by plundering the Netherlands; neutralizing or rendering unprofitable the West-India islands, and endeavouring to lay the foundations of a Negro empire in the Western Archipelago. No peace, which can embrace these interests and duties, the engagements of Great Britain with her allies, and the peace and independence of Europe, can be negotiated upon any other footing than the *status quo ante bellum*, with such indemnities to Great Britain as she is entitled to by the events of the war (p. 67). France must see, that, notwithstanding the facility with which the loan has been made, and the lightness of the taxes, we have considerably diminished our establishment, and reduced our taxes, by circumscribing the operations of the war: her hope of insurrection is checked by the recall of all our forces from the Continent, and the visitation of scarcity is common to both countries. The writer proceeds to shew how little hope France has of extrication from her present calamities by the uneasiness and impatience of this country under its own; and obviates the obstacles to peace, by observing that the means of carrying on the war, the same which were employed by the committees of Robespierre, are nearly exhausted. One obstacle to peace is the unqualified ambition of their government; but peace is necessary to France, because those armies that devour her demand peace themselves, and cannot be maintained without a repetition of those violent measures that make peace demanded by the people, and redoubling those oppressions that must finally produce some violent explosion. That government cannot be sincere in their expectations of insurrections, and of such support in England, as to encourage a hope from *insurrection*; or to they must see that the harangues and motions of the opposition for peace are not more likely to be sincere than they are to prevail; nor does it appear that they can long find the means of perseverance at home, or seriously rely upon any assistance or any event very favourable to their

their interests in this country. This obstacle to peace therefore being nothing more than the personal obstinacy of the individual in power, must yield to the current of events; and the necessities of the empire. So well convinced does that government appear of the compulsion that awaits it, and of the necessity not only of renouncing the conquests, but of paying an indemnity to the powers at war, if it were to come to a negotiation, that it artificially throws all the conditions of peace into preliminaries, and exacts a previous assent, which would take away all occasion of discussion. England might circumscribe her territory, and restore the ancient bounds of her empire. "It is indeed glorious, after having stood in the breach for civilized society, having repressed the torrent of enlightened barbarism, (which threatened to overwhelm our arts, institutions, manners, and religion,) and preserved the social order upon its ancient basis—to restore the dyke and rebuild the column, and, with every thing in our power, to demand no more than the post of honour, and the means of rendering the same service on the recurrence of the same necessity. This, I am persuaded, will be evident in the terms of peace, which I have no scruple to say must and will be dictated by Great Britain. She will not abandon her allies for individual advantage, nor accept an equivalent for the usurpations of her enemies; and the decline of her colonies, with the seeds of a Negro empire in the West Indies, will, in spite of the conquests she may retain, render her a loser in that part of the world. She will seek her true and certain indemnity, not in the arbitrary conditions, but in the firmness and security of an honourable peace; and this *Power of good order* will not forget a moment, when every thing seems attainable to her ambition, that she is the mistress-nation, not by the extent of her territory and resources, by a predominance of population or a *natural superiority over all Europe together*, but by her public and private virtues, her justice and moderation, her arts and industry, her laws and regulated liberty, her temperate courage, her unassuming wisdom, and that moral greatness, which she opposes to every danger, and to the seductions of victory, &c."

76. *The Influence of Local Attachment with Respect to Home. A Poem.*

THIS amplification, if we may so call it, of the *Dulce Domum*, so much called for by our correspondents, (vol. LXVI. pp. 209, 570,) was written in 1790, and corrected in MS. among the author's friends, whose approbation, particularly that of Mr. Hayley, Dr. Darwin, and Miss Seward, (from whom the author has prefixed "a charming sonnet") has at length induced him to publish it, though his feelings and the timidity of an "unledged poet" forbade the publication of his name. In part I. the efficient cause of local attachment is shewn to be in the mind as acted upon by external objects, not in external objects as acting upon the mind. In part II. local attachment is displayed *on the spot* where it originates; *during absence* from that spot; and *on our return* to that spot after absence. The final cause of this passion, its uniformity to our families in the exercise of our domestic virtues, and; on a wider scale, to our country, in the exercise of the patriotic. Of the private sensations, we might instance the Devonian recollecting Buckfast-abbey: but we cannot refuse a place to the two concluding stanzas:

O say, ye scowling cynics, who deride
 All tenderness of feeling, and austere
 Glance the cold eye of philosophic pride
 On those to whom domestic scenes are
 dear,
 Say, when in quick emotion starts the tear
 To Valour's eye, ignobly does it flow?
 Does not the patriot check the dread career
 Of hostile squadrons, and with manly
 glow (blow.
 Shielding his menac'd hand avert the fatal
 Does he not bid wide forests wave around,
 And o'er the vale's autumnal fruitage
 bloom?
 Does he not bid th'harmonious anvil sound,
 And speed the glowing labors of the loom?
 Where silence hover'd o'er a waste of gloom,
 Say, tho' the vengeance of his hand hath hurl'd
 The shaft of death to seal th'invader's
 doom,
 Are not his awe-inspiring sails unfurl'd
 His country t'enrich, yet bless th'en-
 lighten'd world.

If there be aught reprehensible in this poem, it is the frequency of compound epithets, which is much infest modern poetry.—If it will be any gratification to Mr. Polwhele (who now acknowledges himself to be the author) we can assure him this account was written long before his letter was received, or he even guessed at; nor
 have

have we heard, seen, or read, what others have said or written on it.

77. *Reflections on the Sabbath; with an Examination of the Grounds of that partial sanctifying it which characterises the present Age; and Remarks on the fatal Consequences of that irreligious Spirit and licentious Manners to which it has given Birth: respectfully addressed to Christians of all Denominations, and particularly to Persons of Rank and Fortune, by whose Example the Practice was first introduced, and by whom alone the Evil can be remedied.* By Thos. Home, D. D. Vicar of Wilkington, Herefordshire, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

WHILE on the one hand many a penitent thief at the gallows has ingenuously dated his ruin from the neglect of the Sabbath, how many of his betters have taken pains to decry the puritanic sadness of the English Sunday! Dr. H. complains with reason of the partial observance of this day by attending morning service, and making the rest of the day *our own* for any purpose we think fit. No reason can be assigned why the labour or pleasure of the six days should be permitted to encroach on the sanctity of the seventh rather than the contrary practice. The rest of the Sabbath is a religious rest; and its appointment was coeval with the creation of the Christian Sabbath, though the day be changed from the Jewish, is not less to be observed, for the commandment to that effect is still in force. The pious writer uses many arguments for enforcing its observance more among all ranks, and particularly by the example of the higher ones.

78. *METRONARISTON; or, A new Pleasure recommended, in a Dissertation upon a Part of Greek and Latin Prosody.*

THIS curious dissertation (or *Aurum Libellum*, as we have seen it styled by a Veteran in Literature,) is introduced, in a prefatory letter to Mr. Bryant, by an anonymous writer, who styles himself "A Disciple of Mekerchus;" and is ornamented with a portrait of that excellent grammarian, acknowledged to be a striking likeness of an original painting preserved in the family. Adolphus Mekerchus, having long resided in this country in a public capacity, becomes entitled to a niche in the Temple of British Worthies. In the miscellaneous pages of our next, therefore, we shall give his portrait and personal history; and of this production of his Disciple shall observe, that

it endeavours, with much good sense and great pleasantry, wholly to explode the present long-established doctrines of quantity and accent, and apparently with very great success.—Thus far we had actually proceeded, when we were kindly favoured with the sight of a letter from a gentleman who, by his own learned publications, has fully established the character of being a competent judge of these subjects; and which, though not written for publication, Mr. Knight has kindly permitted us to insert, as a proof of his sentiments on the work—far preferable to any thing farther we could have said.

"To William Scott, *esq.* of the Inner Temple.
"Dear Sir, Whitehall, March 9.

"I beg you will express my gratitude to your friend the author for the very valuable Dissertation which you have been so kind to send me from him, and which I have perused with equal delight and satisfaction. Not having had the advantage of a regular education, I have not had the disadvantage of being instructed by any *Doctor Docendus*; and have, therefore, always pronounced the Greek and Latin languages in the manner which he recommends; though I did not ever expect to find my pronunciation so ably defended, or imagine that so much learning and ingenuity, employed upon so dry a subject, could be enlivened by so much wit and humour.

"To pronounce exactly as the Greeks and Romans did is certainly impossible, because it is impossible that we should know exactly how they did pronounce; but, to sacrifice quantity, which we do understand, to accent, which we do not, has always appeared to me extremely absurd; and still more so, to regulate the accents of a dead language by those of our own. The height and the continuity of tone are certainly, as Foster has observed, wholly distinct, and may therefore be separated in pronunciation; but, nevertheless, as we almost always unite them in speaking our own language, we shall find it difficult to separate them in speaking or reciting any other, without acquiring a foreign twang, which will always have an aukward, and generally a burlesque, effect.

"We learn from the antient Greek scholiasts, that not only the vulgar, but even the most profound critics of the schools of Athens, Alexandria, and Tarsus, differed concerning the right accentuation of several words, wherefore we may safely answer those, who now so confidently explain and recommend the use of accents, merely by reminding them that, *inter virtutes grammaticæ sit, aliquid nescire.* I am, &c. &c.

R. P. KNIGHT."

79. *Anecdotes Historical and Literary; or a Miscellaneous Collection of curious and striking Passages from eminent modern Authors.*

THIS work cannot boast of originality, either in composition or style; and we doubt whether it has even a claim to that laborious research which the compiler mentions in his preface. We can scarcely find an anecdote from beginning to end, except one, that is not to be found in English authors, either original or translations, already known to persons of even confined reading. Several of them we recollect to have read in Magazines, in compilations of the same kind, and in other periodical publications. We do not dispute what the compiler says, that they are chiefly selected from foreign authors, particularly French; but we know very well that these authors have all been translated into English long before this collection was thought of. Some of the anecdotes are so trite and common, that scarcely a school-boy is unacquainted with them. Of these are—The History of Cards, 'The Story of Rabelais' Ashes, long ago told in the Spectator, The History of Catharine Alexowna, Wife of Peter the Great, The Dissertation on Killing, The Memoirs of Machiavel: and who does not know that the guillotine was first introduced into France by a physician of the same name; and that an instrument of the same kind, by which the earl of Morton was beheaded, is still preserved in the parliament-house at Edinburgh? Had the editor given any new anecdotes, certainly his compilation would have been more valuable. Yet we shall not withhold from him the only praise he seems ambitious of acquiring; namely, that he has made an entertaining selection. And those who are so extremely ignorant as never to have met with the same anecdotes before, may very probably attribute more merit to his book than it deserves. By such, and such only, he can expect it to be read. As a specimen we shall give two passages, neither of them, we believe, generally known; and therefore deserving praise, in so far as they communicate, in some measure, new, and probably true, information. The first shall be from the article "Literature."

"Six volumes in folio were once published of the misfortunes of the learned, but none ever appeared with an account of their felicities. In fact, the retired life of studious men, their inaction, aversion to

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business, assiduous attention, abstraction, and being unacquainted with the common customs of life, is a road diametrically opposite to that of fortune."—"The man of true literature despises the applause of the vulgar, the fascination of riches, or the seduction of honours; he seeks no recompence for his labour but in the labour itself; he is not repulsed by long application, or disgusted with sterile assiduity; the more information he acquires by study, the more he perceives the great quantity he is ignorant of, to regain which he redoubles his application."

The next and only other passage we shall give is a *bon mot* of queen Elizabeth; which, considering the queen's situation at the time, is unequalled.

"The archbishop of Canterbury attended queen Elizabeth in the last moments of her life. He endeavoured to console her, by saying, she had every thing to hope from the mercy of the Almighty for her piety; her zeal, and the admirable work of the Reformation, which she had so happily established. The queen, who had turned to the other side of the bed, interrupted the archbishop by saying, "My lord, the crown, which I wore for many years, made me sufficiently vain while I lived. I beg you will not now increase that vanity, while I am so near death." X.

* * * In answer to the charge of plagiarism, brought against us by B. J. "no mean contributor to our publication," we hesitate not to glory in the diffusion of sentiments in which we entirely concur, as deeming them the best and only review of such intemperate effusions of the abused press.—We spare our Correspondent the pain of a severer reproof than that which he has already received from our brother Reviewers, for thus intermeddling in a business with which they, from true candour and liberality of mind, do not reproach us. We feel in its full force, and receive as they could wish, their delicate irony, and shall profit by the hint; assuring them, that we have too much honest pride intentionally to deceive, and original stores of information too ample to require it.

P. 55. In the title of Mr. Bishop's Poems, for Dilton read Dixton.

INDEX INDICATORIUS. (See p. 184.)

There is nothing uncommon in the paragraph sent by Mr. Savage from Hewden register. Such entries occur in all that have been well kept. His other enquiry will be answered, either at Christ's hospital or at Painter-Stainers hall.

G. H. M. may be accommodated with a LUCERNAL MICROSCOPE, of the latest and most approved construction, and with every information on microscopical subjects by Messrs. Jones, opticians, Holborn.

TWO ODES,

WRITTEN FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF
THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
BY JOHN GRETTON, ESQ.

I. TO SYMPATHY,

Recited by WILLIAM WALTER GRET-
TON*, previous to the Entrance of the
Procession of the Persons restored last Year to
Life, by the Efforts of the Humane Society
and its Medical Assistants.

WHETHER the Naiads of the silver
stream,
Or the slow solemn curfew, fill thy theme;
Whether the Muse, inclin'd to youthful
sport,
Near learned Eton holds her transient court;
Or that her vivid fancy gaily roves,
Fann'd by the Zephyrs in th' Italian groves;
Or heart-struck Woe thy mighty pow'r
rehearse,
As Pindar forms thy animated verse;
Or, bending lowly at her desol'd shrine,
To stern Adversity a wreath you twine;
Sweet Bard†,—'twas Sympathy inspir'd
each strain, [pain:
And warm'd thy breast to feel for others'
Yet not to thee alone the boon was giv'n,
Albion supreme enjoys the gift from Heav'n.

Come, then fair Nymph, and bring with
thee

Thy attributes, sweet Sympathy;
Bring Pity's anxious tear-fraught eye,
Bring Mis'ry's hopeless bursting sigh,
With Sorrow at their head;
And, more this solemn rite to grace,
Let Charity adorn the place,
By Hope and Mercy led.

Lo!—round thy shrine Hygeia's lambent
fires, [fires.
Re-kindled, blaze! and joy each breast in-

The lisping infant's voice expressive dwells
On the dread tale as tremblingly he tells,
How erst, in heedless gase, he sportive
play'd,

Near the dank margin of the sel'gy glade:
Deep roll'd the sullen flood, and strong
The glaring lightning flash'd around.
Dismay'd he call'd; no friendly sound
Was heard the dreary delusiong.
Loud roar'd the Storm—in vain he cry'd,
In vain the trackless brink he try'd;
Ingulph'd he falls! the torrent's prey,
Shrouding in Death his early day;
Till thy fair sister Science o'er his bier
Life's roses shed, and dry'd the sorrowing
tear.

Anxious their sire's return to greet,
Forth from the cottage hie
The little tribe with nimble feet,
And Pleasure's beaming eye.

Low sinks the sun beneath the hills,
Pale terror now their bosom chills!

Crossing the mead no fire is seen,
Nor on the hamlet's distant green:
Now rising mists obscure the light,
And darkness utters in the night.
Trembling and sad they home return,
And round their hapless Mother mourn:
Deep in the noxious mine their Father lie,
Seiz'd by the chilling blast, he torpid
sinks, and dies. [rise,
Yet o'er his grave no trophies Death shall
Restor'd, he lives again! to join our meed
of praise.

Hark!—near the portals of this sacred Dome,
What grateful Paans from thy vot'ries
come! [to give

Arduous they throng, their fervent thanks
To Thee—whose pow'r divine hath made
them live:

Wide fly the portals of this sacred Dome,
For lo!—thy vot'ries with their offerings
come.

[Here the solemn Procession entered, preceded
by the City Marshals, and the Duke of York's
Band.]

II. TO SCIENCE.

Recited by JOHN PALMER, Esq. of the Thea-
tre Royal, Drury lane, at the close of the
Procession of the Persons restored to Life.

THY sons, O Earth! too long a hapless
prey,
In Death's cold, premature, embraces lay.
By his fell shafts, Life's op'ning, roseate,
bloom, [tomb.
Transfix'd too early, deck'd the mould'ring
Too oft, as sporting on the buoyant wave,
His mandate call'd him to a wat'ry grave.
Fair Hero seeks the well-known tow'r;
Anxious she counts each tardy hour,
As Love his vigil keeps:
Alas! her beautiful eyes no more
Shall see Learner on the shore:
In Death's cold urn he sleeps.
"His fate be mine!" the frantic Virgin
cried: [tide.—
Then, plunging, seeks him in the faithless
Clad in Grief's sable stole, Amphion sighs,
While sorrowing Niobe upbraids the skies.
These were his triumphs—these his tro-
phies dire!
Till HAWKS and Science rose, to save Life's
fl'eting fire.

Hail, Science! to thy mighty pow'r
We consecrate this joyful hour,
Teeming with blessings giv'n!
Rea'd by thee to Health's warm day,
To thee we dedicate this lay:
Hail, harbinger of Heav'n!
Death's fatal dart 'tis thine to turn aside,
And save the victim doom'd to swell his
pride.

By thee instructed and inspir'd,
By thy bright emanation fir'd,
Sifted from the fumes of Death, behold
The parent's joyful arms unfold

* Aged ten years † Mr. GRAY.

A child their mutual ardour calls to life !
The glory, bliss, and solace, of their gen-
rous strife *.

Impell'd by thee, Man boldly roves,
Explores each system as it moves,
In great Creation's scale :
Nor Ocean's depths, nor caverns dread,
Appal his mind : unaw'd by Fear,
Dauntless he dares assail
The swarming surge, the storm-swoln roar-
ing wave ; [save !
Undmindful of his own, another's life to

Propitious hear, ye Sisters bland,
Deign long to bless this favour'd land,
Your genial influence shed ;
But thine, sweeter Sympathy, to arm
Th' impressive tear with ev'ry charm
Thy magic lore can spread ;
Fair Science thine, to sooth : life's rugged
way ; [soft'ning, ray.
And guide Man's erring mind by thy bright,

So shall each new-revolving year
Expand his soul, each object clear,
Now dimly seen or known ;
Till, soaring to his native sky,
He views, with thy unerring eye,
Great Nature's awful throne :
Where Order's pow'ful arm her laws
sustain,
And Truth's eternal precepts ever reign !

ODE TO THE SWALLOW †,

From the NATURALIST'S POCKET-BOOK.

GENTLE Herald of the Spring,
Gliding swift on wand'ring wing,
Say, from what distant climes return'd
Thou view'st Britannia's realm again,
And skimming o'er the primrose plain,
Pursu'it in exaspy thine airy flight,
Oft gazing with increas'd delight
On her fair fields, with softest verdure
crown'd, [around ?
While April spreads his checquer'd gems
Com'st thou from Afric's sultry waste,
To shun her summer's scorching heat ;
Where, fiercely gleaming o'er the blasted
heath, [death ?
The dry Harmatton breathes the gale of
Or com'st thou from some secret cave,
Wak'd from thy long repose,
Where wint'ry winds around thee blew,
And fell the driving snows ;

* Master Baldock, aged about nine years, slipped into a pond of deep water, where he remained upwards of half an hour, and was afterwards as wonderfully as merci-fully restored to life by the joint efforts of his father and mother, who, during up-wards of four hours, unremittingly applied the means of resuscitation directed to be used in such cases by the Royal Humane Society, which at length proved happily effectual. † See p. 179.

Where storms unheeded rent the troubled
air, [tree was bare ?
While ev'ry field was bleak, and ev'ry
Or, sunk beneath the whelming-tide ;
Could thy feather'd form reside,
And, strange to tell ! by secret charms,
While Naiads wav'd their circling arms,
In liquid cryst' l pass the wint'ry gloom,
'Till earth again disgorg'd her vernal bloom ?

But, from whatever spot arriv'd,
The Muse shall hail thy sight ;
And to the joys of Britain's clime
With welcome voice invite :
Long, little wand'rer, be thy stay
Within our sea-girt Isle !
And Summer yield her softest sweets
To pay thy pleasing toil !
And many a fresh returning year
Again survey thy swift career :
And thy early note again
Haply please the rural swain,
While "twitt'ring o'er the straw-built
shed,"

Thou "wak'st him from his lonely bed !
Still, sweet bird, may young Delight
Animate thy circling flight ;
And Air her choicest food supply,
To rear thine infant progeny !
Late retire, on glossy wing,
Gentle Herald of the Spring !

ON THE DEATH OF DAVID HUME,

BY W. J. MICKLE ;

Not inserted in the late Edition of his Works.

SILENCE, ye growling wolves and bears,
And hush the song of Russell * !
Hark ! how upon Parnassus' hill
This bard kicks up a bustle !
He calls the Muses lying jades,
A pack of venal strumpets :
And reason good ; for none of them
The death of David trumpets.

But say—shall Shakespear's Muse bedew
This David's leaden urn ?
Or at his tomb, O Milton ! say,
Shall thy Urania mourn ?

Shall gentle Spenser's injur'd shade
For him attune the lay ?
No ! none of these o'er his cold grave
Shall strew one sprig of bay.

For him, the modern Midas, these
No grateful † chaplets owe ;
Yet, shall his friends with proper bays
Adorn his heavy brow.

For him shall Russell rant and rave
In hob'ling rumbling lays ;
And Smith ‡, in harsh'rous dreary prose,
Shall grunt and croak his praise.

* Russell's Elegy on the death of D. Hume.
† Vide Hume's character of Spenser, &c.
in his History.

‡ Adam Smith, LL. D.

THE WAR-SONG OF CLEWILLIN,

THE BRITISH BARD,

From the 4th Act of the Historical Drama of Arviragus (or the Roman Invasion), as lately performed at the Exeter Theatre, by Desire of the Exeter Volunteers.

IF to the battle ye shall go,
All rush upon th' invading foe:
Rush on the foe without dismay,
Like roaring lions on their prey;
Or wolves, that, from the mountain rock,
Descend upon the fleecy flock.
Let your arrows' numerous flight
Intercept the rays of light:
Sling the javelins—hurl the darts—
Infix them in the Roman hearts;
And, advanc'd to nearer fight,
Britons! exert your steadfast might:
Each meet his Roman in the field,
With spear to spear, and shield to shield.
And thou, Arviragus! in scythed car,
Break through the firmest ranks of war:
(Vengeance and terror at thy side).
O'er warriors, shields, and helmets, ride;
Increase the torrent of the crimson flood,
And bathe thy horses hoofs and rapid
wheels in blood!

TO HIM WHO DOES NOT UNDERSTAND
HIMSELF.

NINFIELD, I'm glad—that "calm
thy thoughts remain;" [fires;
That sweet Content doth bless thy ev'ning
"Nor artful Love yet lurks beneath dis-
dain;" [mires.

That, cold and frigid, thou no more ad-

Ah! hermit, hug thy peaceful happy state:
Tis such a state as Epicteus taught;
An heart inclin'd to neither love nor hate,
An heart with more than Greenland
coldness fraught!

Yet blush not, Ninfield, if I boldly say,
In spite of distance, absence, time, and
flight;

In spite of all thou say'st, or seem'st to say,
Thou lov'st me still, with all thy heart
and might.

Once, and once only, is the dart impress;
And, when transfix'd in minds in love
with Truth,

'Tis fix'd for ever in the constant breast,
Constant alike in Manhood, Age, and
Youth.

And tho' Esteem is all the boon I grant,
Think not Ambition does the suit deny:
Think not the portion very, very scant;
Or think that Grandeur glitters in my
eye.

No sleeves of lawn, no mitres do I crave:
Ah me! for Grandeur I was never
form'd;

Yet Elegance and Neatness I would have,
A mind with more than Prelate's worth
adorn'd.

Think not thy lowly lot I ere disdain'd;
Nor do me th' injustice to believe
A longer Rent-roll would my heart have
gain'd,
Or founding Titles gladly been receiv'd,

The Great, of late, I copiously have scann'd,
And in the zenith of their noon-tide ray;
I find not there the happiness I've plann'd,
To sooth the cares of chequer'd life
away.

'Tis visionary all that Greatness gives;
And to mere men of wealth I ne'er will
bend

No atom of respect Gold ere receives
From me, to Worth and Poverty a friend.

In literary leisure here I move,
In Friendship's joys so vary'd and refin'd,
"In gentle offices of patient love,"
Most gladly render'd to my fellow-kind.

Calmly serene glides on my happy life,
Belov'd and loving, I with none would
change:

Secluded quite from jars of married strife,
Sole mistress, uncontrol'd, I freely
range,

Work, walk, read, ride, and botanize, at
will;

Each one studious kindly to impart
A ray of Knowledge, glean'd from Friend-
ship's still,

Adds dear new pleasures to my favour'd
heart. E——

SONNET.

OFT as I stray where Ocean beats
Th' impending cliff with whit'ning
foam,
Still busy Mem'ry fondly cheats
The hour with longing thoughts of home;

Where rests my Love; nor heed I now
The tide's advancing wave, nor hear
The sailing gull's hoarse scream, nor fear,
Though dark the murky clouds, and low,

Pretend the coming storm, or raves
The furious North-wind o'er the waves;
For, wrapt in thought of her I love,
Say, can the madd'ning tempest move
My placid mind, disturb the dream,
When lov'd Eliza is the theme?

NINFIELD.

ON SEEING HER IN TEARS.

— sinum lacrymis implevit abortis. VIRO.

FIX'd on the ground, thy pensive eye,
A tenfold mis'ry must impart;
The deep drawn, silent, sorrowing sigh,
Eliza, damps my boding heart.

Say, then, the cause: what tongue malign
Has da'rd my constant truth arraign,
Conceiv'd some treach'rous, dark design,
To give my Charmer's be som pain?

Or does some thoughtless action grieve
Your susceptible breast with woe ;
A mournful, sad, impression leave,
And bid the pearly fountain flow ?

Speak ! and my poignant anguish quell ;
Allay my beating bosom's grief ;
To mine own friend thy sorrows tell,
And let me minister relief.

Quick ; let me reparation make
For each unconscious act of mine ;
Each wild, offending deed forsake ;
Each harsh, each thoughtless word resign.

Then those blue eyes again shall beam
Affection's radiance mild on me ;
Display that warm, enliv'ning gleam,
Which makes my sole felicity.

NINFIELD,

* * * The Mulberry-Tree next month.

SONNET.

ALBION, the child of Ocean, known
for might
Of old, and his fair sister of the West,
Ierne, rob'd in Truth's transparent vest,
At the gemm'd shrine of Glory's temple
bright, [rite
By their dread Sire, were join'd in mystic
Of wedlock ; and, as ancient songs attest,
While lean'd the Virgin on the Warrior's
breast, [light,
An angel, Love, beaming with sudden
Exclaim'd—" To you, ye happy pair ! be
giv'n, [sea,
Tho' round you demon tempests beat the
Freely to pass, and mock the angry skies,
As long as in the guardian arm of Heav'n
Firm faith ye keep, and mutual con-
stancy ; [arise.
Nor in your bosoms jealous thoughts
March 9. C. Y.

THE GIPSEY AND CLODDEN—A TALE.

By E. S. J. Author of William and Ellen.

COLD, cold, and rainy was the night,
A shiv'ring Gipsy stray'd ;—
She gently knock'd at Clodden's door,
And humbly thus she pray'd :—
Open ! open !—Cold blows the wind ;
Full fourscore years I've seen ;
With trembling limbs stand at your door ;
O ! let a beggar in.

Young Clodden rose from off his stool,
Where he sat in the dark ;
He let the piteous beggar in,
And stirr'd the dying spark.

He put some sticks upon the fire,
A little flame to raise ;
Kneel'd on the hearth, and blew it up,
Into a cheerful blaze.

The Gipsy in the corner stood,
All wrinkled was and old :
A little boy stood by her side,
All trembling with the cold.

A ragged plaid about her pinn'd,
All streaming with the rain :
Her hat was soak'd all thro' and thro',
And tied beneath her chin.

The boy was in a blanket wrap,—
Stood dropping with the wet ;
Bare was its little curly head,
And harer were its feet.

Young Clodden seem'd to love the boy ;
Between his knees it stood ;
He rubb'd its hands before the fire,
And cheer'd its little blood.

It soon began to sport and play,
As on the hearth it sat ;
It playful trimm'd its little bow,
Now play'd with Clodden's cat.

The Gipsy she could fortunes tell,
And Clodden's well she told ;
That he should fall in love with her,
Tho' she was fourscore old.

Young Clodden laugh'd, and held his sides
While she did read his fate ;
He said the Gipsy was a witch,
That could such things relate.

Young Clodden now forgot the boy,
To laugh at ther things ;
But now it threw its blankets off,
And spread its little wings.

It Cupid was beneath the cloak ;
But Clodden still was blind,
And did not see his infant wings,
So busy was his mind.

His bow now dry, and fit for use,
He twang'd a little dart ;
Hit laughing Clodden on the breast,
And made him feel its smart.

The Gipsy's wrinkles all are fled,
And Clodden is in Love ;
He smil'd, and kiss'd her gentle hand,
And try'd her heart to move.

When Cupid saw what he had done,
He up the chimney flew ;
And, swift as thought, shot thro' the air,
And soon was out of view.

Now, Love is blind to ev'ry fault ;
It fills all wrinkles up ;
For Clodden ne'er had thoughts of Love,
And now he is its dupe.

The boy he foster'd at his fire
Did sting him for his pains ;
And left his heart inflam'd with love,
And smil'd to see his chains.

That Love is blind, is true enough,
For it no faults can see ;
Or ev'ry fault that it could find,
Chang'd is into beauty.

SONG.

Tune—The Raft-Beef of Old England.

WHEN Peace and Contentment pro-
vok'd o'er the lan., [band ;
And each man commanded the work of his
Then

Then Labour was easy, and Friendship the
hand,

Which gave us Content in Retirement,
Which gave us Retirement's Content.

The Lord then enjoy'd his forefather's estate,
And gave his protection to each at his gate;
The Poor Man was happy, nor envied the
Great;

And each had Content in Retirement,
And each had Retirement's Content.

The Court was attended by men of renown,
Who best understood the support of the
Crown;

And fix'd what was good for the King and
the Clown;
Which gave us Content in Retirement,
Which gave us Retirement's Content.

How happy was Britain! how glorious
those days!

Each man in his station pursu'd his own
[ways:
The Statesman and Peasant had comfort
and ease;

For they had Content in Retirement,
For they had Retirement's Content.

But Envy, that tyrant, pervaded the land;
Said each was a lord—or had equal com-
mand;

But wise men of Britain will soon break the
[hand,
That invades her Content in Retirement,
That invades her Retirement's Content.

Then, Britons, be wise; never mind who
is great:

Protect your own Good, by protecting the
[State:
By uniting, you'll drive all your foes from
your gate,

And secure your Content in Retirement,
And secure your Retirement's Content.

LINES,

WRITTEN IN A BLANK PAGE OF AN AL-
MANACK POCKET-BOOK, ADDRESSED
TO THE AUTHOR'S SISTER.

ANNA, to you this little book I send,
Reflection's Monitor, and Mem'ry's
friend;

For here the progress of the year you trace;
And ev'ry duty finds its proper place.
But say, what needs this Monitor to you,
Whose ev'ry hour can boast employment due:
Divided claims of Infancy and Age,
Your tender thoughts and useful cares en-
gage;

Affiduous ev'ry moment to improve
To filial duty, and maternal love.
Yet, though the gift but small regard can
claim,

The page records an absent Brother's name,
Who, 'midst his wanderings round this
world of care,

Still in your heart demands a Brother's
[share.
If his known name awakes Affection's glow,
And Mem'ry kindles at the name below;
If, while to rear your infant girl and boy,
A mother's tender cares your hours employ;
If, trembling for the fate of future years,
You prove a mother's pangs, a mother's
fears;

Or, while a dearest father's bed you tend,
And anxious o'er his drooping form you bend,

Intent each kindly office to supply,
Watch ev'ry glance, and read the asking eye;
And, by the balm a child alone can give,
Bid fainting Nature in Affection live:—
If, 'midst these tasks, warm Sympathy can
clear,

And Love fraternal dry the falling tear;
Then, not in vain, this humble gift you'll
view,

And think of him, who, while he thinks of
you, [pray'r,
Heaves the soft sigh, and breathes an ardent
That Heav'n may view your love, and
crown your pious care.

LINES

ON THE FAILURE OF STANDING FOR A
FELLOWSHIP AT COLLEGE.

FAREWEL, vain hopes of Fellows'
easy days;

Of morning-walks to the dreams of books,
In old or modern language, prose or rhyme;
Of ev'nings spent in social talk with me,
And quiet studies, undisturb'd, at night.
What new name is? The Curate's thank-
lets suit!

To pour into the ear of stupid clown
Good precept ill receiv'd; to leave the
down

And easy swell of a luxurious bed [couch;
For many ways and pray'r by sick man's
Or, worse than all! perchance to taste the
cup,

Sour and unfavoury of domestic cares.
There are two roads along this mortal vale;
Easy the one and pleasant, but the end
Those who have seen it seldom praise;
unsmooth

And difficult the other, yet the few,
Who toil with patient hiding to the end,
Pronounce it good. Me, studious of the first,
Fate, that oft judges better than our selves,
Hath driven into the hard and dusty path;
And I must go to school, and learn of thee,
Thou lively doctor in philosophy, [rais'd.
In Crowe's * grave song to worthy honor
Sager than those whom pictur'd Stoa heard.

*Epitaph on Mr. JOHN MOLE, who died
lately at Worcester.*

BENEATH this cold stone lies a son of
the Earth; [birth;
His story is short, though we date from his
His mind was as gross as his body was big;
He drank like a fish, and he ate like a pig.
No cares of religion, of wedlock, or state,
Did e'er, for a moment, encumber John's
pate.

He sat, or he walked, but his walk was but
[creeping,
And he rose from his bed—when quite tired
out with sleeping.

Without foe, without friend, unnoticed
[he died;
Not a single soul laughed, not a single soul
cried:

Like his four-footed name-sake, he dearly
[loved earth,
So the sexton here covered his body with
turf.

* Alluding to some lines addressed to an
A.S. by the author of Lewesdon Hill.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Jan. 10. By dispatches received this day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Jan. 6, it appears, that his Majesty's ship Polyphemus, Capt. Lumsdaine, had on the 5th, captured, and brought into the Cove of Cork, La Tortue, a French frigate, of 44 guns, and 625 men, including troops; and that she had also captured a large transport, full of troops, which being extremely leaky, and night coming on, with heavy gales of wind, Capt. Lumsdaine had been prevented from taking possession of, but which, from many signals of distress afterwards made by her, and his inability to render any assistance, he had every reason to apprehend must have sunk during the night. It further appears from the accounts of the prisoners that La Scævola, another large French frigate, had recently foundered at sea, with all her crew.

By a letter from Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. on-board his Majesty's ship Monarch, Crookhaven, Dec. 20, it appears that the Impatiente French frigate, carrying 20 4-pounders, 320 men, and 250 soldiers, came on shore near that place about one o'clock that morning, and was totally lost. Seven of the men escaped on the rocks.

Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's ship Diamond, on the 24th of Dec. being off Alderney, saw a brig, which he gave chase to, and in the evening came up with her in the Ance de Vauville; she is called L'Espérance, and had been out from Havre four days.

Vice-Admiral Murray, in his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, on the 16th of Dec. in lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. long. 20 deg. 31 min. W. fell in with, and after a short chase captured L'Hirondelle, French privateer, of 12 guns and 70 men, 15 days out from Bordeaux. She is a fine brig, pierced for 16 guns, but now mounting only 12, and newly coppered.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 20. Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Dec. 4, 1796.

Sir, You will please to acquaint their Lordships, that, a few hours after I anchored with the squadron in this bay, the 2d inst. I received a letter from Capt. Barton, of his Majesty's ship Lapwing, acquainting me that he had destroyed the French ship Le Courageux, and La Volante brig, off St. Martin's; and that two French frigates, La Victoire and La Ponce, were at anchor off St. Martin's; referring me to Lieut. St. Clair for further information. In consequence of the two frigates lying at St. Martin's, I immediately ordered

the Bellona and Invincible to St. Kitt's, and directed Capt. Wilson to obtain such information as was necessary at that island, and then proceed towards St. Martin's and Anguilla, using his best endeavours to take or destroy the French frigates, and protect the island of Anguilla; and he sailed the same evening on that service, Capt. Barton having referred me to Lieut. St. Clair, whom he detached in a Danish schooner with his letter, it appears that the French had landed about 300 men on the island of Anguilla, the 26th ultimo, and that (after having plundered the island, and burnt several houses, and committed every devastation possible, attended with acts of great cruelty) on the appearance of the Lapwing, they re-embarked their troops the night of the 26th; and the following morning early the Lapwing came to action with the Decius, of 26 guns, and Valiant brig, mounting 4 32 and 24-pounders, as a gun vessel; that, after a close action of about an hour, the brig bore away, and in half an hour, after the Decius struck her colours. The brig ran on shore on St. Martin's, and by the fire of the Lapwing was destroyed; that, on the Lapwing taking possession of the Decius, it was found that she had about 80 men killed and 40 wounded, being full of troops; that the following day the Lapwing was chased by two large French frigates, and Capt. Barton found it necessary to take the prisoners and his men out of the Decius and set fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's, and landed 100 men and 70 prisoners. I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting any farther accounts which may be sent by Capt. Barton; but it evidently appears that Capt. Barton's conduct was highly meritorious by the capture and destruction of this force of the enemy, and saving the island of Anguilla from further depredation. The French troops employed on this service were picked men from Guadaloupe; and there is great reason to suppose the greatest part of them have been taken or destroyed. Many of the soldiers were drowned in attempting to swim on shore. The Lapwing had but one man killed (the pilot), and six men wounded. H. HARVEY.

Jan. 20. Extract of a letter from Vice Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces and vessels at Cork, dated on-board the Polyphemus, Jan. 13.

Please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Druid is arrived at Kinsale, detached from the Unicorn and Doris, with a large French ship, armed *en flûte*, captured by them, named La Ville de L'Orient, having on-board 400 of the enemy's soldiers, complete equipments, besides some other stores, and 1000 lbs.

powder, cleathing, &c. being one of the ships on the expedition against this country; and that the Unicorn and Doris were left following up the intelligence they had received, for the farther annoyance of the enemy.

Jan. 20. Copy of a letter from Capt. Barlow, Commander of his Majesty's ship Phoebe, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Cawland Bay, Jan. 13, 1797.

Sir, I have to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that on the 10th inst. Cape Clear bearing N. N. W. distant about 20 leagues, his Majesty's ship under my command fell in with the French corvette L'Atalante, of 16 guns, manned with 112 men, commanded by Lieut. Dordelin, which, after a chase of 8 hours towards the N. E. quarter, she came up with and captured. The Atalante is a very fine brig, coppered, having 80 feet keel, and is only three years old. Should their Lordships think proper to order her to be inspected, she will, I think, be deemed fit for his Majesty's service. As soon as I shall have landed the prisoners, and received the Phoebe's men from the corvette, I purpose proceeding to sea in further execution of their Lordships order of the 3d inst.

ROB. BARLOW.

Jan. 20. Copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.

Lieut. Gardiner, of his Majesty's ship Hind, arrived here this morning in the La Favorite National privateer, of 8 guns, 4-pounders, and 60 men, captured by the Hind, in company with the fleet commanded by Lord Bridport, from whom he parted the 13th inst. in the lat. of 48 deg. N. long. 8 deg. 30 min. West.

Lord Bridport looked into Bantry Bay on the 8th instant, when no French ships were there.

Jan. 20. Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17.

His Majesty's sloop Spitfire arrived this morning with the National brig L'Allerger, of 200 tons, laden with ammunition and entrenching tools, being one of the vessels on the expedition to Ireland, which she captured the 12th inst. about 30 leagues to the Westward of Ushant, the Spitfire having been driven to that situation by strong gales of Northerly wind.

Jan. 21. Copy of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's frigate Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan 17.

I have the honour to make known to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on Friday last, the 13th inst. at half past noon, in lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. Ushant

bearing N. E. 50 leagues, we discovered a large ship in the N. W. quarter; steering under easy sail for France; the wind was then at West, blowing hard, with thick hazy weather. I instantly made the signal to the Amazon for a general chase, and followed it by the signal that the chase was an enemy. At 4 P. M. the Indefatigable had gained sufficiently upon the chase for me to distinguish very clearly that she had two tier of guns, with her lower deck ports shut, and that she had no poop.

At 15 minutes before 6 we brought the enemy to close action, which continued to be well supported on both sides near an hour, when we unavoidably shot a-head. As this moment the Amazon appeared a-stern, and gallantly supplied our place; but the eagerness of Capt. Reynolds to second his friend had brought him up under a press of sail, and, after a well-supported and close fire for a little time, he also unavoidably shot a-head. The enemy, who had nearly effected running me on-board, appeared to be much larger than the Indefatigable, and, from her very heavy fire of musquetry, I believe was full of men; this fire was continued until the end of the action with great vivacity, although she frequently defended both sides of the ship at the same time. As soon as we had replaced some necessary rigging, and the Amazon had reduced her sail, we commenced a second attack, placing ourselves, after some raking broadsides, upon each quarter; and this attack, often within pistol shot, was by both ships unremitting for above 5 hours; we then heered off, to secure our masts. It would be needless to relate to their Lordships every effort that we made in an attack, which commenced at a quarter before 6 P. M. and did not cease, excepting at intervals, until half past 4 A. M. I believe 10 hours of more severe fatigue was scarcely ever experienced; the sea was high, the people on the main deck up to their middles in water, some guns broke their breeching four times over, some broke their ringbolts from the sides, and many of them were repeatedly drawn immediately after loading; all our masts were much wounded, the main top-past completely unrigged, and saved only by uncommon alacrity. At about 20 minutes past 4, the moon opening rather brighter than before, shewed to Lieut. George Bell, who was watchfully looking out on the fore-castle, a glimpse of the land; he had scarcely reached me to report it, when we saw the breakers. We were then close under the enemy's starboard bow, and the Amazon as near her on the larboard; not an instant could be lost, and every life depended upon the prompt execution of my

my orders; and here it is with heartfelt pleasure I acknowledge the full value of my officers and ship's company, who with incredible alacrity hauled the tacks on-board, and made sail to the southward. The land could not be ascertained, but we took it to be Ushant, and in the Bay of Brest. Crippled as we were, I had no particular fears, but before day we again saw breakers upon the lee bow; the ship was instantly wore to the Northward, and being then satisfied that the land we had before seen was not Ushant, the lingering approach of day-light was most anxiously looked for by all; and, soon after it opened, seeing the land very close a-head, we again wore to the Southward, in 20 fathoms water, and in a few minutes after discovered the enemy, who had so bravely defended herself, lying on her broadside, and a tremendous surf beating over her. The miserable fate of her brave but unhappy crew was perhaps the more sincerely lamented by us, from the apprehension of suffering a similar misfortune. We passed her within a mile, in a very bad condition, having at that time 4 feet water in our hold, a great sea, and the wind dead on the shore; but we had ascertained, beyond a doubt, our situation to be that of Hodiernne Bay, and that our fate depended upon the possible chance of weathering the Penmark Rocks. Exhausted as we were with fatigue, every exertion was made, and every inch of canvas set that could be carried, and at eleven A. M. we made the breakers, and, by the blessing of God, weathered the Penmark Rocks about half a mile.

The Amazon had hauled her wind to the Northward, when we stood to the Southward; her condition I think was better than ours, and I knew that her activity and exertions were fully equal to any thing that could be effected under similar circumstances; the judgement with which she was managed during so long an action, and the gallantry of her attacks, could not but merit the highest commendation, and to the heart of a friend it was peculiarly gratifying. I have full as much reason to speak highly of my own officers and men, to whom I owe infinite obligations. The Lieut. Thomson, Norway, and Bell, Lieuts. O'Connor and Wilson of the marines, and Mr. Thomson the master, have abundant claims upon my gratitude; as well as every inferior officer in the ship. The sufferings of the Amazon are unknown to me; and I am singularly happy to say that my own are inconsiderable. The First Lieut. Mr. Thomson, a brave and worthy officer, is the only one of the description wounded, with eighteen men; twelve of which number have

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wounds of no serious consequence, consisting chiefly of violent contusions from splinters. I am, &c. ED. PELLER.

Jan. 21. Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport to Mr. Nepean, dated at sea, Jan. 16.

Capt. Countess, of the *Dædalus*, informs me, that on the 8th inst. off Ushant, in company with the *Majestic* and *Incendiary*, he captured *Le Suffrein*, a French transport, which had been taken by the *Jason*, and re-captured by *Le Tortue* frigate, and was going to Brest. She had 2 mortars, a quantity of small arms, powder, shells, and some intrenching tools on-board, which he sunk to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, of his Majesty's ship *Unicorn*, to Mr. Nepean, dated Cawsand Bay, Jan. 18.

In the evening of the 10th inst. the wind changed to the N.W. when I shaped a course which I calculated would fall in with Lord Bridport; the following afternoon I took a private ship of war, *L'Eclair*, of 18 guns and 120 men, and the same evening joined the British fleet.

Downing-street, Jan. 30. Official accounts have this day been received from Mr. Robert Craufurd of the surrender of Kehl, on the 10th inst. to the Austrians, after a siege of 49 days. It appears, that from Dec. 31. to Jan. 7, several attacks had been made by the Austrians upon the enemy's principal outworks, in all of which the former were completely successful. Mr. Craufurd speaks in the highest terms of the skill and perseverance of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, the gallantry and good conduct of Prince Ferdinand of Orange, and of the patience and cheerfulness with which the troops submitted to the greatest hardships.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 31. By a letter from Richard Oulow, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red, to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board his Majesty's ship *Nassau*, Yarmouth Road, Jan. 29, it appears, that his Majesty's hired armed cutter *Griffin* anchored in these roads in the night, with the French privateer lugger *La Liberte*, her prize, carrying 3 carriage guns, 4 swivels, and 15 men; she was taken at the entrance of the Ship Wash, after a chase of 3 hours and an half. This is one of the vessels that had infested the coast for some time past.

Feb. 2. His Majesty's armed cutter *Lion*, off Dengene's Port, 3, has captured the *Beguin*, Republican privateer, belonging to Dieppe, with 20 men, armed with muskets.

Ad-

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14. Capt. Goffe-
In, of his Majesty's ship Syren, being off
Cherbourg, Feb. 2, captured *Le Sans-
peur* French cutter privateer, carrying 2
swivels, some small arms, and 18 men.

*Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. at
Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Feb. 17.*

Lieut. Sanders, of the *Phoenix*, who
has charge of the *Difficile* privateer, in-
forms me she was captured by the *Phoe-
nix*, *Triton*, and *Scourre*, last Sunday
night, at half past eleven o'clock. She
mounts 18 guns, had 206 men on-board,
and sailed three days before from Brest.

*Letter to Mr. Nepean, from Captain Young,
commander of his Majesty's ship Greyhound.*

Feb. 18. At 7 A. M. fell in with, 5
leagues to the westward of Beachy-head,
Le Tertane French privateer brig, of 16
guns, 4-pounders, and 60 men, from
Dieppe. Capt. Chesshyre, of his Ma-
jesty's sloop *Plover*, on seeing the *Grey-
hound* in chase, and his being to leeward,
by hawling athwart, occasioned the cap-
ture of this privateer much sooner than she
otherwise would have been.

JAMES YOUNG.

*Letter from Capt. Talbot, of the Eurydice, in
the Downs, Feb. 18.*

Last Sunday morning, immediately on
receiving the intelligence you sent me by
the *Phoenix* cutter, relative to the priva-
teers which had sailed from Ostend and
Dunkirk, I proceeded, together with the
Queen and *Narcissus* cutters, to the north-
ward, in hopes of meeting with some of
them. On Monday night, at half past
nine o'clock, being then a few leagues to
the southward and westward of the *Gal-
loper*, we fell in with and captured, after
a chase of 3 hours and a half, *Le Filbus-
tier*, French lugger privateer, of 60 tons,
mounting 14 4 and 3-pounders, with 6
swivels, and manned with 63 men. She
had sailed the night before from Dunkirk,
and had not taken any thing; is a very
fine vessel, sails fast, and was bound to
the northward to cruise for our Baltic
trade.

JOHN TALBOT.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 18. Vice Admiral
Onslow writes to the Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship
Espion is just arrived in Yarmouth Roads.
She separated from the *Martin* sloop on
the night of the 14th, in a heavy gale of
wind. The latter has charge of the *Buo-
naparte* French privateer. He incloses a
letter from Capt. Dixon, stating, that at
10 A. M. on the 14th, the *Texel* bearing
S. E. distant ten leagues, chase was given
to a ship under Danish colours, on the
weather bow, which, after making every
effort to get away, was overpressed with
sail, and at 6 P. M. brought to by the *Es-*

pion and *Martin*. She proved to be *Le
Bonaparte* French privateer, mounting
16 6-pounders, and 1 long 12-pounder,
with a complement of 110 men, but had
only 82 on-board. She sailed from Cher-
bourg on the 1st; since which she had
cruized on the coast of Scotland, and had
only captured a sloop in ballast, which was
liberated; 8 6-pounders were thrown
overboard during the pursuit. All the
day the weather was extremely bristler-
ous, and it was with infinite difficulty
and hazard the exchange of prisoners was
effected. One boat belonging to the *Es-
pion* was lost, but happily no lives; and
it is but justice to the officers and seamen
of both ships to declare they performed the
service with manly spirit and determina-
tion; as during the night it blew very
hard at N. N. W. the *Martin* and prize
unavoidably separated from the *Espion*;
Capt. Sutton had been previously de-
sired to stay by the prize, and to see
her into Yarmouth. The privateer is
quite new, sails remarkably fast, and is
in every respect well found as a vessel of
war.

Captain Halsted, of his Majesty's ship
Phoenix, writes, that the *Jeune Emilie*, a
French privateer brig, of 16 guns and 62
men, was captured by his Majesty's ship
Triton, on Feb. 12. She had been only
40 days from St. Maloes, had taken an
English sloop called the *Friendship*, from
Lisbon to Liverpool, with fruit, and an
English ship letter of marque, of ten
9-pounders, and 21 men, called the *batta-
lion*, from Liverpool to Jamaica, after an
action of three quarters of an hour. The
Triton captured the French privateer
cutter *Recovery*, of 14 guns and 106
men, on the 10th, which had been a few
days from Havre, and had taken an Eng-
lish smuggler, and an American ship bound
to Bombay; the latter was retaken a
few hours afterwards by the *Flag*.

Whitehall, Feb. 25. A letter this day
received by the Duke of Portland, from
Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant for the
county of Pembroke, dated Haverford-
west, February 23, five P. M. contains
information that two frigates, a corvette,
and a lugger, appeared off the coast of
Pembrokeshire the 22d inst. and on the
evening of that day disembarked some
troops, reported by deserters to be about
1200, but without field-pieces. It ap-
pears that the most active exertions were
made by the Lord Lieutenant and gentle-
men of the county, and its neighbour-
hood, in taking proper measures on this
occasion; and that the greatest zeal and
loyalty were manifested by all ranks of
people, who crowded to offer their ser-
vices against the enemy.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Orchard, commanding the North Devon Volunteers, to the Duke of Portland, dated Heartland Abbey, Feb. 23.

I think it my duty to state to your Grace that I yesterday received an express from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three French frigates off that place; that they had scuttled several merchantmen, and were attempting to destroy the shipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon regiment of volunteers under my command to march to their assistance. In consequence of this representation, I ordered the men to get ready to march as soon as possible. I have great satisfaction in saying, that in 4 hours I found every officer and man that was ordered on the parade at Bideford (15 miles from home) ready and willing to march to any place they should be commanded to go to. I cannot express the satisfaction I feel on seeing the men so willing to defend their king and country, at the same time as silent, orderly, and sober, as might be expected at a morning parade of an old regiment. The greatest exertions were made by all descriptions of people to assist, and to render every service in their power. As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ships were gone from the coast, and that tranquillity was again restored to the town. How far the report was well founded I cannot possibly say; but, as this affair may be misrepresented and exaggerated, I trust your Grace will excuse my troubling you with this letter; and I flatter myself it must give you pleasure to hear of the loyalty of this neighbourhood, and that the behaviour of the volunteers and inhabitants will meet the approbation of his Majesty.

Whitehall, Feb. 26. Letters, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Milford by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Haverfordwest, Feb. 24, A. M. Since I had the honour of writing last to your Grace by express, I have received information of the French ships having sailed, and left three hundred men behind, who have surrendered themselves prisoners. The great spirit and loyalty that the gentlemen and peasantry have shewn on this occasion, exceeds description; many thousands of the latter assembled, armed with scythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were sent against them.

Haverfordwest, Feb. 24, 9 P. M. I have the honour and pleasure to inform your Grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near 1400 men, have surrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordwest. I have taken

the first opportunity of announcing this good news to your Grace, and shall have the honour of writing again to your Grace by to-morrow's-post.

Feb. 28. Copy of a letter from Lord Cawdor to the Duke of Portland.

My Lord, Fishguard, Feb. 24.

In consequence of having received information on Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock, that 3 large ships of war and a lugger, had anchored in a small roadstead, upon the coast in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan militia, and all the provincial force I could collect, to the place. I soon gained positive intelligence they had disembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's setting in, a French officer, whom I found to be the second in command, came on with a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose to your Grace, together with my answer; in consequence of which they determined to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock. I cannot at this moment inform your Grace of the exact number of prisoners, but I believe it to be their whole force: it is my intention to march them this night to Haverfordwest, where I shall make the best distribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yesterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of sight. The fatigues we experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your Grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do justice to the officers and men I had the honour to command will induce me to attend your Grace, with as little delay as possible, to state their merits, and at the same time to give you every information in my power upon this subject. The proof of loyalty which has pervaded all ranks through the country is infinitely beyond what I can express.

CARDIGAN
Cardigan Bay, 25th of Venosa, 5th year of the Republic.

Sir,

The circumstances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place, render it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their desire of entering into the occasion, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same by the bearer, and in the mean time hostilities shall cease. Salute and respect.

LATE, Chief of Brigade,

To the officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops.

Sir, *F. Aguard, Feb. 23.*

The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent me treating upon any terms short of your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I enter fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent; and which will entitle you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to show an enemy whose numbers are inferior.

My Major will deliver you this letter; and I shall expect your determination by 10 o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furnished with an escort, that will conduct him to me without molestation.

To the officer commanding the **CAWDORE**
French troops.

Admiralty-Office, March 3. Robert Calder, Esq. First Captain to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. arrived this morning with dispatches to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are copies:

Sir, *Victory, in Lagos-Bay, Feb. 16.*

The hopes of falling-in with the Spanish fleet, expressed in my letter to you of the 13th inst. were confirmed that night, by our distinctly hearing the report of their signal guns, and by intelligence received from Capt. Foote, of his Majesty's ship Niger, who had, with equal judgement and perseverance, kept company with them for several days, on my prescribed rendezvous, (which, from the strong south-east winds, I had never been able to reach), and that they were not more than three or four leagues from us. I anxiously awaited the dawn of day, when, being on the starboard tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing East by North eight leagues, I had the satisfaction of seeing a number of ships extending from South-West to South, the wind then at West by South. At 40 minutes past ten, the weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made the signal that the ships were of the line, 25 in number. His Majesty's squadron under my command, consisting of the 15 ships of the line named in the margin *, happily formed in the most compact order of sailing, in two lines. By carrying a press of sail, I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect and form a regular order of battle.—Such a moment was not to be lost; and, confident in the skill, valour, and discipline, of the officers and men I had the happiness to command, and judging that the honour of his Majesty's arms, and the circumstances of the war in these seas,

* *Victory, Britannia, Barfleur, Prince George, Bienheim, Namur, Captain, Gibraltar, Excellent, Orion, Colossus, Egmont, Culloden, Irresistible, Daedem.*

required a considerable degree of enterprise, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular system, and passing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmost celerity; tacked, and thereby separated one third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their re-union in the evening; and, by the very great exertions of the ships which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the ships named in the margin * were captured, and the action ceased about five o'clock in the evening. I inclose the most correct list I have been able to obtain of the Spanish fleet opposed to me, amounting to 27 sail of the line, and an account of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships, as well as in those taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almost totally dismasted), and his Majesty's ships the Captain and Culloden, are in a state to put to sea, I shall avail myself of the first favourable winds to proceed off Cape St. Vincent in my way to Lisbon. Capt. Calder, whose able assistance has greatly contributed to the public service during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly describe to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the movements of the squadron on the 14th, and the present state of it.

I am, &c.

J. JERVIS.

List of the Spanish fleet opposed to the British, the 14th of February, 1797.

Santissima Trinitada 130 guns, Mexicana 112, Principe d'Asturias 112, Concepcion 112, Conde de Regla 112, Salvador del Mundo (taken) 112, San Josef (taken) 112, San Nicolas (taken) 84, Oriente 74, Glorioso 74, Atlante 74, Conquistador 74, Soberano 74, Firme 74, P. Lizo 74, San Genaro 74, San Idelfonso 74, San Juan Nepomuceno 74, San Francisco de Paula 74, San Ilidro (taken) 74, San Antonio 74, San Pablo 74, San Firmio 74, Neptuna 74, Bahama 74; Name unknown 74, Name unknown 74.

[Then follows a return of the killed and wounded in the squadron under the command of Sir John Jervis, in the action with the Spanish fleet; on Feb. 14, 1797.—Total killed 73, wounded 227.—Total 300.]

English Officers killed and wounded.

Mr. Joseph Wixon, master's mate, wounded. *Captain.*—Major William Norris, marines, killed; Mr. James Godenck, midshipman, killed; Commodore Nelson, bruised, but not obliged to quit the deck. *Excellent.*—Mr. Peffers, boatswain, killed. *Culloden.*—Mr. G. A. Livingstone, Lieutenant of marines, killed. *Irresistible.*—Serjeant Watson, marines, killed; Mr. Wm.

* Salvador del Mundo 112 guns, San Josef 112, San Nicolas 80 [84], San Ilidro 74 guns.

Bahama

Balfour, midshipman, wounded. [Total killed and wounded on board the Spanish ships taken by the Squadron under Sir John Jervis; killed 261, wounded 342; total, 603.] Among the killed is the General Don Francisco Xavier Winthuysea, Chef-d'Escadre.

Six, Victory, in Lagos-Bay, Feb. 16.

I inclose a letter received from Capt. Martin, of his Majesty's sloop the Kingfisher, whose services off Oporto merit my highest approbation. J. JERVIS:

Jan. 28. On the 23d inst. I fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of which, a lugger, mounting one carriage-gun, and manned with 38 men, I captured, and drove the other ashore between Villa Conde and Vianna; the latter was a schooner, and, I understand from the prisoners, mounted 12 carriage-guns, and was manned with between 60 and 70 men. These vessels had for some time past infested this coast, and had captured several English merchant vessels. EDWARD MARSH.

Admiralty-Office, March 4, 1797. Captain Yorke, Commander of his Majesty's ship Stag, arrived at Spithead March 2, after having captured, near Scilly, the French privateer, L'Appocrate brig, of 14 guns and 65 men, and l'Hirondelle cutter, of 6 guns and 45 men; the latter of which was destroyed.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 25. Copy of a let-

FOREIGN NEWS.

Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Dec. 21.

"The settlement here is in a very flourishing state, and the harvest now collecting so abundant as to be thought equal to two years consumption. The only scarcity is that of animal food. The capital of the colony is Sydney Town. The other settlements are *Hawkesbury* and *Carra Matee*. The productions of the country are but few; at least, we have not been fortunate enough to make any recent discovery; the interior is, however, little known. Muir, Skirving, Margarot, and Gerald, are here treated with every possible indulgence; their conduct has been exemplary — of Palmer as much cannot be said; Gerald is very ill: each of these have grants of land, and are allowed convicts to clear their ground. The accounts from Norfolk island do not represent that place in so favourable a light."

Rome, Feb. 1. The works of our citadel and the adjacent forts are speedily made stronger; new recruits are levied, and 5000 pikes prepared for them; and several 36-pounders are casting. The cavalry is now reinforced to 4000 men; and the rich inhabitants give their pleasures to draw the artillery.

Bonaparte to Cardinal Maffei.

Head-quarters, Ancona, 25 Pluviose.

I recognise in the letter which you took the trouble to write to me, M. Cardinal,

ter from Captain Glynn, commander of his Majesty's sloop Scourge, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Plymouth Sound, Feb. 22.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop Scourge, under my command, at half past 12 P. M. on the 21st inst. the land bearing N. E. distant 5 or 6 leagues, captured, after a chase of 3 hours, a French privateer called *Le Foret*, pierced for 14, but only mounting 10 guns, having the other 4 in her hold. She had on board, when taken, 50 men, besides 22 English prisoners, seven of whom were wounded; she is commanded by Benoist Giron, had been 20 days from L'Orient, and is a fast sailer. H. R. GLYNN

Admiralty-office, March 14. Letter from the Hon. Robert S. O'ford, commander of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, to Mr. Nepean.

On the 6th of March, Ulant bearing N. by W. 46 leagues, I captured a French privateer called *L'Actif*, a ship carrying 18 guns and 120 men; she sailed from Nantes on the 16th ult. and on the 27th ult. captured the Princess Elizabeth packet coming from Jamaica, in lat 40 deg. 30 min. long. 14 deg. 30 min. the only English prize she has made during her cruise. Several privateers were sitting at Nantes, at the time that the *Actif* sailed.

that simplicity of manner which characterises you. You will see by the annexed papers the reasons which have induced me to break the armistice concluded with his Holiness. No one is more convinced of the desire which the French Republic has to make peace than Cardinal Bussi, as he acknowledges in his letter to M. Albini, which has been printed, and the original is in my hands. The Pope rallied the enemies of the Republic. When the first powers of Europe were eager to acknowledge the Republic, and desired peace with her, he fed himself with vain chimeras, and nothing was forgotten to obtrude the destruction of this fine country. Nevertheless, there remains still to his Holiness the hope of saving his states by placing more confidence in the generosity of the French Republic, and by giving himself up wholly and speedily to pacific negotiation. I know that his Holiness has been misled: I will still prove to all Europe the moderation of the Directory, by allowing him five days to send a negotiator with full powers, who shall proceed to Foligno, where I shall be, and where I desire to be able to contribute, as far as in me lies, to give a signal proof of the consideration which I have for the holy seat. Whatever happens, M. Cardinal, I beg you to be assured of the distinguished esteem with which I am, &c.

(Signed) - *BONAPARTE.*

Mantua. The French took possession of the citadel of Mantua Feb. 5, and at first only sent 3 or 400 men into the town, in which nothing is to be seen but the most extreme misery. The streets are full of unburied dead bodies; and the free entrance of the city has been forbidden, until it shall be cleaned. Great numbers of the dead bodies have likewise been thrown into the lake of Mantua, and every precaution is taken to prevent contagious distempers. Field Marshal Wurmser first came out of the city at the head of 1200 men, with two pieces of artillery and six ammunition waggons.

Head-quarters at Tolentino, Feb. 19.

"I shall send you immediately the ten standards which we have taken from the Pope in the different actions we have had with his troops. You will find annexed the copy of a letter which the Holy Father has written to me, and of my answer.

"BUONAPARTE."

Pius Pope VI. to Buonaparte.

"Dear son, health and benediction!

"Desiring to terminate amicably our differences with the French Republic, by the retreat of the troops which you command, we send and depute to you, as our plenipotentiary, two ecclesiastics, the cardinal Maffei, who is perfectly known to you, and M. Caleppi; and two seculars, the Duke Don Lewis Braschi, our nephew, and the Marquis Camillus Massimi, who are invested with our full powers to concert with you, promise, and subscribe, such conditions as we hope will be just and reasonable, obliging ourselves, under our faith and word, to approve and ratify them in special form, in order that they may be valid and inviolable in all future times. Assured of the sentiments of goodwill which you have manifested, we have abstained from removing any thing from Rome, by which you will be persuaded of the entire confidence which we repose in you. We conclude by assuring you of our most perfect esteem, and in giving you the paternal apostolic benediction. Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, the 12th Feb. 1797, the 22d year of our Pontificate.

"PIUS, P. P. XVI."

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the army of Italy, to his Holiness the Pope.

Head-quarters, Tolentino, 1st

"Most Holy Father, *Ventose, 5th Year.*

"I ought to thank your Holiness for the obliging things contained in the letter which you have taken the trouble to write to me. The peace between the French Republic and your Holiness is just signed; I felicitate myself in having been able to contribute to your personal safety. I entreat your Holiness to guard against the persons who are at Rome, who are sold to the Courts, the enemies of France, or who *suffer themselves to be guided exclusively*

by the passions of hatred which the loss of territory constantly engenders. All Europe knows the pacific inclinations, and the conciliatory virtue of your Holiness. The French Republic, I hope, will be one of the truest friends of Rome. I send my Aid-de-Camp, Chief of Brigade, to express to your Holiness the perfect esteem and veneration which I have for your person, and to entreat you to confide in the desire which I have to give you, on every occasion, proofs of the respect and veneration with which I have the honour to be,

"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 8. This morning a dreadful fire happened at the *Wast* near *Deptford Creek*, which did a great deal of mischief.

Plymouth, Feb. 5. Last night, about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Birt, steward to Earl Mount Edgcombe was returning from Passage House to Mount Edgcombe House, he heard a hustle near the road side leading to the rabbit warren; when, crossing into a field, he saw three men, whom he ordered to go away, or he should call for assistance; on which one of the villains said, "Will you? Damme, I'll take care of that;" and made a blow at Mr. Birt with a cutlass, which brought him to the ground, when the blow was repeated on his face, which took off part of his chin, laid open his right cheek, and knocked out his teeth. Upon his crying murder, the gardener and Mrs. Birt, who were before him in the road, went back, and found him almost faint with the loss of blood, and in a mangled condition. With difficulty he was conveyed to a house, where he now lies in a fever. The villains escaped in the confusion; but it is hoped they will meet with the punishment due to so atrocious an act of wanton barbarity.

On board the Formidable, at Spithead, Feb. 9.

On the afternoon of Christmas day, the fleet, consisting of fourteen sail of the line, five frigates, &c. got under weigh; the wind was directly against our dropping down to St. Helen's, though tolerably fair for the British Channel; we were all therefore obliged to work against the wind, by tacking frequently; so many ships sailing thus, in a narrow channel, produced considerable confusion, and, I sincerely believe, this was the very cause of our future failure. The *Atlas* of 98 guns went on shore; the *Prince* and *Sans Pareil*, second rates, ran foul of each other; the *Prince* went into dock, and the other was considerably damaged; the *Formidable* ran foul of the *Ville de Paris*, and both sustained some damage; the *Colossus* was also on shore for a little while. These damaged ships came to an anchor in order to repair. This delayed the expedition

pedition till Tuesday Jan. 3, and finally frustrated all its plans. On Thursday the 5th, we were clear of Scilly, and stood away for Ireland on the tip-toe of expectation. Every implement of death was put in order, and we expected nothing but battle! The line of battle was arranged, and Lord Hugh Seymour was to have led the fleet into action. On Friday, the 6th, the Triton frigate was sent in chase (this was the unfortunate day when the French fleet escaped us); the chase was the rear-division of the French fleet, consisting of eight sail; the signal was made by our frigate for an enemy, but the weather was so hazy, and so rough, that we could not distinguish what she meant—she returned at night. On Sunday the 8th, about twelve o'clock, we were close in with the coast of Ireland, off Bantry Bay; and the Admiral was informed, that the French had quitted the coast on Friday morning. We remained all Monday, the 6th, off Cape Clear; while Lord Bridport sent dispatches by Admiral Kingmill's cruizers, which joined us. On Tuesday morning, the 10th, we fell in with a brig privateer of ten guns, which was taken as we were directing our course towards Brest. On Wednesday the 11th, about 4 o'clock in the morning, five strange sail were seen, and the signal was made to chase. As we now supposed every thing we saw a part of the enemy's fleet, we of course prepared for action; every thing was cleared away, and such a scene of bustle and hurry took place, for about two hours, as I never before witnessed. I was upon the deck, and clearly saw three rockets in the air, at different times, in the same direction; that we were in pursuit of something is certain, though nothing was visible the next morning. Our ships, as usual, by carrying too great a press of sail, disabled themselves, and lay to all the next day to refit. We continued off Ushant, till a series of the worst weather I ever experienced drove us up the channel; a brig, and a cutter, which were with us, are both, as we suspect, foundered. We put into Torbay on the 1st of February, and arrived at Spithead the 3d. During the time we were out, Lord Bridport certainly did every thing which reason and experience could dictate to intercept the enemy; and, though he was unfortunate, I think his conduct during the cruize unimpeachable.

March 4. A fire broke out at *Long Orton*, near *Peterborough*, which destroyed 6 houses; and has reduced several families to great distress.

March 10. A boat, in which were two midshipmen and six sailors, belonging to the *Europa* Russian ship, at *Chatham*, coming from *Suvernel*, was overset by a squall of wind, by which unfortunate ac-

cident, one midshipman, and four men, were drowned; the others were taken up by a sailing barge, and put on shore in the *Marsh*, near the *Eolly-house*; but not knowing the direct road, and the tide approaching very fast, overwhelmed the remaining unfortunates, who also fell victims, except the midshipman, the only survivor left to relate the shocking circumstance: and he now lies dangerously ill on board the *Archiepelago* Russian frigate.

March 15. A fire broke out in a malt-kiln at *Burwell*, near *Newmarket*, occupied by Mr. Barlow and Wedge, which entirely consumed the same, with the malting, in which were 351 coombs of malt and barley, most of it damaged; also a house and workshop, the property of Mrs. Brown, fellmonger, widow, a house of Mrs. Mary Isaacson's, another of Rich. Buntings, a coal-shed of Mr. Robt. Edwards's, and part of the premises belonging to Mr. William Shaw. Fortunately, the wind blew from the South-East, which drove the flames towards the *Fen*. Bunting is a great sufferer; being a waterman, he had several sums of money belonging to Lynn, all of which were lost in the flames, not having time to get any thing out of his house.

March 20. *Sherwood House*, late the property of Mr. Nanteo, partner in the house of Muilman and Co. was sold for 1660 guineas. Considering Mr. Christie's fanciful description of it, the place certainly sold cheap. He says, in his Catalogue, that "the villa is situated on an elevated bank of the Thames, whose silver surface reflects the simply elegant elevation of the building. The approach to the eating-room is through folding-doors, into a conservatory, forty feet by sixteen, imparting to the dwelling all the genial warmth of the oriental or occidental climates, and diffusing at pleasure through the apartments the perfumes of the most odoriferous plants."

March 21. A most extraordinary accident happened on the road near *Bown-bridge*, in this county, early this morning. The mail-coach, coming from London, met a broad-wheel waggon belonging to Mr. Archer, of Barton Mills, loaded with upwards of 4 tons of hay, when the lamp of the coach striking against the hay, broke the glass, and instantly set the hay on fire, and the wind being brisk, the whole load of hay and the waggon were consumed, and it was with the utmost difficulty the shaft horses were saved.

March 26. This afternoon, about 4, a dreadful fire broke out at the old family mansion of the Duke of St. Albans, at *Hanworth Park*, near *Hampton*; which, in the course of three hours, destroyed every part of the building, and all the beautiful gallery of paintings, which were

an heir-loom with the house. Very little of the furniture was saved. The fire broke out at the back of the house, near the library, and was occasioned by a girl belonging to the farm-yard lighting her fire too near the windows; owing to the high wind, the flames caught the shutters, and the conflagration spread through the mansion before any assistance could be obtained.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Dec. 31

This morning an elderly woman, apparently insane, went to the house of Mary Hamwell, an old infirm woman, in Mortimer's Folly, near Tottenham-court-road, and finding her alone threw her down, and, with a butcher's cleaver that was, unfortunately in the room, cut and mangled her about the neck in so dreadful a manner, that there is little probability of her recovery. Her cries bringing some of the neighbours about the house, they forced open the door, and rescued her from death. The maniac was immediately carried before Richard Ford, Esq. at the Public Office, Bow-street, where she confessed every circumstance attending the transaction; which, she said, she committed at the instigation of God, revealed to her in a dream the preceding night; said her name was Maria Francis Petit; that she formerly kept a public-house in Holborn, but at the death of her husband went to service; that she now got her living by needle-work, and resided in Eagle-street, Red Lion-square. Mr. Ford ordered her to be kept in close custody. Mary Hamwell is in the Middlesex Hospital, but unable yet to give her testimony.

A fire broke out at Sir Thomas Fleetwood's, Bart. in Gower-street, which entirely consumed the house and furniture before it was extinguished. It is supposed to have happened through the carelessness of some servants who were left in the house, as the family were at Bath.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Rev. Septimus Hodson was unanimously elected preacher of the Magdalen; and on the ballot the Rev. Mr. Agutter, chaplain and secretary.

Friday, Feb. 10.

The six original pictures of Hogarth's *Marriage à la Mode*, once belonging to Col. Cawthorne, were sold by auction, for 1000 guineas, to Mr. Angerstein.

Monday, Feb. 27.

This day, at 12 o'clock, a meeting of the most opulent merchants in London, and of all the bankers, was held at the Mansion House, when the following resolution passed unanimously, "At a meeting of merchants, bankers, &c. held here this day, to consider of the steps which it may be proper to take, to prevent embarrasments to public credit, from the effect of any ill-founded or exaggerated

alarms, and to support it with the utmost exertions at the present important conjuncture, resolved unanimously, we, the undersigned, being highly sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit is at this time; do most readily hereby declare, that we will not refuse to receive Bank notes in payment of any form of money to be paid to us, and will use our utmost endeavours to make all our payments in the same manner." It was also the opinion of the meeting, that the bankers should all agree only to pay the fractional parts of drafts in specie, so that every person might remain on an equality. We never remember to have witnessed a more loyal meeting, which is well calculated to restore public credit.

Friday, March 16.

At a Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor called the attention of the Court to a requisition signed by 43 Liverymen, desiring him to call a Common Hall, "To consider of an humble address and petition to his Majesty upon the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present ministers from his councils for ever, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honourable, and permanent peace." That he had answered he would consult the Court, and had received a protest against such a measure. His Lordship submitted the several papers to the Court, who were unanimously of opinion, that it would be highly improper for them to give any opinion respecting the propriety or expedience of convening a Common Hall.

Thursday, March 19.

This morning, about four o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Brigg's timber-yard, adjoining Haydon-square, in the Minories; which burnt with unopposed fury for near two hours before water could be procured, and spread so wide, that, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the engines, nearly 30 houses were destroyed, including six or seven houses in front in the Minories. A great quantity of property belonging to the unhappy sufferers was secured in the Church of the Trinity, in the Little Minories, under the protection of parties of the Guards and West London Militia.

Thursday, March 23.

At a numerous common hall, a petition to the purpose expressed above, was almost unanimously voted; and the sheriffs, with the city's representatives in parliament, were requested to present it his Majesty *on the Throne*. (More of this hereafter.)

Friday, March 24.

Mr. Conant, the active and intelligent Police Magistrate in Marlborough-street, deserves the best thanks of the community, for his late spirited execution of the laws against gaming in some particular cases where persons of some rank were implicated.

Vol. LXVI. p. 258, for "Rev. Philip Bliss," read "Rev. Nathaniel-Alfop Bliss, M. A. fellow of New College, Oxford; rector of Colerne, Wilts; chaplain of the dragoon of Romford, Essex; and younger brother of the Rev. Philip B. rector of Frampton Cottrill and Dodington, co. Gloucester."

P. 440. A correspondent, who signs M. R. thus enlarges the brief notice we have given of the late Mr. Theophilus Thornton: "He was the son of the late Rev. Abner Thornton, of East Bergholt, Suffolk (by Sarah, one of the daughters of Sir Philip Holt, of Upton, co. Essex), who died in December, 1772. I am ignorant as to his exact age, but suppose it about the year 1759, as, in 1773, he was placed with Mr. Robson, and continued in his service till 1784, when he commenced business in Southampton-str. Covent-garden. He married two wives: 1. Miss Victoria Collis, of Conduit-street, by whom he had one child, which died in its infancy; 2. Miss Martha Beck, of Market Needham, co. Suffolk, by whom (it is believed living) he had issue two children, Martha and Pontine. To his father and sister Letitia (also dead) he was indebted for a most excellent (though, I have heard him say, a most strict) education; and, from being rather of a sedentary turn of mind, his situation with Mr. R. gave him a full scope to pursue his studies, which he did most assiduously, and, I believe, was as well read in old authors as many. Another favourite pursuit was collecting of portraits; in which study he was allowed to be a most competent judge, and possessed the original "Eleanor Rummige," about which the collectors, some time back, so much disputed. From his observations, an occasional paper has appeared in your Magazine. In his person he was rather short; but, in disposition, truly good; in constitution rather weak, as, from a shock which it received from cold when attending at a fire, by which his master's premises were damaged, he never recovered."

P. 794. The account of Mr. Fitzgerald's death, copied from the news-papers of the day, we are now informed, is premature.

P. 1059, b. Mr. Roenhagen gained one of the classical prizes given by the representatives of the University of Cambridge, 1762, being then of St. John's college.

Vol. LXVII. p. 81. Albinia Lady Hobart (wife of Lord H. governor of Madras) died on Sunday the 7th of August, 1796, at the Government garden-house. The funeral, attended by nearly the whole of the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, took place at five o'clock in the afternoon of the day following, when her ladyship's remains were deposited in St. Mary's

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church in Fort St. George. The colours on the fort and on the shipping were hoisted half-mast high throughout the day. Minute-guns were also fired from the King's ships and the Indiamen in the roads during the whole of the procession and interment. Her ladyship (who was eldest daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, eldest son of Robert first Duke of Ancaster, by his second marriage) had long been in a declining state of health, and had, by the advice of her physicians, taken her passage in the Henry Dundas East-Indiaman to proceed to England.

P. 82, b. l. 17. Mrs. Boscawen died at *Sawbridgeworth, Herts.*

P. 173, a. On the morning of his unhappy catastrophe, the late Mr. Chiswell destroyed some particular papers, and then, fastening his dressing-room-door, discharged a brace of balls from a pistol through his head: his valet, on hearing the report, immediately forced open the door, and found him expiring. He has left a wife, and an only daughter, now the widow of the late Sir Francis Vincent, bart. a few years since ambassador at Venice (by whom she had one son, now Sir Richard V. bart. an accomplished youth, about 17 years of age) who was in an adjoining room when the fatal accident happened. Mr. C. possessed a landed estate in Essex of near 1000l. per annum. A coroner's inquest, composed of the principal gentlemen in that quarter of the county of Essex, sat on the body a few days since, and, after considerable deliberation, brought in their verdict, *Lunatic.*

Mr. C's will, brought into Doctors Commons Feb. 18, is here accurately copied:

"In the name of God, Amen—I, Richard Maitman Trench Chiswell, esq. of Deplen-hall, in the county of Essex, do hereby make my last will and testament, in manner and form following; that is to say, I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath, to my dear wife, Mary Trench Chiswell, all my estates, both real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, and wheresoever, unto her my said wife, to hold to her, her heirs, and assigns, for ever; and do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint her, my said wife, sole executrix of this my last will and testament; and, revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made, I do hereby declare this to be my only last will and testament. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1784.

R. M. TRENCH CHISWELL.

"Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said testator, Richard Maitman Trench Chiswell, esq. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request,

request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

"William Chamberlayne.

"Henry Ruddick, clerk to Mr. Forester, Lincoln's-Inn.

"Jof. White."

"Unable, in the present state of matters, to dispose otherwise, I trust to my dear wife and her especial care, in favour of dear, dear V."

Proved at London, 18th February, 1797, before the Worshipful Thomas Champion Crespigny, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oath of Mary Trench Chiswell, widow, relict and sole executrix, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer.

Gen. Gottling, } Deputy
Feb. 1797, Nath. Gottling, } Registers.
Examined. R. C. Creswell, }

The paragraph beginning "*Unable*" was on a separate half-sheet of paper, and supposed to be written just before Mr. Chiswell's death; it is penned in a very confused way, and as by one greatly agitated in mind. "*Dear, Dear, V.*" may be presumed to mean his grandson, Sir Richard Vincent. By this will, however, it is supposed his daughter will take all the real estates.

Mr. C. was the only son of Peter Mulman, esq. an eminent Dutch merchant (who died 1790, worth 350,000l*) by one of the daughters of Richard Chiswell, esq. an eminent Turkey merchant, son of Richard C. (citizen and stationer, of London, one of the most considerable and justly-esteemed booksellers in the last century, to whom the world is indebted for good editions of the most valuable works composed in his time), by his second wife, daughter of Rich. Royston, bookseller to Charles I. and II. Richard his eldest son, the Turkey merchant, purchased the estate at Depden, and married Mary, one of the coheirs of Thomas Trench, of London, merchant, who brought into the family a good estate at Finchingsfield, and died 1726. Upon the death of his only surviving son, Richard C. the estates in Essex, amounting to 4000l. per annum, devolved to Mr. Mulman, who thereupon assumed the names of *Trench* and *Chiswell*. He married Mary, only daughter of the late Dr. Jurin†, by whom

* See, in our vol. LXV. p. 474, a medal, struck by Mr. M, with his own and his wife's portraits, commemorating the 50th anniversary of their marriage, agreeable, if we mistake not, to the custom of Holland.

† Dr. J died 1750, soon after he was elected president of the College of Physicians; leaving, besides Mrs. M, two daughters, one married to the Rev. Mr. William Totton, curate of Edgewarty, who

he had one daughter, married to the late Sir Francis Vincent, bart. resident at Venice, and who died in 1791. Mr. C. was elected F. A. S. 1791; and had just rebuilt the mansion-house at Depden, and was about furnishing it at his death. He embellished the church, to which he gave a font of Gothic design, with the Grecian figures of Virtues, &c. in the compartments, designed by Richard Holland; and had just fitted up for himself a costly monument of a Gothic design by Mr. Carter. In the life-time of his former partner, Mr. John Berens, this house could regulate the Dutch exchange; but the case has since been widely different. An adventure in East-India scrip, about seven years ago, proved a very losing account; and, upon our getting foot in St. Domingo, a most amazing quantity of goods was exported thither. It is believed the house was in the receipt of 10,000l. per annum for commission for receiving the dividends of the Dutch; and it is said that Mr. C. had purchased, for the lady of a distinguished Asiatic governor, 6000l. 3 per cent. annuities, and 13,000l. 3 per cents; but this sum, we understand, does not appear on the books at the Bank. The property of Mr. Chiswell his grandfather has been estimated at 4000l. per annum in land, and 84,000l. in money.

In the account of the Chiswell family, vol. LIV. p. 178, are several mistakes. We have doubts whether Chiswell the bookseller was a bank director; but his son, who died 1751, certainly was; and also Thomas Trench, who died 1741.—Peter Mulman and Dudley Foley married the two daughters of Mr. Richard Chiswell.

Ibid. b. Mr Longman has left a widow, one son, and five daughters; and, on Friday, Feb. 12, his remains were interred at Friarn-Barnet, with those of his uncle, whom he succeeded in business.

Ibid. See, in vol. LVII. p. 1052, a letter from Mr. Wm. Shrubsole, in which he mentions the assistance he gave in compiling the "*History of Rochester*," published, in 1773, by the late Mr. Fisher, bookseller, and alderman of that city.

P. 174, b. Mr. William Moune held a place in the Exchequer-office. He was also deputy-ranger of St. James's and Hyde parks, and lived in the beautiful cottage by the Serpentine river, where he had a curious and rare collection of plants and trees in luxuriance, many of which, we are sorry to find, are since removed. He was a native of the Western part of the county of Suffolk.

died 1787; to whose son, William-Jurin T, his uncle, last year, gave the living of Depden; and the other is also married.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. **A**T Stapleton, near Bristol, the wife of Cha. Jos. Harford, a son.
20. Feb. 14. At Eaton, near Norwich, the wife of Richard Purser, esq. a daughter.
16. At Winsford, in Cheshire, the wife of Joseph Walker, salt-boiler, two sons and a daughter, all likely to live.
21. In Mansion-house-st. Mrs. Snaith, a daughter.
22. In Hertford street, May-fair, the wife of D. Rymond Barker, esq. a still-born child.
23. At Reading, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, a son.
26. In George street, Westminster, the wife of William Currie, esq. M. P. a son.
29. At Skarning, co. Norfolk, the wife of Robert Berney, esq. a daughter.
- Lately. At Cambridge-heath, Hackney, Mrs. Darby, a son.
- At Doncaster, of twins, being the fourth double birth within four years, the wife of a journeyman taylor named Hetches.
- March 5. The wife of Alderman Combe, M. P. a son.
7. The wife of Dr. Henry Beevor, physician, a daughter.
10. In Queen square, the wife of Wm. Fraser, esq. a daughter.
- At Ravensworth-castle, the lady of Sir Thomas-Henry Liddell, bart. a son and heir.
12. In Dartmouth-street, the lady of Sir James Bland Burges, bart. a daughter.
13. The wife of G. H. Warrington, esq. of Pentre Pant, co. Salop, a son.
15. At Bridgewater, Mrs. Woodrow, two sons and a daughter.
16. In New-street, Spring gardens, the wife of Dr. Blackburne, a son.
- In St. James's street, the wife of Alex. Allardyce, esq. M. P. for Aberdeen, a still-born male child.
20. In Lower Gowr-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Col. Graham, a son.
23. At Richmond, Surrey, the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1796. **A**T Calcutta, Rev. D. Brown, chaplain of that presidency, and of the garrison of Fort William, to Miss Cowley.
- Dec. 19. At Philadelphia, North America, Mr. Edward Harris, hofier, of Leicester, to Miss Utiak, daughter of the Rev. T. U. of Philadelphia.
- Jan. 26. At Rugely, co. Stafford, Rob. Scott, esq. of Cheapside, to Miss Bullock.
27. At Mary-la-bonne church, John Healey, esq. to Miss Mewburn.
29. Mr. Thomas Hall, dry-salter, of Spitalfields, to Miss Elizabeth Andrews.
30. At Bath, James Inglis, esq. to Miss Potard.
- At St. James's church, R. Poole, esq. of Beaumaris, North Wales, to Miss Atkinson.

At Chelsea, Wm. Osborna Gregg, esq. to Miss S. roll, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-general S.

The elder son of Robert Bush, esq. of Tracy-park, to Miss Adams.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Surfleet, co. Linc. to Miss Elizabeth Bradley, of Hockington.

Feb. 3. At the Quakers' meeting-house, Godalming, Surrey, Geo. Newman, late of Worcester, to Anne Pritchard.

4. At Stoke Newington, Stephen Cleasby, esq. to Miss Mary John.

6. Mr. John Robinson, of West-street, Soho, to Miss Anne Allen.

9. Neill Malcolm, jun. esq. of Upper Seymour-street. to Miss Orme, of Lambeth, Kent.

At Sidmouth, co. Devon, Arthur Bedford, M. D. to Miss Foxlow, only dau. of the late Samuel F. esq. of Staveley, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

12. At the British ambassador's chapel at Naples, Capt. Freemanle, of his Majesty's ship Inconstant, to Miss Wyone.

13. The Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, to the Princess Augusta of Prussia, daughter of the King of Prussia. On this occasion, the reigning Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, father of the Prince, was appointed, by the King of Prussia, field-marshal-general of the Prussian army.

14. At Mary-la-bonne church, Edward Billingsley, esq. of Hockwold, Norfolk, to Mrs. Webster, relict of Edw. W. esq.

16. Capt Richard Fitzgerald, of the 68th regiment, to the Hon. Mrs. K. Stewart.

18. Sir John Kenuaway, of Escott, co. Devon, bart. to Miss Charlotte Amyatt, da. of James A. esq. M. P. for Southampton.

21. At Hadley church, Mr. Josiah Widnall, of Holbourn, to Miss Marg. Ogilvy, daughter of Mr. David O. bookseller.

23. Rev. Thomas Sykes, vicar of Guildsbrough, co. Northampton, to Miss Powell, daughter of Baden P. esq. of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

26. Capt. Whitburn, to Miss Loveday, only da. of Rob. L. of North Audley-str.

27. Rev. Wm. Shuppen Willes, youngest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice W. to Miss Williams, only daughter of the late John W. esq. of Panthowell, co. Carwarthen.

28. By special licence, at the house of the Hon. Col. James Stratford, Capt Halliday, of the royal navy, son of lady Jane H. to Miss Eliza Stratford.

March 2. At Kendal, Mr. George Fryer, of Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall factor, to Miss Harrison, eldest daughter of Miles H. esq. of Kendal.

4. By special licence, Sir John Menzies, bart. to Lady Charlotte Murray, daughter of the Duke of Athol.

At Colchester, Brigade-major Robert Douglas, of the 30th regiment, to Miss Charlotte Boggis, youngest daughter of Isaac B. esq. of Colchester.

9. At Mary-la-bonne church, William Lushington, esq. eldest son of Wm. L. esq. M. P. to Miss Morgan, dau. of Gen. Chz. M. of the Bengal establishment.

DEATHS.

1796. **O**N-board the American ship *Arg. 24.* John, in which she embarked for the recovery of her health, the Lady of Edmund Morris, esq. master in chancery of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, and eldest daughter of George Ritso, esq. of Norton-street.

31. At New York, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, George-Alexander Stockart, esq. late of the island of St. Christopher.

Sept. . . . At St. Lucia, of the yellow fever, in his 37th year, Lieutenant-colonel-commandant Thomas Carteret Hardy, of the Royal York Fusiliers. He was a gallant and an active officer; and in his death his country and his friends have sustained an almost irreparable loss. The writer of this well knew his worth.

Oct. . . At Surinam, Mr. Tho. Christie, of Finsbury-square; of whom a particular account shall be given in our next.

At Jamaica, Mr. Léoni, the celebrated singer. He distinguished himself at the Jews synagogue in St. Mary Axe, and appeared the first time on the stage at Drury-lane in Kassel, in Mr. Garrick's opera of "The Encharter," Dec. 13, 1760.

16. At Leipzig, in his 49th year, John-Samuel Traugott Gehler, author of a much-esteemed philosophical dictionary (*Physikalisches Wörterbuch*) in 8vo, 1787.

31. At Copenhagen, of a scarlet-fever, Henry Callisen, M. D. professor of surgery in the university of Copenhagen, and surgeon in chief of the Danish fleet, &c. author of several papers inserted by the Medical Society of Copenhagen in their Transactions; and of an elementary work intitled "*Principia Systematis Chirurgiæ hodiernæ*," published at Copenhagen, in 1788, 8vo.

Nov. . . . At Bermuda, Lieut. Hanam, son of Sir Wm. H. of Salisbury.

At the same place, where he had arrived on the 22d of November, of the yellow fever, his Excellency Gov. Campbell. He was the same officer who conducted himself with such address and ability in a correspondence with the American general Wayne about three years ago. He was then Major C. and commanded the British post at the Miami.

19. At Cassel, aged 75, John-Mathew Mariko, a native of Hungary, and professor of mathematicks at Cassel.

24. At his estate in Jamaica, Jasper Hall, esq.

Dec. 12. At Schierstein, near Wisbaden, in his 62d year, Frederick-Augustus Cathouler, M. D. formerly professor of

physick and natural history in the university of Giessen.

15. At Preique isle, the American General Wayne.

26. Rev. William Barrett, rector of High Ham, son of the late Mr. B. surgeon, of Bristol.

1797. *Jan. . . .* In Cavendish square, Dorothy, wife of William Milbank, esq. of Thorpe Berrow, in the North riding of the county of York. She was sister of the wife of the Rev. Richard Clarke, who died on the 4th of the same month (see before, p. 83), at the rectory-house, Bedale. Mr. M. inherited this very large estate, of 14,000l. a-year, under the will of Ralph Milbank, esq. of the same place, a relation of his, who was killed, some years ago, by a fall from a hay-stack, which broke his back, and which he only survived twelve hours. His widow died at Bath in 1792. Mrs. Milbank had been married four years, was young and accomplished, and died in child-bed, leaving a son and daughter. She was conveyed from Cavendish-square to their parish-church at Well, where she was buried in the family-vault.

10. After a short illness, aged 20, Miss Wakeford, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. W. of Empshor, Hants; a very agreeable and accomplished young lady, in the bloom of youth, and who seemed to be blessed with a very healthy and sound constitution, that promised long life.

20. At Chelsea, co. Middlesex, aged 70, Mrs. S. Lewis, relict of the late Mr. L. of that place, who died in 1783, and who used to bind books for, and enjoy the company and conversation of, the first literary men of his day; and was generally supposed to have been the original character of *Strep*, in "Roderick Random." Mrs. Lewis often assured the writer of this article, that her husband denied the assertions of many people, as often as it was mentioned to him; but there is every reason to suppose him to have been the person that Smollett had in view; as they came out of Scotland together, and, when Smollett lived in Chelsea, Mr. L. used to dine every Sunday with him. Mrs. L. has left two sons.

Feb. . . . At Halifax, in Yorkshire, Mrs. Parker; whose liberality to the poor and indigent around her will be very long remembered. She was the second wife of the late Robert P. esq. solicitor and agent to some of the most considerable estates in the county of York, who died, about the age of 50, in May last. Mrs. P. lived as a servant to his first wife, who died some years ago, by whom he had a son, Robert, now living, and who was of Cambridge.

At Alnwick, co. Northumberland, aged upwards of 80, Michael Doubleday, esq. of the Abbey. His father, John, was also of

of this place, and died on the 15th of December, 1751, aged 90 (see vol. XXI. p. 572), leaving two sons and two daughters, one of whom was married to C. Forster, esq. of this place, an able and much-respected attorney, and whose three surviving daughters have alliances to the first families of the county; the other daughter was unmarried. His eldest son, Thomas, died some time ago, leaving children, who are since dead. Michael, above-mentioned, was never married. This family were from the Southern part of this county, and were of the sect called Quakers. It used to be a saying of John, who was a short, active, little man, though his sons were tall, "There are two sorts of people I am not a match for—flaxers and tilers, who work above me, and colliers, who work under ground and out of sight." This good old man was interred in the Quakers' burying ground in the Cannon-gate, Alnwick. This abbey was founded for Premonstratensian canons, and, according to Dugdale, had, in the 26th of Henry VIII. a revenue of 189l 15s.; is situated extremely pleasant, with woods round it, on the North shore of the river Aln; like many old houses, it is built on the lowest of its ground. This estate did belong to the family of Brandling, of Gosforth, and was mortgaged by Sir Fran. Brandling, knt. to Mr. Doubleday, who has long since purchased it, and, it is said, has, with his other property, bestowed it on his nieces and their children. Hannah, the eldest, was first married to Edward Ward, esq. of Morpeth, who died about the year 1780 at Bristol. She married, 2dly, Mr. Busb, of the High-street, Bristol, wholesale linen-draper; by neither of which husbands she has had children. Susan, the second, married — Pereth, esq. of Newcastle, son of Alderman Pereth, by whom she has one son, Dorothy, the 3d, married Nicholas Fenwick, esq. son of N. F. esq. of Lembenton, near Alnwick. They had each a fortune of 10,000l. on their marriage.

In Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, of an asthma, which terminated in a dropsy, occasioned by close application to business, Mr. Thomas-Emanuel Mayot, an eminent writing-stationer.

10. This day the body of Mr. Scott, a young gentleman of Trinity-college, Dublin, who had been missing since Jan. 30, was taken up, drowned, from the Liffey, at the South-west side of Carlisle-bridge. He had on the college undress volunteer uniform, with pantaloons and half-boots. No marks of violence were observed upon the body, which was discovered, on the ebb of tide, lying on the back, in the mud, between a coal-garth and the quay-wall. The coroner's inquest sat, and brought in a verdict—Accidental Death.

15. In his 81st year, universally lamented, Sir Robert Burdett, bart. of Foremark, co. Derby, for which county he served the office of sheriff so long ago as 1738. He was the posthumous son of Robert, who died before his father, Sir Robert, the preceding baronet. He was born 1726, and married, 1739, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, of Nuthall, co. Nottingham.

At Horsley, co. Derby, Edward Morley, gent.

16. Mrs Sayer, wife of James S. esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At Ewell, Edmund Hammond, esq. of Haling-house, Surrey, one of the four sons of — H. esq. by the only surviving daughter and heir of — Parker, esq. of Haling park, Croydon (he having only one son, who died insane, after being long in that deplorable state). Mr. Hammond succeeded to a considerable share of the business of his father's younger brother, Peter H. esq. in the brewery late Giffard's, in Castle-street, Long Acre (by which he acquired a very large fortune, and was extremely respected, and died Dec. 24, 1794, leaving one only child, a daughter, who, about eight years ago, married — Davis, esq. of Herefordshire). Mr. H's three brothers are, William Parker Hammond, esq. and the Rev. Peter and Frank Hammond, both in the church. Mr. Wm. Parker Hammond (who is the eldest) married, in July, 1790, the only daughter, by a second marriage, of Sir Robert Carr, bart. formerly a silk-mercator on Ludgate-hill, who succeeded to his title on the death of his brother, Sir William Carr, bart. of Etal, in Northumberland, by Miss Little, now living. It is memorable that this gentleman married Miss Bgg, of an ancient family in Northumberland, to his first wife, and Miss Little to his second. His grandsons by the first lady are, Sir Richard Carr Glynn, knt. and alderman of London, and Col. Thomas Glynn, late of the 1st guards, who are both married, and have several children.

At Kendal, aged 83, Myles Harrison, esq. recorder of Kendal, formerly of Lincoln's inn. He had often pleaded as a counsellor at the assizes and sessions since he was quite blind, which happened many years before his death.

17. In her 85th year, Lady Anne Conolly, eldest and last surviving daughter of Thomas Wentworth, third Earl of Strafford, by Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Johnson, knt. cousin to the late Duke of Northumberland. She married, in April, 1733, William Conolly, esq. and had issue. Her brother William, the last and fourth earl, dying, in 1791, without issue, the title became extinct.

At his house at Northampton, aged 65, the Rev. William Gooden, D.D. many

years fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford. He was a gentleman of approved friendship and the strictest integrity; but, through life, he suffered much from ill health. As he could not regularly and personally attend to the discharge of the clerical function, he declined accepting a living from his college; and also resigned that of Terling, in Nottinghamshire, to which he was presented by a relation, John Strutt, esq. This conduct was highly laudable in him, although circumstances may not enable others to imitate an example which they must approve. A life spent much in retirement, or in performing the duties of filial piety, can afford but few materials for a biographer. Dr. G. was best esteemed, were most known, as a dutiful son, a sincere friend, an affectionate husband, and kind father.

18. At Oxford, in his 84th year, the Rev. Francis Randolph, D. D. principal of Alban-hall, in that university. He was brother to the late learned Dr. Thomas Randolph, archdeacon of Oxford, and president of Corpus Christi college, &c. A. M. 1736; B. D. 1744; D. D. 1763. He was formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, was presented by that Society to the valuable living of Warborough, in Oxfordshire, 1756, and was appointed principal of Alban hall, 1759, by John Earl of Westmorland, then lately elected chancellor of that university. He was much esteemed at Oxford, as a man of extensive learning, a sound divine, a skilful botanist, and well acquainted with most branches of natural history; and he will be long regretted by his friends and acquaintance as a most pleasant and cheerful companion, even at the advanced period of life to which he arrived. He died after a few days illness, retaining the use of his memory and faculties to the last.—He has bequeathed to the University 100*l.* 3 per cents. for the purpose of building a room to contain the Pomfret or Arundel marbles, and other curiosities of a like nature, that are now in the possession of, or may in future be left to, that learned body.

At Bath, aged 72 years, Mrs. Frances Dolben; a lady whose correct principles, lively sense, and elegant manners, unobstructed by a visitation of more than 20 years unremitting illness, have left a pleasing and respectful remembrance among a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

19. At Folkestone, Kent, in his 88th year, Mr. N. Binfield.

At his house in Pall Mall, in his 74th year, James Doddsley, esq. many years a very eminent and respectable bookseller; of whom we shall be enabled to speak more fully in our next.

20. At his house in Durham-place, Col. Oakes, late of the 33d regiment, and grandson of the late Sir John Jacob.

21. At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Amelia Hallett. She was daughter to Mr Grefley, of Bristol, by a sister of the late Robert M^rsh, esq. some time a Bank director, and married, first, to her cousin, Mr. M^rsh, an eminent silk-broker, by whom she had a son and two daughters; and, secondly, to Mr. John Hallett, of Bow-lane, Cheap-side, garze-weaver, who died 1788. As she was going to Brixthelmstone, in 1782, in a chariot, the horses ran away, a little beyond Ryegate, when she jumped out and fractured one of her legs in a dreadful manner, the effects of which she experienced the remainder of her days: two young ladies, who were with her, sitting still, received no injury, as the coachman was soon afterwards able to stop the horses. She was one of the first buried in the new church of St. Mary Outwich.

At his seat of Combe, near Honiton, co. Devon, the Rev. William Pitt. He is succeeded in his ample possessions by his son, Raymondo P. esq. of Christ Church, Oxford, a captain in the South Devon militia, an amiable and accomplished young gentleman, of most promising expectations.

At Epsom, in Surrey, in his 60th year, the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, well known in the learned world for his Greek and Hebrew Lexicons; and of whom an ample account shall be given next month.

25. At Wingham, in Kent, in his 85th year, Mr. William Sharp, formerly postmaster at that place, where he kept the Red Lion inn for many years.

26. In Great Ormond street, aged 90, Daniel Kemp, esq. who had for many years enjoyed a considerable place in the Mint, provost to the company of moneyers, acting as engineer, which, in the red-book, is rated at 100*l.* per annum. He was youngest brother to John K. buried at Heron from Newington, 1788. See Lysons's "Environs of London," III. 12, 19.

In a mean lodging at the Bowl Pin, in Rolls buildings, Fetter-lane, aged 36, Mr. George Saint Leger, surgeon, formerly of Kentish-town. His mother lives in the royal household, and is married to Mr. Winkworth, an attendant on the Duke of Clarence. He had good abilities in his profession, and died beloved and lamented.

27. At her house in Brixton-place, Mrs. F. Humphreys, late of Dulwich, Surrey.

Aged 8, Master Tho. Mello, eldest son of Ahr. M. esq. of Highbury-pla. Islington.

At his seat at Carswell, near Farringdon, Berks, in his 79th year, Henry Southby, esq. the youngest of seven sons of Richard S. esq. of the same place, by the only daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Lye, of the city of Gloucester, by whom he had also three daughters, Mary, Bridget, and Eliza. This gentleman, distinguished for piety, probity, and prudence, remarkably exemplified his humane qualities in the great

great support. he afforded the Sunday-schools at Bath, of which he was treasurer, and for the benefit of which he has bequeathed an estate of 18l. per annum. He married the relict of W. Hayter, esq. and daught. of James Harris, esq. of Salisbury, to whose son and daughter he paid the most unremitting attention, by living with them, after the death of his lady, in habit of the strictest love and friendship. The latter survives, to lament the loss of so worthy a guardian, who has appointed her executrix of his last will. Dying without issue, his property is divided amongst a nephew and two nieces. His sister Mary died at Bath, unmarried, 1785. Bridget, marrying the Rev. John Hayward, rector of Withington, co. Gloucester, died at Gloucester, 1761, leaving one son, an officer in the honourable band of gentlemen-pensioners. Eliza, marrying Thomas Howe, esq. of Fyfield, Berks, left three daughters: Eliza, married to Mr. Walker, of Bampton, co. Oxford; Harriet, to Mr. Richard Naylor, an eminent surgeon in the city of Gloucester; and Jane, to Mr. Combes, of Henley, co. Oxford. Mrs. Howe died at Gloucester, 1764, and her daughter, Mrs. Naylor, at Doolith, co. Devon, 1790, leaving an infant son, who did not long survive her.

Mr. Althea Gray, wife of John G. esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Of the gout in his stomach, William Hedges, esq. R. A. of Brixham, Devon; a man of varied and considerable knowledge in his art. If he did not rise to the summit of landscape-painting, there were in general strength, correctness, and taste, in his productions. His paintings and drawings of Asiatic scenery are deservedly admired. With a modesty that always characterizes worth and genius, he retired from the prosecution of his art, conceiving that his place would be filled by men of greater merit. He had then fire, with the profits of his labours in the East, taken a share in a provincial bank, which, with his attention, his integrity, and the many friends his virtues and talents had procured him, would probably have proved a prosperous undertaking. His personal manners were easy, affable, and communicative: and all he said was marked by good sense, truth, and simplicity. He has left, to regret his loss, a numerous train of friends, and a widow, who is one of the most amiable and accomplished women in the kingdom, though the delicacy of her mind has chiefly confined the reputation of her merit and abilities within the sphere of domestic intercourse and enjoyment.

28. At Kennington gravel-pits, Mr. Wm. Jones, partner in the house of Jeffreys, Jones, and Gilbert, goldsmiths to his Majesty.

Lately, at Padua, Picchierotti, the celebrated singer.

Mr. Robert Meikie, writer in Edinburgh,

and secretary to the Grand Lodge of Masons in that city.

At Exeter, suddenly, Remus Jackson, esq. merchant. He was one of the sons of Wm J. esq. the celebrated musical composer, and organist of the cathedral, who is still living. He was the younger of the twin-brothers, Romulus and Remus, the elder of whom died in his infancy. He is said to have lately lost 5000l.; but died in good circumstances.

T. Hutchinson, of Harrowgate, M. D. F. A. S. He was an useful man in the line of his profession; and had, in the course of many years experience, made a number of acute observations on the nature and efficacy of the Harrowgate waters; so that his loss will be severely felt by those who are obliged to have recourse to the Spa. In other respects he was a man of taste and literature, had made an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, and possessed a well-furnished museum, which was ever open to the inspection of the virtuoso and antiquary.

At Oughter-ode-court, co. Worcester, which had been the seat of his family from the reign of Elizabeth, Edwin Lord Sandys, a lineal descendant of the Archbishop of York of that name, who died 1588. His Lordship was born 1721; admitted of New-college, Oxford, where he imbibed a taste for polite literature in general; proceeded B. C. L. 1736, and D. C. L. 1756; represented Droitwich in parliament 1747; Bodiney, 1754; Westminster, 1762; was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty 1767; but soon resigned, and was, at his death, one of the vice-presidents of the Westminster infirmary. He succeeded his father, the first lord, 1750; and married, 1769, Anna-Maria, daughter of James Colbrooke, esq. of Southgate, co. Middlesex, sister to Sir James and Sir George Colbrooke, and relict of William Paine King, esq. of Finchade, co. Northampton; but, having no issue by her (who died in 1777) the title is extinct. By his Lordship's death, who was immensely rich, all his valuable estates devolve to the Marchioness of Downshire; in whose person three large inheritances are now vested, by the deaths of different families.—Lord Sandys' niece Mary, only daughter of his third brother, Martin, was married, 1786, to Arthur Viscount Kiltwarren, who, on the decease of his elder brother, became Viscount Fairford, and, on the death of his father, 1793, Marquis of Downshire. By him she has issue one son, Arthur Blundell Sandys-Turnbull, born Oct. 8, 1788, now Visc. Fairford.

At his house in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, where he had long been confined with a paralytic stroke, Rob. Hinde, esq. youngest and only surviving son of the late Peter H. esq. of Theobalds, and bro-

that to Jacob H. esq. of Langham, Essex, deceased.

Benedict Schaller, esq. chief-keeper of the treasury, a place of not less than 500*l.* a-year, being to find coals and candles for the office. He was a native of Swiabia, and formerly in the suite of the Duke of Grafton.

At Bilton, near Rushy, co. Warwick. Miss Addison, only surviving daughter of the celebrated Joseph A. esq. born just before his death, in 1717, by Sarah, Countess's daughter of Warwick, daughter of Thomas Dathwood, esq. Alderman of London. Miss A. was buried at Bilton, on the 20th of March. Many years since she made her last will in favour of the third son of Lord Bradford, who now comes in for her estate. There are left at her late house at Bilton several portraits of Mr. A. and his friends, and his library, which, it is presumed, contains many valuable books and MSS. She inherited her father's memory, but none of the discriminating powers of his understanding; with the retentive faculties of Jedediah Baxter, she was a perfect imbecile. She could go on in any part of her father's works, or repeat the whole, but was incapable of speaking or writing an intelligible sentence. Mr. A. himself was full of diffidence and timidity, and so weak in his body, that he could not rise to the pitch of common utterance without a bottle of Canary.

At Lambeth, in her 114 year, Dame Margaret Aylmer, widow of Sir Joseph A. Bart. and daughter and heiress of Thomas Raiton, esq. of Carlisle. Sir Joseph died April 19, 1781, aged 72, and, leaving no issue, the title became extinct.

Lady Thurnwagton, widow of Sir Thomas T. knight, late of Sampford-hall, Kersey, near Halesign, Suffolk.

Mrs. Sneyd, widow of Ralph S. esq. of Kellhall, Staffordshire, and mother of the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Gough, of Saxlingham, co. Norfolk.

March 7. At his house in Austin-friars, aged 71, the Rev. Henry Pitouan, F. R. S. 48 years one of the ministers of the Dutch church at that place. His learning and piety were eminently conspicuous; and was intimately acquainted with the celebrated Chandler, Lardner, and Farmer. He enjoyed the friendship of many of the most respectable of the established Clergy, and admired its discipline and mode of worship. He was, from principle, a sincere Christian; and, though bred a Calvinist, he shed that spirit of bigotry and intolerance with which many of its followers were actuated. No man was more firmly attached to the present Government; and few men have passed through this malevolent world better beloved and less censured than he. In the year 1793 he intended to have resigned his pastoral office, and to

have retired to his native city of Amsterdam; but the jealousy of the Government in that country prevented the accomplishment of his wishes.

At Bath, in his 10th year, Philip Anthony Keck, esq. of Soughton-hill, co. Leicester, son of the late Anthony-James K. esq. of the same place, M. P. for Newton, co. Leicester, and for Leicester 1785, who died at Bath, Jan. 28, 1781, and was buried at Soughton. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Soughton, attended by a numerous company, and accompanied with every mark of attention and respect that gratitude could suggest, or affection dictate. In his death the poor have lost a generous benefactor; the country one of its brightest ornaments; and society a faithful gentleman. A view of his seat at Soughton, much improved by his father, is in Thosby's Leicester Views, p. 320. It came to the Kecks by marriage with the Beaumonts, who held it above two centuries.

In Argyle-street, Sir Francis Lumley, bart. of Lumville, in the King's county, and governor of Ross castle, in the kingdom of Ireland.

At his house in Portman Street, aged 75, Mr. Pub.

2. Edward Terry, esq. of his Majesty's Victualling-office, Somerset-place.

MURDOCH, at Slator, the house of the Rev. Dr. Waller, in the county of Donegal, in Ireland, the Rev. Mr. W. Hamilton, rector of Fanel, in that county, and late fellow of Trinity-college, Dublin (see p. 19).

At his house in Berkeley-square, having just entered on his 8th year, Horatio Earl of Oxford. This Nobleman, better known in the republick of letters by the name of HORACE WALPOLE, was the youngest of 3 sons of the celebrated Minister of this country, Sir Robert Walpole, knight of the Garter, afterwards Lord Oxford, by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Robert Shorter, of Bybrook*, Kent, esq. to whose memory this her son erected, in Henry VII's chapel at Westminster, a monument of Royal piety and elegance of composition, a beautiful figure of a Vestal,

* Bybrook is in Kennington parish, and was purchased by Sir John Shorter, appointed lord mayor of London, by James II. though neither sheriff nor freeman, 1683. In which year he died, and was succeeded by his son John, father of Lady Walpole. Her sister married Francis Lord Conway; and of her three brothers, John, the eldest, who succeeded his father, and was a commissioner of the stamp-duties, was recovered from illness, renounced the errors of popery, which he had lately embraced, Sept. 22, 1731; another brother died Nov. 19, 1734.

in white marble, on a pedestal of the same, with the inscription given below *.

Mr. Walpole was born 1716; was some time at Eton school, and afterwards at Cambridge. At Eton he formed an intimate acquaintance with the celebrated poet Gray; and they went together on the tour of Europe, in the years 1739, 1740, and 1741. Unhappily, they had a dispute in the course of their travels, which produced a separation. Mr. Walpole was able to make a splendid figure during the remainder of his destined course; but poor Gray, after the separation, was obliged to observe a very severe economy. "This difference arose from the difference of their tempers; the latter being, from his earliest years, curdus, pensive, and philosophical; the former, gay, lively, and inconsiderate. This, therefore, occasioned their separation at Reggio. Mr. G. went before him to Venice; and staying there till he could find means of returning to England, he made the best of his way home, re-passing the Alps, and following almost the same route, through France, which he had before gone to Italy. In justice to the memory of so respectable a friend, Mr. W. (says Mr. Mason, *Life of Gray*, 4to, p. 41) enjoins me to charge him with the chief blame in their quarrel, confessing that more attention, complaisance, and deference, to a warm friendship and superior judgement

and prudence, might have prevented a rupture that gave much uneasiness to them both, and a lasting concern to the survivor; though, in the year 1744, a reconciliation was effected between them by a lady who wished well to both parties." This event took place after their return to England; but the wound in their friendship left a scar that never was totally effaced. Mr. Walpole was nominated to represent the city of Norwich, when his father visited it, July 3, 1743 (*III.* 378); and attended the Prince of Orange to England in that year (*ibid.* 605). He was chosen member for Callington, in Cornwall, in the parliament which met June 25, 1741; was a second time in parliament, as representative for Castle-Rising, in Norfolk, in 1747; and for King's Lynn, in 1754 and 1761; and, at the expiration of that parliament, he finally retired from the stage of politics, and confined himself wholly to literary pursuits. He held, to his death, the office of usher of his Majesty's exchequer, comptroller of the pipe, and clerk of the estreats. Upon the death of his nephew, George, third Earl of Orford, 1791, he succeeded to the title and estates.

Among the numerous publications which issued from his press, established at Strawberry-hill, 1757, under the conduct of Mr. Thomas Kirkgate (who, after having largely contributed to the extension of his Lordship's fame by the honourable support of his press for 40 years, is placed, we are sorry to observe, in his patron's will, on the footing of a menial servant, by a legacy of ONLY 100*l.*) the first was "A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, 1758," 2 volumes, 12mo, 300 copies, in which he has shewn much industry and judicious criticism; and of which a second edition, corrected and enlarged, was published by Mr. Doddsley, in 1759, by his permission, for general sale. In 1786 a postscript was printed at Strawberry-hill; and, we understand, large additions are left in MS. for this Catalogue; the principal articles of which are, one of Lord Chesterfield, and one other of Lord Edgumbe, known by the name of Dick Edcumbe, which are, perhaps, better written than any other two in the whole work; the latter is composed particularly *con amore*; and, though it represents the subject of it full of defect and irregular propensity, yet these are so tempered with extenuating circumstances and pardonable offences, as to leave, upon the whole, an amiable impression of the character. Some trivial "Remarks" on this Catalogue were published in 1759.

"Ædes Walpoleanæ; or, A Description of the Pictures at Houghton-hall, Norfolk, 1752," 4to. This valuable collection he lived to see transferred to Russia, to

Walpole

* To the memory

of

Catharine Lady Walpole,
eldest daughter of Robert Shorter, Esq.
of Bybrook, in Kent,

and

first wife of Sir Robert Walpole,
afterwards Earl of Orford,
Horace,

her youngest son,
consecrates this monument.

She had beauty and wit
without vice and vanity,
and cultivated the arts
without affectation.

She was devout,

though without bigotry to any sect;

and was without prejudice to any party

though the wife of a Minister,

whose power she esteemed

but when she could employ it

to benefit the miserable,

or to reward the meritorious.

She loved a private life,

though born to shine in public;

and was an ornament to courts,

untainted by them.

She died April 20, 1737.

There are two portraits of this lady, one in mezzotinto by Simon, after Dahl, the other prefixed to her son's description of the Houghton picture.

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satisfy the creditors of his predecessor, but not till after the greater part had had justice done to them in engravings by various artists, under the truly liberal patronage of Mr. Alderman Byrdell.

His "*Historie Doubt respecting the Character, Conduct, and Person, of Richard the Third, 1768*," is a work of ingenuity, argument, and knowledge; but was, in a great measure, derived from Beck's History of that Monarch. "Some Remarks" on this work, by Mr. Robert Masters, rector of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, in "*Archæologia*," II. 198, with more petulance than argument, provoked Mr. W. to withdraw himself from the Society of Antiquaries, of which he had been elected a member 1753. Mr. Fred. Will. Guydickens also published "An Answer" to it, or an attempt to confute him from his own arguments, 1768, 4to, under the initials F. W. G. of the Middle Temple. Dr. Milles, dean of Exeter, had also offered some arguments against them, from a Wardrobe-account (see "*Archæologia*," I. 361).

The "*Anecdotes of Painting in England, with some Account of the principal Artists, with incidental Notes on other Arts, collected by the late Mr. George Vertue, and now digested and published from his original MSS.*" were published in three vols. the two first in 1762, the 3d in 1763, 600 copies; and a second edition of them, 1765, for William Bathoe, all at Strawberry-hill; where appeared, 1771, a 4th, to which was added "*The History of the modern Taste in Gardening*." In 1763 appeared "*A Catalogue of Engravers who have been born or resided in England; digested, by Mr. Horace Walpole, from the MSS. of Mr. George Vertue: to which is added, an Account of the Life and Works of the latter:*" in which the world is much indebted to him for many particulars relating to the genius, the works, and the life, of the inimitable Hogarth; and, in 1782, a third edition was printed in 5 vols. by Mr. Dodsley; and a fourth, by the same bookseller, 1786, in the same size and number of vols. The Essay on Gardening was translated into French by the late Duc de Nivernois, and printed, with the translation, at Strawberry-hill, 1785, in 4to. A copy of this translation, late belonging to Mr. B. White, has the following presentation written in it: "*Voilà la petite ouvrage que M. le Contrôleur-Général a permis qui lui fut adressé, & dont il avoit voulu voir un exemplaire. Si M. M. le C. G. lit le texte Anglois, il y trouvera beaucoup des choses agréables; mais, s'il ne lit que le François, il est supplié de se souvenir que le traducteur n'avoit garde de lui en proposer la lecture, & qu'en lui envoyant la chétive traduction, il ne fait que lui donner un preuve de son attachement. Dimanche, 18 Xbre, 1785.*"

One of the first effusions of Mr. W's press, not the work of its noble owner, was a splendid edition of Mr. Gray's poems, 1757, folio, with elegant and original designs by Mr. Richard Bentley, eldest son of the celebrated Dr. B*. Gray's two first odes were originally printed here, 1757.

In 1759 was printed at Strawberry-hill an handsome edition, in quarto, of "*Lucan's Pharsalia*," 300 copies, with notes on the first four books by Dr Bentley, under the direction of Mr. Cumberland, who possesses the Doctor's classical books, with his marginal notes; the rest of the notes are by Grotius.

"*Life of Edward Lord Herbert of Chesham, written by himself, 1764.*" 4to, 200 copies; reprinted by Dodsley, 1770, 4to.

"*Mémoires du Comte de Grammont, par Monsieur le Comte Antoine Hamilton: nouvelle Edition, augmentée de Notes & des Eclaircissements nécessaires par M. Hor. Walpole, 1771.*" 4to. Of this work only 100 copies were printed several years before; and this edition was considerably improved with notes such as an Englishman only could have supplied, illustrating the characters that figure in this Atalantiq, or amorous history of the dissolute court of Charles II.; with portraits of the author and his life and hermits. See our vol. XLIV. p. 559, I. III. 1040. There was an edition of these Mémoires in 8vo, 1761; but a more splendid edition in English, with notes, and 72 original portrait of the characters, foreign and domestic, mentioned therein, by Mr. Harding, 1795, 4to.

His other publications were,

Paul Heitzner's journey into England in 1580, 1757, 220 copies, being that part of his "*Itinerarium Gallie, Germanie,*" &c. printed at Breslaw, 1617, 4to, and Nuremberg, 1629, 8vo, relating to this country.

Lord Whitworth's account of Russia, 1758, 12mo, 750 copies.

Fugitive Pieces, 12mo, 1758, 200 copies.

Parallel between Magliabecchi and Hill, by Mr. Spence, 1758, 12mo, 700 copies.

Cornelie vestale, tragédie, par M. le président Henault, 1768, 12mo, 200 copies; 150 sent to Paris.

Copies of seven original letters from Edward VI. to Barnaby Fitz Patrick, 1771, 4to, 200 copies.

Miscellaneous Antiquities; or, a Collection of curious papers, either republished from scarce tracts, or now first printed from original MSS, 1771, 4to, in numbers,

* Author of several publications, and some pieces of much wit and humour; among which, his tragedy of "*Philodamus*" was illustrated with a commentary by Mr. Gray, who esteemed it one of the most capital pieces in the English language, and published by Dodsley, 1767.

to be continued occasionally, of which only two were printed *, 500 copies.

Verses by Mr. Fitz Patrick and Mr. Fox, 1775, 4to.

The Sognambolo; or, The Sleep-walker, a comedy, translated by Lady Craven, 1778.

Poems by Anna Chambers Countess Temple, 1764 †, 4to, 100 copies.

Hoyland's poems, 12mo, 1769, 300 copies.

Lines for the monument of Rose, a favourite spaniel.

W. Jones's Muse recalled, an ode, occasioned by the nuptials of [George-John] Lord Viscount Althorpe [now Lord Spencer] and Miss Lavinia Bingham, daughter of Lord Lucan, 1781.

Play-bill, "High Life below Stairs," and "The Rump," with the songs in "High Life below Stairs," at the revived theatre at Hinchinbrook, 1786, fol.

Prologue and Epilogue, by Generals Conway and Burgoyne, to the play of "The Way to Keep Him," performed at Richmond house, 17 May, 1787, before their Majesties and the Princesses, with the dramatical persons, 1787, fol.

Bishop Bonner's Ghost, a poem, by Miss Hannah More, 1789, 4to.

Translation from Dante; Canto XXXIII. 4to.

The only dramatic work from his pen was "The Mysterious Mother, a Tragedy," 12^o, never intended for performance or publication, printed at his own private press at Strawberry-hill, 1768, and of which only 50 copies were circulated among his friends ‡. The story is founded on a subject too horrid for the stage; but it is well worthy of perusal in the closet, as it paints the horrors of guilt, and exhibits a considerable knowledge of the human heart, supported by much poetic vigour.

"The Castle of Ouranto," a romance, by this author, inscribed to the late Earl of Hertford, 1766, 12mo, produced an agreeable exercise of the severer passions; but, as the archetype of all that miserable trash which now deluges the press, and is calculated to excite apprehension and surprize, without throwing one new light upon life or nature, it may be regretted that the au-

thor ever presented it to the world. Another edition was published 1791, 12mo. A splendid edition of it, in quarto, was printed at the Bodoni press at Parma, 1791, with a view of the castle in its present state.

Lord O. was one of the combination of wits who supported Moore in his periodical paper intitled "The World;" and his contributions were among the most numerous and successful articles in that entertaining miscellany.

Amongst the Earl's posthumous works will be his letters, during forty years, to Sir Horace Mann; and great additions to the "Royal and Noble Authors." And there are many pieces of occasional poetry, scattered through various publications, which might be formed into a volume, creditable to the taste and talents of this author. His conduct relative to the unfortunate Chatterton was a source of so much regret to himself, that we forbear any animadversion on the subject *.

Lord O. never was married; and, as far as we can learn, his chief mistress, through life, was the Muse. He was fond of conversation, agreeable, communicative in his manners, and possessed a greater stock of literary and political anecdotes, perhaps, than any man in this country. During almost the whole of his life he was the victim of the gout, which at last reduced him to a cripple. But it never impaired his faculties; and, to the very moment of death, his understanding seemed to bid defiance to the thuck of Nature. He was interred among his family at Houghton, in a private manner, agreeably to his particular directions.

There are several prints of this Nobleman, from paintings taken in the earlier part of his life; but continued infirmity so changed his person, that none of them retain the least similitude: two, after Reynolds, by M^r. Arlett, 1757, mezzotinto, and by B. Reading; and a third by Parisot, after Falconet. The only faithful representation of him is to be found among the collection of contemporary heads, drawn by the ingenious Mr. Geo. Dance. A fourth by Barlow, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, has just been published. of a size to bind up with his 4to publications; and another of Strawberry-hill by the same.

* N^o I. contained an account of tournaments, from Segar's "Honour Military and Civil, London, 1602;" N^o II. Life of Sir Thomas Wyatt, sen. with his defence after his indictment and trial, copied by Mr. Gray from the British Museum. These numbers were aped by Mr. Ives in two numbers the following year, inscribed to Mr. W.; which, it is not unlikely, checked the other design.

† She was daughter of Thomas Chambers, of Hanworth, esq.; married to the last earl, Richard, 1737; and died 1777.

‡ It was pirated at Dublin, 1791, 12mo.

* See his letters to the Editor of Chatterton's Miscellanies, and to Mr. Wm. Barrett, of Bristol, printed at his own press, 1779, and by his own desire reprinted in our vol. LII. pp. 189, 247, 300, 347. It does not appear who was the Editor to whom this apology was addressed; but that Mr. Barrett was most egregiously duped by the young forger, no proofs are wanting. If they are not thick enough spread in the History of Bristol, perhaps they may be found in the Study of another medical man. See, in our last month, p. 125.

By a late decision of Chancery, on an amicable suit instituted therein, and determined just before Lord Orford's death, his great nephew, the Earl of Cholmondeley, comes into immediate possession of the Houghton estate; and to him Lord O has given it by will; remainder to Lord Viscount Malpas. Besides his funded property, his Lordship leaves an estate, of near 4000l. a year, which accompanies the title. The earldom becomes extinct; the barony of Walpole devolves to Lord Walpole of Wolterton, on failure of issue-male in the elder branch of the family.

Lord Orford's will extends to the great length of 32 sheets of paper, besides the addition of 7 codicils. In one of these, written on a scrap of paper in December last, he desires that his body may be opened, and that it may be afterwards privately in-cerred; and, in another, he makes a bequest, to Robert Berry, esq. of North Audley-street, Berkeley-square, and his two daughters, Mary and Agnes Berry, of a square box, marked O, containing all his printed works and MSS. to be published at their discretion, and for their own emolument. To these two ladies he gives 4000l. each; and, for their lives, the house and garden late Mrs. Clive's, with the long meadow before the same, and all the furniture there; after their deaths or marriages, to go to the same uses as Strawberry-hill; and with a restriction not to let the house for longer than a year. By the same codicil he also directs all the boxes containing his prints, books of prints, &c. be conveyed to Strawberry-hill, to remain as heir-looms appurtenant to that estate; and, makes it a particular request to the person in possession of his favourite residence, that the books, and every article of furniture there, may be preserved with care, and not disposed of, nor even removed. But all the letters written to him by such of his friends as shall be living at the time of his death, are to be returned to the writers.

Strawberry-hill is given to the Hon. Mrs.

* This very beautiful villa was originally a small tenement, built 1698, by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, as a lodging-house. Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants; and, after him, successively, Talbot Bishop of Durham, the Marquis of Carnarvon, Mrs. Chenevix the toy-woman, and Lord John-Philip Sackville. Mr. W. purchased it 1747, began to fit it up in the Gothic style 1753, and completed it 1776. He permitted it to be shewn, by tickets, to parties of four, from May to October, between the hours of 12 and 3, and only one party a-day. The best, concise account of this villa, and its valuable contents, that has hitherto appeared, may be found in Mr. Lysons's "Environns of London," III.

Anne Damer †, and a legacy of 2000l. to keep it in repair, on condition that she resides there, and does not dispose of it to any person, unless it be the Countess-dowager of Waldegrave, on whom and her heirs it is entailed.

Lord Orford has died worth 91,000l. 3 per cents, and has given away 50,000l. sterling in legacies (which, in the present state of the funds, will leave nothing to the residuary-legatee). His Lordship had promised his niece, the Duchess of Gloucester, his beautiful villa of Strawberry-hill at his decease; but, offering her the choice of that or a legacy of 10,000l. she has preferred the latter; the interest of which is left to trustees, for her separate use, during the joint lives of herself and the Duke; and the principal to herself at the Duke's death. He has bequeathed 5000l. and the advowson of Peldon rectory, Essex, to his great niece, Countess-dowager Waldegrave, for life; remainder to her eldest and other sons; then to the Countess of Euston and her sons; then to Lady Horatio-Anne Seymour Conway and her issue. To the Countess-dowager Waldegrave he has also given his leasehold house in Berkeley-square, with the use of the furniture for life; then to her eldest son. To his brother-in-law, Charles Churchill, and to George his son, 3500l. in trust, to pay the interest to Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter Daye and Rachel Davison Daye, in full satisfaction for their claims against the advowson of Peldon; and, after their decease, to pay that sum to his brother-in-law Charles C. To Lord Frederick Campbell and Mrs. Damer 4000l. in trust for Caroline Countess Dowager of Aylesbury, widow of Gen. Conway, and mother of Mrs. Damer, for life; and after to Mrs. D. To his sister Lady Maria Churchill 2000l. and an annuity of 200l.; and to her two daughters, Lady Cadogan and Sophia Walpole, 500l. each. To her three nephews, George, Henry, and Hercules Churchill, 500l. each. To his niece Laura Keppel 500l.; and to

567-574; but a more particular description of it may soon be expected in a History (already printed) of the Parish of Twickenham. A *Catalogue raisonné* of its furniture was drawn up by the noble owner, printed at Strawberry-hill in 1774, and reserved as a bequest to his particular friends after his decease. Of this work 100 copies are on small paper, and 6 on large; it is illustrated with 14 prints by Godfrey, after drawings by Marlow and Pars. In the cottage in the flower-garden was a library, formed of all the publications during the reigns of the three Georges, or Mr. W's own time.

† Daughter of the late Gen. Conway and relict of the Hon. John Damer, eldest son of the present Earl of Dorchester.

each of her children, Frederick K. Anna-Maria Stapleton, Laura Fitzroy, and Charlotte K. 500l. each. To the Countess of Eulston, Lady Horatio Anne Seymour Conway, Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley, 500l. each. To his great nephew, George-James Cholmondeley, 500l.; and 500l. in trust for his mother. To his great nieces, Margaret C. Frances Bellingham, and the Hon. Mrs. Esther Lille, 500l. each. To Sir Horace Mann, 5000l. To his deputy, Charles Bedford, 2000l.; and to his clerk, William Harris, 1500l. To his servant Philip Colomb, an annuity of 25l. and afterwards a legacy of 1500l. all his wearing apparel, and the Walnut-tree house in Twickenham for ever. To his gardener, John Cowie, an annuity of 20l. for his life and that of Catharine his wife. Legacies (in general 100l. each) to all his present and many of his former servants. The interest of 3000l. to the poor of Twickenham. To the Duke of Richmond 2000l. and to him and the Dutchess 3000l. each, for rings. To Lord Frederick Campbell 2000l. for a ring; and his lordship and Mrs. Damer are appointed executors and executrix; and Mrs. Damer residuary legatee.

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Geo. Lennox are trustees for his leasehold manor and lands in Norfolk, held of the Bishop of Norwich and Christ's College, Cambridge, for the use of the persons possessed of the freehold estates in Norfolk.

9. John Townson, esq. of Gray's-inn; many years a director of the East India Company, and twice returned to parliament for the borough of Milborne Port. He will be very long and sincerely regretted by every one who had the happiness to know him, and was acquainted with his numerous virtues. He was extensively charitable without ostentation, zealously patriotic and loyal, clear and sound in his reasoning, inviolable in veracity and integrity, nice and sympathetic in his feelings; neither misfortune nor danger could subvert the firmness of his mind. He was steady and sincere in his friendship, politely attentive and affable in his behaviour, and truly benevolent to all. If ever he betrayed an unguarded quickness of temper, it was only the irresistible impulse of the moment, instantly expiated by self-rebuke, and never leaving the smallest degree of rancour or ill-will, even against his worst enemy.

At Bristol Hotwells, Charles Nairne, esq. of Milkhouse, near Cranbrook, Kent.

In Park-place, St. James's, Westminster, in his 64th year, Wm. Hoy, esq. formerly chief-justice of Quebec. In 1774 he was returned to parliament for Sandwich in Kent, but vacated his seat in 1776, on being appointed a commissioner of the customs; an office which he continued to fill till his death. He was a great favourite

with the late Lord Chancellor, and was dining with him when the great seal was stolen, 1785. He has left a widow, but no children. He had a fine seat on Coxheath, in Kent.

Mrs. Makby, wife of Mr. George M. of Hornerton.

4. Mr. Thomas Wright, printer, Peterborough-court, Fleet-street.

At Ishley, co. Hants, Mrs. Cray, relict of Jeremiah C. esq. late of that place.

At Tottenham, far advanced in years, Mrs. Sophia Sadleir, youngest and last surviving daughter of Mr. John S. of Basinghall-street, London, merchant, who died at Edmonton, April 20, 1755. He was the father of three sons and five daughters, none of whom were married, except the second daughter, Elizabeth, who became the third wife of Thomas Bray, esq. Spital-fields weaver, who died at Edmonton, March 13, 1763, aged 69, as she also did in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, in February, 1794, aged 88, leaving one daughter, Mary-Sophia, sole heiress and representative of her grandfather, who, on June 26, 1788, became the second wife of Sir Alexander Hood, K.B. now Lt. Bridport. Mr. Sadleir was not, as said in vol. XXV. 187, the person who discovered the derangement in the affairs of the Mercers Company, Mr. Dunster having that merit.

In the Fleet prison, in his 40th year, of a mortification in his arm, Mr. Peter Wilder, late of St. James's-street. He was brought up a cook, and married a daughter of Mr. Connor, who kept the Mitre at Barnet, by whom he had Major Francis W. of the 146th regiment. This young gentleman was educated at Eton, where he was entered in the name of Lottchart, and, no expence being spared, he had the tuition of the best masters.

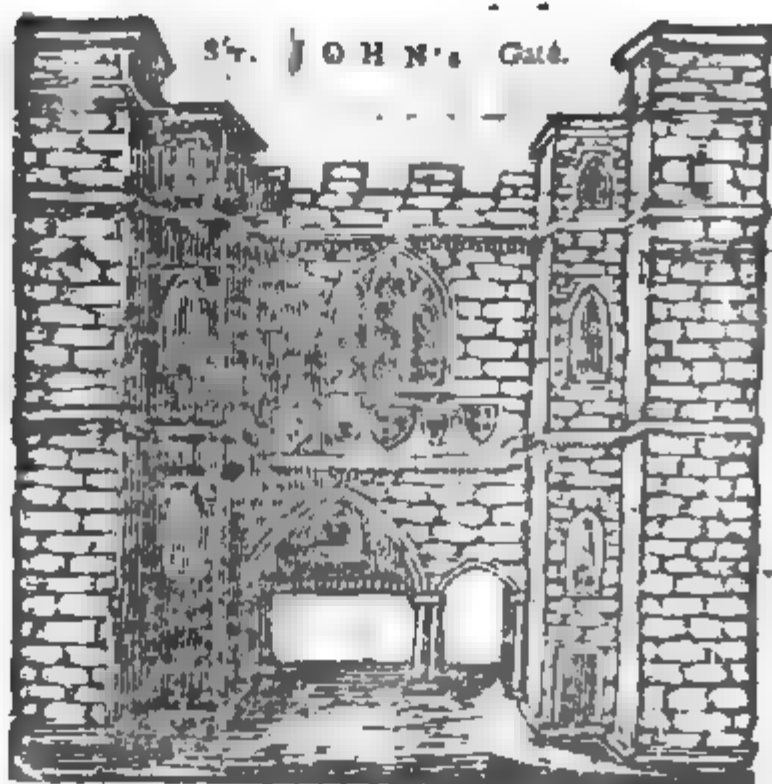
5. In Lawrence-street, Chelsea, Mr. Wm. H. Baillie, of the Stamp-office.

6. At the house of her sister, Mrs. Barton, in Trump-street, London, Miss E. Scudamore, daughter of the late Mr. Edw. S. apothecary at Canterbury.

7. Suddenly, at Buckingham-house, far advanced in years, Madams Schwelkenhergen, keeper of the robes to the Queen, which place she has enjoyed ever since her Majesty's arrival in England.—Her remains were, on the 16th, conveyed from the house of a German stay-maker in Charlotte-str. Pimlico (whither they were carried on the morning after her decease), in a hearse and six, followed by two mourning-coaches, to the German chapel in the St. Vovoy, where her ladyship was interred in the vault, near the corpse of the Baron d'Alvensleben, late envoy from Hannover. The mourners who attended were, the Rev. Messrs. Rhorts and Schroeder, Dr. Brandis, and Mr. De Luc. On the coffin was inscribed, "Elizabeth Juliana Schwelkenhergen, K. Koepfer"

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
 Morning Post.
 Morning Advert.
 13 Weekly Papers
 Bath 2, Bristol 4
 Birmingham 2
 Blackburn
 Bucks—Bury
 CAMBRIDGE 2
 Canterbury 2
 Chelmsford
 Chester, Coventry



Cumberland
 Doncaster 2
 Derby, Exeter
 Gloucester
 Hereford, Hull
 Ipswich
 IRELAND
 LEICESTER
 Leeds Leed
 Liverpool 3
 Maidstone
 Manchester 2
 Newcastle 3
 Northampton
 Norwich 2
 Nottingham
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By N I C H O L A S U R B A N, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Pelican Passage, Fleet-Street, where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYED. 1797.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in March, 1797.
			1.	2.		
1	SE moderate	29,93	29	32	14 2.9	mottled sky, sun at intervals
2	SE moderate	80	32	34	.7	sun at intervals, with dark clouds
3	SE moderate	61	34	35	.7	overcast
4	SE moderate	52	43	44	.7	overcast
5	E brisk	55	35	39	.8	black clouds
6	SE calm	70	36	38	.7	cloudless, with sun
7	S gentle	30, 0	35	36	.8	clouds, light showers
8	E calm	0	38	39	.5	white clouds partially
9	E calm	0	31	34	.5	fog in the morning, clears up
10	E calm	29,88	37	39	.8	overcast
11	NE brisk	92	35	38	.9	overcast
12	N moderate	30, 6	35	36	.7	gloomy, with sun at intervals
13	SE calm	10	35	36	.9	cloudless
14	SW calm	8	34	36	.8	white clouds thinly scattered
15	E calm	2	34	36	.9	clear, with sun
16	SE calm	19,94	40	40	.8	gloomy
17	E moderate	30, 2	38	39	.9	gloomy
18	NE calm	10	41	41	3.0	clear
19	S calm	10	37	39	2.4	gloomy at intervals
20	N calm	10	37	39	3.0	gloomy, with sun at intervals
21	SE calm	30	46	41	.0	sun, sometimes clear, sometimes mottled
22	S gentle	25	35	38	.0	overcast
23	SW moderate	19, 9	47	45	.0	showers
24	S moderate	88	44	45	2.5	heavy rain P. M.
25	SW moderate	47	43	44	.3	showers
26	W moderate	40	45	44	.2	white clouds, with sun
27	SE moderate	38	41	43	.5	showers
28	N calm	45	42	42	.5	black clouds, light showers
29	SW calm	46	42	43	.4	white clouds, with sun
30	SW calm	70	42	43	.5	white clouds partially
31	S moderate	58	42	43	.4	cloudy, showers

1. Sparrow builds.—4. Hawthorn foliates.—5. Dust rises in eddies this and the two preceding days.—6. Sweet-scented violet flowers.—14. Wall-flower blooms.—15. Elder foliates.—16. Rhubarb breaks ground.—17. Dandelion flowers.—20. A Moth appears.—23. Frogs sporting on the top of the ponds.—25. Jack-anthra and Lorch foliate.—27. Periwinkle flowers.—28. Dead Nettle flowers.—30. Hop-buds appear.

Fall of rain, 1.55 inch. Evaporation, 2 inches 3-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. Holt.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1797.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. n. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1797	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. n. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1797
	6 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	3 o'cl. Night	11 o'cl. Night				6 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night			
Mar	0		0				Apr.	0	0	0			
27	45		44		29,50	showery	12	44	64	51	29,63	fair	
28	46	51	4		43	showery	13	47	54	47	275	cloudy	
29	40	53	48		45	fair	14	45	48	45	282	rain	
30	42	45	46		51	showery	15	44	52	46	273	cloudy	
31	39	49	44		65	showery	16	46	53	44	272	fair	
1	45	54	4		60	showery	17	44	55	45	270	fair	
2	43	47	41		54	showery	18	43	48	43	275	fair	
3	35	38	42		04	snow	19	42	55	42	292	fair	
4	37	45	43		64	fair	20	44	52	41	290	fair	
5	42	46	40		77	cloudy	21	46	53	48	278	fair	
6	41	46	40		80	cloudy	22	47	63	50	280	fair	
7	43	47	40		92	cloudy	23	52	66	52	284	fair	
8	42	51	43		88	cloudy	24	54	62	48	285	fair	
9	41	50	42		85	cloudy	25	55	61	49	281	fair	
10	43	46	4		84	clou. & windy	26	47	58	43	280	rain	
11	44	45	44		62	small rain							

W. GAY, Optician, No. 122, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.






Gentleman's Magazine:

For A P R I L, 1797.

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

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 20.






 HE collectors of provincial tokens will probably not be sorry to find that my letter, published in your vol. LXVI. p. 753, should have had the effect of producing so fair and handsome an acknowledgement as that which appears with Mr. Pye's name to it, p. 991 of the same volume. The matter between Mr. P. and myself is very easily settled. His explanation of Pl. 2. No. 4, of his publication (the Edinburgh) is satisfactory, in proving (what I could readily have acknowledged) that his is an accurate representation of a *genuine* token; but not so in satisfying the objection that the one he copied from was not of the first date issued, namely 1790. His observation on Pl. 7, No. 5, stands exactly under the same circumstances. His remark on (the Macclesfield) Pl. 3, No. 2, corrects a mis-statement of mine, that the only date was 1790; but my observation stands good as far as respects the originality of the date, namely, that 1790 was the original. Respecting (the Birmingham, with obverse of Johnson's head) Pl. 6, No. 2, I have already, in vol. LXVI. p. 838, made my acknowledgements to Mr. Pye, who has obligingly set right a mistake, which (owing to the hurry in which I had looked over his tokens) I had made at the same time respecting the Hastings-token, by allowing that the exergue is omitted in his representation. With him I allow that the earliest and best impressions of Pl. 35, No. 1, are not payable at Thomas Haycraft's, Deptford. The impression I then had, far inferior to an original one I have since obtained, led me into error. I cannot quit this part of my subject without saying how sensible I am of Mr. Pye's candour

and politeness in noticing so readily the observations I had hastily thrown together.

I am happy to find that the plan I have suggested for an arrangement of tokens; &c. should have met with the approbation of a person, who from his pursuits, place of residence, and other considerations, is more than ordinarily competent to give an opinion on the subject. It is the arrangement which I have myself adopted, and continue, because I find it answers my convenience. In some few instances I have been puzzled under what head to place a particular piece; but, I think, at least the same difficulty would have occurred had I followed any other method. It is, therefore, not without confidence that I recommend it to others as practicable. Should they find it as convenient as I have, I shall be happy to have been of assistance to them; should they not choose to adopt it, or on the experiment find it not to answer, the attempt I have made cannot be ill taken. By following the plan of distribution I have recommended, a collector will be better enabled to judge of the merit or demerit of particular descriptions of tokens than if they were interspersed amongst others. For instance, the Trial-tokens, when seen together in the same drawer, will appear what they really are, with a very few exceptions, beneath the notice of any friend of the Arts. By classing the political pieces together, he will observe better how little merit is to be found in them. For the most part, they are despicable in their designs, and most clumsily struck on the basest metal. It appeared to me, and still does, that, by thus classing different subjects together, the unwary or over-anxious collector might be struck with the imposition he was subjecting himself to; pieces of merit would continue to find their way into cabinets;

the trash would be thrown aside. I perfectly agree with Mr. Pye in his observation, that this traffick has been systematically brought forward with a view of imposing on the unguarded. I take this opportunity of stating a few facts, which seem to me to be worthy the attention of collectors; not but that many others may easily be resorted to; but I think the following sufficient for the present purpose. A publication is now carrying on by a person of the name of Denton, who professes to be a dealer in coins. I find in 7 of his plates* 8 of his dies, which should constitute 4 tokens, so interchanged as to constitute 12 tokens, farthing-size. Mr. Denton has, in the same publication, given representations, in the course of 18 plates†, of 30 tokens of the farthing-size, which fairly might be comprized in 12, having only 24 different impressions: and which, by attention, will be found to belong to a person who is likewise, by profession, at present a dealer in coins. These instances are sufficient to shew by what methods collectors are imperceptibly worked upon. It is almost beyond calculation to compute the extent to which these changes may be rung. As a purchaser of Mr. Denton's publication, I should be satisfied with one representation of the impression from each die. By this means he would not find it necessary to oblige us with a repetition of the same impression as in Pl. 50, No. 3, and Pl. 124, No. 2. A similar repetition occurs in other instances‡, merely with the excuse that the impressions are on thicker copper, and profess to be penny-tokens. Collectors might themselves check the growing mischief by con-

tenting themselves with purchasing one impression from each die: as, of Denton's farthing, instead of buying 12, they might have had all comprized in 4 tokens; of Skidmore's, 12 instead of 30.

In your Obituary, vol. LXVI. p. 441, I find the death of the late Mr. Rebello, of Hackney. This ingenious gentleman I understand to have been the proprietor of a pair of dies, whence the Hackney token, represented in Mr. Pye's book, was struck. They did credit to the celebrated artist who executed them. No sooner was the proprietor deceased, but a counterfeit token was struck from very inferior dies, and sold to collectors at 2s. each. Impressions were taken on penny-pieces*; which, I believe, had never been done by Mr. Rebello; and the dies were interchanged and crossed into others†. To what is this inundation of tokens, and repetition of impressions, to be attributed? Not to an absolute want of others; for, I believe, there are yet remaining 10 half-penny tokens‡, which have been represented by Mr. Pye, and which Mr. Denton, who has extended his publication from 120 to 157 plates, has not yet found leisure to give us: all of them good; some of them amongst the best and earliest tokens. I likewise observe that, out of 12 farthing-tokens given us by Mr. Pye, four§ are yet wanting in Benbow. My observation on this is, that these, being amongst those first issued, might have found room before the frequent repetitions of impressions which we have experienced in the work.

I have lately received your Magazine for January; and find that a correspondent, under the signature *Civis*, has done me the honour to notice, though perhaps not in a very courteous manner, the observations I sent to you in September last. Whoever he may be, I can assure him, that he will ne-

* Denton, Pl. 130, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 131, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 132, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 133, No. 1; Pl. 155, No. 4; Pl. 156, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 157, Nos. 1—4.

† Denton, Pl. 121, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 122, No. 4; Pl. 123, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 128, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 129, No. 2; Pl. 137, No. 4; Pl. 138, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 142, No. 1; Pl. 144, No. 4; Pl. 145, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 149, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 150, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 151, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 152, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 153, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 154, Nos. 1—4; Pl. 155, No. 1; Pl. 158, Nos. 1—4.

‡ Pl. 50, No. 2; Pl. 123, No. 3; Pl. 55, No. 2; Pl. 125, No. 3; Pl. 30, No. 1; Pl. 126, No. 2; Pl. 55, No. 1; Pl. 126, No. 3; Pl. 33, No. 2; Pl. 129, No. 3; and several others.

• Denton, Pl. 138, No. 2.

† *Ib.* Pl. 138, No. 3; Pl. 148, No. 2.

‡ Braintree, Pye, Pl. 16, No. 1; East Grimstead, Pl. 29, No. 5; Leeds, Pl. 1, No. 5; Liverpool, Pl. 3, No. 3; Portsea, Pl. 17, No. 2; Spalding, Pl. 23, No. 2; Shrewsbury, Pl. 2, No. 3; Masonic, Pl. 11, No. 4; Leeds, Pl. 4, No. 5; Brunswick, Pl. 26, No. 4.

§ North Wales, Pl. 30, No. 5; South Wales, Pl. 30, No. 6; Sir Isaac Newton, Pl. 30, No. 10; Prince of Wales, Pl. 30, No. 11.

ver find me anxious to mix ill-tempered reflexions in the discussion of any subject, or going out of my way for the purpose of introducing personalities. He will always find me ready to contribute what little I am able to the elucidation of any matter I have paid attention to; and, though I may fail of benefiting him by my communication, he perhaps, on reflexion, will think his censure not particularly called for. With respect to the subject itself, I confess, I do not think Civis and I are so much at variance as, from his expressions, I might expect. Taking my objections as he states them, which, perhaps, is not the most correct sense of them, I find, as to the first, that he admits the evil in some degree, but at least questions the extent of it. The situation in which I live enables me to set him right in this respect. I am in the neighbourhood of a very populous manufacturing town, the principal inhabitants of which long since cautioned their fellow-townsmen against taking the base metal in circulation. The caution had its effect immediately in the town, and has, for the most part, been effectual ever since, but, as soon as you quit it, you receive tokens of all descriptions in the common course of exchange. The tollmen at the turnpikes are a great means of circulating them. As to the 2d objection, the observations above detailed respecting farthing-sized pieces seem to me to apply strongly. They are struck in large quantities, and frequently sold directly for 3d. or 4d. each. It is not long since I called at Spence's shop, and saw many many thousands of different tokens lying in heaps, and selling at what struck me to be very great prices. These, therefore, could not be considered as struck for a limited sale. I confess, considering the number I saw struck, and what the subjects of them were, I thought myself justified in supposing that it was the intention to circulate them very widely. With Civis, I can value merit in whatever shape it may appear; and it is not because a jetton proceeds from the shop of one of the three Thomas's that I would reject it, but because, having no merit in the execution, I see no good, but many bad, purposes answered by encouraging its circulation. The multiplication of dies is sufficient

evidence of the encouragement they have met with. I am not so wanting in taste as not to admire the masterly productions of the national coinage during Cromwell's usurpation; but, in the present instance, I see neither design nor execution that can recommend the greater part of the political jettons. These remarks will apply also to Civis's observation on the 3d objection. On the 4th point Civis and I seem to agree; and I am happy to find, that his exertions have promoted an improved taste in the provincial coins which have been struck by persons in his neighbourhood; by which, in common with other collectors, I probably have had my share of advantage.

As to the matter of arrangement, I agree with Civis in his last sentence, as I also do that too much subdivision creates confusion. But the question is, whether there is too much in this instance. That will depend on the variety of shapes that tokens, &c. assume. Respecting its practicability I will say nothing, as I have already said that I have experienced great convenience from it. After trying various methods, I have at last fixed on this; but it does not follow that others must approve it: feeling the trouble I had had, I was desirous to save others from the labour they would undergo. Indeed, I know more than one collector whose collections are almost useless from the want of a systematic arrangement. Their difficulties will thicken on them very fast, unless some method of arrangement is fixed on. It is with others to adopt it, or not, as they see it practicable or convenient: the adoption or rejection of it by them must be matter of indifference to me.

Not writing for the purpose of controversy, but with a view of assisting others in a pursuit which I have occasionally taken much pain with, I must excuse myself from entering into any farther argument. I am happy to find that, at least, I am so fortunate as to concur with Civis in some, and those material, points. I rest contented that my humble endeavours have been exerted for the prevention of this systematic imposition, by awakening the attention of such as may have imperceptibly encouraged it, by too blind an adoption of the descriptions and representations which have come from the
 pretis

press, and which are professedly published by dealers themselves. With many apologies for the length of this letter, I am,
Yours, &c. R. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 24.

I OBSERVE my answer to R. Y. in p. 31; but was much disappointed to find that you had omitted in it a reference to my *first* Essay on Provincial Coins, the spirit of which was first communicated in private correspondence to that lettered medallist Mr. Pinkerton, and approved by him in a polite reply; and which appeared in "The Edinburgh Magazine" for Feb. 1796, and afterwards in several other periodical journals, particularly the *European and Universal Magazines*.*

My observations were written, and diffused as widely as possible, from the most honest intentions of calling the attention of the British publick to the importance of endeavouring to raise the dignity, and improve the fabric, of private miutage. Yet I am sensible that they are far from being perfect, and should be extremely happy to have some additional remarks or even strictures upon mine (where we may happen to differ in opinion) from any of your intelligent correspondents.

All improvements in the same class of objects tend to promote one another. A new and good *national copper coinage* would greatly aid the improvement of that of individuals. Much has been said and written on this subject; and Mr. Colquhoun, in his late masterly "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," (8vo. Dilly, 1796,) laments with energy the evils of the want of a respectable national copper currency; and particularly regrets (n. p. 116) the rejection or neglect of Mr. Boulton's proposals. That ingenious gentleman had successfully undertaken the application of the steam-engine to the nice operation of coining, whereby a great number of pieces could be correctly thrown off, complete at all points of the impression, by a single movement. A suitable apparatus was erected at Soho, at a great expence; and artists of the first merit were engaged, in the hope of being employed by Government to make a new copper coinage for the kingdom. Specimens of ex-

* We also received a copy; but had not room for it at the time it was sent.

quisite delicacy were exhibited; specimens, which may vie with some of the *minted gems* of ancient Greece, and which will be dear to the medallist of *taste in secula seculorum*. But *mi bono?* ●

This statement is certainly correct in its general outline; yet it would be very interesting if some of your well-informed friends should favour us, through the medium of your paper, with notices what are the precise powers and mode of operation of Mr. Boulton's coining-machinery. A plate of elucidation would be desirable. And also, as fully as may be known, what was the specific point where the negotiation terminated; and what were the grounds held out why his excellent overtures were inadmissible. At that time, the extraordinary expences of the war had not commenced, nor were they foreseen †.

In every copy of my paper, I am deficient, when condemning the spurious and degraded specimens of private coins, in not observing (with a merited stigma) some which are issued, generally of the thinnest and basest, without any name of a proprietor. No piece whatever ought to be given by an individual or private company to the publick, as forming part of the circulating medium, unless it be expressly made "payable on demand" by the party whose place of residence it bears. And every combination for the refusal of all which are destitute of such a passport, and every public intimation of it, are highly laudable; and ought to be promoted by the lovers of medals, as well as by magistrates and guardians of the inferior branches of commerce. Mr. Colquhoun proposes a radical cure for these abuses, by suggesting the actual interference of Government, not in "putting a stop to the business," as R. Y. inconsiderately wishes, but by regulating and reforming it. His excellent remarks on this point are worthy of being transcribed, and of receiving the extensive circulation of Mr. Urban's sheets.

"The laws," says he, *Treatise*, p. 116, "as they now stand, are silent regarding provincial copper coin, or what are called *tokens* representing a half-penny. If a new coinage of copper is not soon resolved on

† His beautiful pattern-piece, "Render unto Cæsar," &c. is dated 1783.

verment, it might be useful to see tokens or provincial coins on these coins; viz.

"That the copper of which they are shall be pure.

"That this coin shall be at least 5 per cent. heavier than the present mint coin.

"That the parties circulating such are responsible to the holders for the metal in gold and silver when demanded; shall stamp their names, and an obligation to that purpose, on the coins or tokens so issued by them.

It might also be proper that such promising promissory pieces should take licence from the principal officers of the mint, as an authority for their coinage, and security at the same time for their compliance of the above conditions."

Permit me earnestly to recommend to your readers who may not have seen it, an attentive perusal of the contents of this truly patriotic and able performance, combining the most judicious (though simple) reasonings with the most astonishing and minute detail of instructing facts; and the exhibition of such varied views of the necessities of human misery, poverty, leprosy, engendered by various causes in our great metropolis, as must affect every religious, humane, and feeling mind. *Hæc natura miserabilis humanæ* This work peculiarly deserves the attention of all honest and feeling legislators, representatives, magistrates, clergymen, and magistrates, throughout the kingdom.

I must take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Laskey for his private observation of my having misapplied the term *Jetton* in my reply to R. Y. I am indeed somewhat at a loss for an equivalent to these modern pieces, which are either coins or tokens; that of *jetton* might perhaps have answered the purpose more correctly. CIVIS.

MR. URBAN, *March 28.*
I SHOULD be glad to be informed, what sort of *pattern-farthings* of *Oliver Cromwell* are, which Pinkerton, in his *Essay on Medals* says are worth *ten pounds*? (See the end of that *Essay*.)

I have a medal by me, which seems to answer the description which is given in the above named author: the reverse exhibits a head of *Oliver* in profile, as is usual in all the medals and paintings of him which I have

seen; and a wreath of laurel round his head. Under the head is written *KIRK FEC.* The reverse has this inscription, not round the edge, as on the other side, but in straight lines across the medal, *OLIVAR CROMWELL, 1658.* The medal is in good preservation. If any of your numerous and well-informed correspondents would give me their opinion of this medal, I should think myself much obliged. Yours, &c. PHILLO.

MR. URBAN, *Bowden, April 7.*
I FEEL myself so much obliged by Mr. Shaw's attention in your *Magazine* for February, that I must beg the favour of you to insert my acknowledgements. In an earlier state of my inquiry, I should have been very much obliged to him for any farther communications he could have furnished with respect to the *Antonine town*. His hint from Dr. Wilkes's *MSS* concerning *Condote*, given some time ago, I have made use of, and his additional information with regard to *Otonyate*, I esteem valuable, as it is the only intimation of any appearance of Roman remains at that village, though I think there can be no doubt of its being the *Uxocone* of the Roman times. I was much pleased to perceive Mr. Dickenson's opinion correspond with mine in spelling the name of this town *Otonyate*. The distance from *Wroxeter* I find to be nine miles and not eleven, which is the common reading. Such transpositions are by no means uncommon among the errors of itinerary numbers. *Stricton* is a very probable place for *Pennocracium*; but, from other circumstances, I have found myself obliged to prefer *Penkridge*. The reference to Dr. Mason's numerous and curious papers is doubly acceptable, as it not only points out a treasure, but may prove in part an introduction to their very respectable possessor, if I should have an opportunity of applying for a perusal of them. Yours, &c. T. R.

MR. URBAN, *April 20.*
PLEASE to correct an error in vol. LXVI, p. 1012, b. respecting the probable antiquity of the *Roman Vallum*. It cannot have been earlier than A. D. 43; but was most probably constructed in the reign of Hadrian, about A. D. 120, which was the period

period when *this species of Vallum* formed of trunks of trees was first introduced. Yours, &c S S.

Mr. URBAN, *Cbelsea, March 4.*

ONE word more on the subject of *swallows*. I cannot disagree but that some stragglers have passed their winter here in a state of torpidity when the season has been remarkably mild. But they certainly do generally emigrate; as, on the approach of winter, even in the milder climates of Provence and Italy, they collect in flocks and cross the Mediterranean. The peasants in Provence pretend even to fix the day of their departure in September as of their arrival in March, and during their stay regard them with a superstitious veneration as inhabitants of Egypt and the Holy-land. I have never seen, or indeed watched, their departure; but have frequently seen flights of 3 or 4 hundred come from the Mediterranean, though I will not undertake to say whether it was their first visit, or whether they had originally gone from the French coast and returned again.

Speaking of Provence, some time since an enquiry was made for the meaning of the word "blan, blan crus," in the Provençal poetry. I do not at present recollect the volume; but I venture to explain it, as "white, a virgin white," from the following circumstance; every traveller in the South of France must have observed the universal custom, to the year 1791, of spinning and weaving all the household linen at home, and the frequent use of it without bleaching, which they call *crud blanc*; v. z. "raw or native white," and which I take to be the *blan crus* of the Troubadours spelt in the modern way. RANGER.

P. 179. a. 26. r. "lat. 54° 23' N."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 20.*

I MET with the following letter and warrant in the possession of a friend and near neighbour of mine, and thinking them curious, prevailed upon him to suffer me to take copies, which, by his permission, I here transcribe for the use of your Magazine, should you think them worthy of a place. The warrant will show a striking contrast betwixt these happy times, which some people are pleased to call tyrannical, and those of Queen Elizabeth.

Yours, &c. J. R.

1. "To the Constable of Lepton.

"Wheras I have rec'd a warr't from the Right Worl Sir John Savill, knyght, by vertue whereof these are to charge and command you that presenly upon the receipt hereof you somen and charg two of the ablest men for her Majties servie into Ireland within your libertie to be an leed tom'row beuge Monday by eight o'clock in the morning with the some of 8s. 6. money and yourself with your owne name and theirs faire written in pap'. Faile not hereof an you Pil. Dated at Sheapley the viiith of August 1602. Ro. Hepworth."

2. "COSIN RADCLIFFE,

"Pitty me for never came any man to see mightily a lost busineise. The army altogether unexercised and unprovided of all necessaries; that part which I bring now with me from Durham the worst I ever saw; our horse all cowardly; the cuntry from Berwicke to Yorke in the power of the Scott, an universall affright in all men, a general disaffection in the king's service, none sensible of his dishonour. In one worde, here aboue to fight with all thes evils, without any one to helpe. God of his goodnesse deliver me out of this the greatest evil of my life. Fare you well Your ever most faithfull and most affectionate cosin and freend,

Norhallerton, Sept. 1640. "STRAFFORDE."

3. "Albeit I do not answe areall your letters, in this strait wherein I am, yet have I greate use of them, and hope to live to give you more thanks for them than a few lines can expresse. To the best of my judgement we gaine much rather than loose. I trust God will preserve us; and as of all other passions I am free of leare, the articles that are cumming I apprehend not. The Irish businesse is past, and better than I expected, the proove being very scant. Gods hande is with us, for what was it not we might expect to have been sworne from thence? Continue your letters, which are not ill-bestowed upon me; for I observe them, and have great use of your advise, which hath helped me exceedingly. All will be well, and every howe gives more hope than other. God Almighty protect and guide us.

Sunday after dinner.

N. B. No date to this, or signature; the hand-writing is the same as the former letter. J R.

*** The drawings of WHITE-LADIES, &c. offered by P. P. will be acceptable.

M. GREEN asks who was Sir Thomas Parry, who died chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, 1616? and his successor Sir John Dackombe?

CLERICUS ORDINIS MINORIS, intended for this Month, shall have place in our next.

Mr.

100

100





ADOLPHUS MEKERCHUS.

ΕΧΘΡΟΙΣΙ ΦΙΛΟΙΣΙ Τ' ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙΣ.

*Sullam magna sollicitudo specimen arbitror,
quam semper unum scire, quales fuerit aliquis*

Plin. H. N. 35. 11

MEMOIRS OF ADOLPHUS MEKERCHUS; with a Portrait of him; (from METRONARISTON, &c.)

(See p. 232.)

THIS illustrious scholar was a native of Flanders, who, passing through many honorable employments with great usefulness to his country, and the highest fame of his abilities and integrity, died at London, upon an embassy to Queen Elizabeth, and was buried in St. Paul's a little more than two centuries ago. He appears to have been an ornament and delight of the age in which he lived—second to none in literary accomplishments, and possessing one of the most amiable and benevolent of hearts. For, his maxim, improving on that of the Grecian sage*, was to be *et amico frater et hosti*; and grief for the loss of a son was supposed to be the cause of his death in his 64th year!—a period of life at which there are but few, it is said, whose affections are not considerably impaired by so long an acquaintance with *Time*; who is certainly, for that long acquaintance we are so fond of with him, very apt, upon some account or other, to make us all pay dearly; and for which greedy disposition he has, by a shrewd Greek, been tauntingly intitled, “the skilful artist, making every thing weaker that he takes in hand †!”

This ornament and delight of his kind, the Flemish sage, is thus spoken of by one of his likenesses and contemporaries, the most respectable Thuanus: “Nostris addetur Adolphus Metkerkius, patritius Brugensis, vir literis egregiè instructus; qui cum per eas inclarescere cepisset, ætate motuque, qui Belgium concusserunt, abreptus, totam vitam legationibus obeundis ac negotiis tractandis ordinum consiliarius consumpsit; ac tandem apud Elizabetham Angliæ reginam orator, hoc anno, 1591, Londini obiit, cum climactericum suum mensibus sex superesset, mœrore ex Nicolai filii admodum strenui ducis ad Daventriam in-

* “Kindness should be shewn to all men, to enemies as well as friends; that the latter may continue, and the former be made, to love us.” CLEOBULUS.

† Ο γρηγοροσ μη εναντιον—εναντιον ησ σπουδης! Α τω ο σπουδαστησ ανθρωπωσ. Crates. It has, besides, been said that, “en vivant, et en voyant les hommes, il faut que le cœur se brise ou se bronze.”

GENT. MAG. April, 1797.

terfecti nuntio, ut creditum est, contracto.” Lin. C.

Freherus, in his “*Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum*,” professing to take his account, as well as from Thuanus, “*ex Athenis Belgicis Fr. Sweetii*,” says of Meckerchus, “*Legationis, ordinum Belgicarum provinciarum nomine, apud varios principes maximâ fide summâque cum laude totam vitam obivit.*” Then, after relating, from Thuanus, the circumstance of his death, he adds,—“*Sepultus in templo D. Pauli. Scripsit et edidit elegantem libellum de veteri et rectâ linguæ Græcæ pronuntiatione. Hic adjectus est, ephemeris syllabica dierum fastorum ecclesiæ Romanæ: Poëmata varia. Moschi et Bionti Idyllia scholiis illustrata. Theocriti Syracusani epigrammata veste Latinâ donata. De tumultibus bellicis MS. apud hæredes.*”

Besides these books, it is said, in the “*Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*,” à Caen et Lyon, 1789, “*qu’il travailla aux ‘Vies des Césars,’ aux ‘Médailles de la Grande Grèce,’ et aux ‘Fastes Consulaires,’ publiés par Goltzius.*”

His domestic name was Adolphus à Meetkercke, i. e. of Meetkercke, as appears, as well from a marginal note in Thuanus, as from his being called so by Antonius Senderus, a celebrated Flemish writer, in his “*Flandria illustrata*,” who, speaking of the illustrious men of his country, says, “*et, inter eos, A. Metkerkus—vulgo Meetkerke—a veteri pago gentilitio (qui medio ferè itinere inter Brugas et Bancobergam situs est) sic dictus.*”

Thuanus and Senderus, writing perhaps from memory, have spelled his foreign or literary name differently from each other, and from that which Meetkerke thought proper to give to himself in the book printed at Bruges, most probably under his inspection; which name is followed in this work; as, in citing and speaking of Thuanus and Vossius, their foreign or literary names are naturally followed, though the domestic name of one was de Thou, and of the other Vos. Besides, that it is not to his embassies but to his books that his immortality is due. “*Ex Libris Immortalitatem*,” said Asinius Pollio, when, in opening the first public library at Rome, he employed his wealth to a nobly-useful purpose.”

Foppens, in his “*Bibliotheca Belgica*,”

gica," 1739, has preserved a portrait of this illustrious Flemish scholar, engraved by Larmessin, from which our plate has been copied; and, from his account of him, it should seem, that his being appointed ambassador to the Court of England must have been particularly pleasing to him, since he had chosen before to make this country his residence, to avoid the troubles of his own. The words of Foppens are, "obiit Londini in Angliâ, quò, rerum paulatim in Flandria potente Alexandro, Parmæ duce, secesserat." This may be inferred from Thuanus, and is confirmed by the inscription, extant upon his monument until the demolition of the old St. Paul*, which has been preserved likewise in the same book with his portrait, and is in the following words:

" Deo trino et uni
opt. max. sacrum,
ac æternæ memoriæ
nobilissimi, honoratissimi,
omnique virtutum et eruditionis genere
præstantissimi viri, domini
ADOLPHI à MEETKERCKE,
Brugensis,
equestris ordinis,
summi Flandriæ concilii
præsidis dignissimi et justissimi,
in creandis per Flandriam
urbium civitatumque magistratibus
legati perpetui.
Qui

difficillimis Belgarum temporibus
illustrem locum consilarii statûs,
in supremo trium ordinum
Belgicarum provinciarum senatu,
multis principibus junctus collega,
plus quàm decennium sustinuit.
Legationes quoque
eorundem ordinum nomine
apud varios Germaniæ
superioris et inferioris principes,
regem Galliæ,
ejusque fratrem principem Alençonium,
tum etiam apud serenissimam hanc
Angliæ, &c. reginam
principi Havriæo factus collega,
summis de rebus, maxima fide,
Summaque cum laude, obiit.
Eximie cognitionis cum jurisprudentiæ,
tum historiæ fama celeberrimus:
nec minus a bonarum artium,
humanarumque disciplinarum et linguarum
præsertim Latine et Græcæ
(quarum posterioris fuit restaurator)
eruditione commendatissimus.
Quodque primum omnium est,
pietatis in Deum et homines,
veritatis evangelicæ et justitiæ
cultor studiosissimus.
Cujus causâ
omnibus supradictis honoribus relictis,
exilium,
etiãsi ipsi in sua senectute durum,
tamen libens Christi causâ suscepit;
nullo Hispani auro,
vel ingentibus pollicitationibus,
quibus à recto instituto dimovere
eum conabantur, expugnabilis.
" Is natus annos 63, menses 6, pridie

* "Since this was written," says the author, "I have, by the mediation of a friend, had the pleasure of a communication with Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. of Julians, near Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, the sixth of the name, and fifth descendant in a direct line from his great progenitor, Sir Adolphus Meetkerke, the ambassador of Flanders; and who has been pleased to enable me to correct an error I was led into by one of the books I consulted for the account which is above given.

"Sir Adolphus was not buried in St. Paul's, but in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate; and, at the re-building of that church, his monument, which had on it the above inscription, was conveyed to the family-seat at Julians, but too much damaged, in the taking down and the removal, to be again erected.

"Mr. Meetkerke is in possession of, among others, a very valuable relick of his ancestors in a folio MS. of Greek and Latin poetry by Sir Adolphus; with additions by his son Adolphus, who died without issue, and by his son Edward, D. D. of Christ-church college, Oxford, professor of Hebrew in that university, and prebendary of Winchester; which MS. the possessor of it may, perhaps, at a future day permit to be published—should prejudice be now more inclined than it was two centuries ago to give way to the recommended prosodic doctrine, and to let the character of its author, a restorer of the Greek language, rise to the level due to it in the Republic of Letters.

"The abovementioned MS. which is in the hand-writing of Dr. Edward Meetkerke, who was left by his ever-to-be-honoured father *infans anniculus*, and who proved to be the transmitter of his name, contains the monumental inscription, little differing from that copied above from Foppens, but in the being more correct in a few words, as *suscepisset* for *suscepit*, &c. in its not being in any part broken into lines of inscription style, and in giving the hexameter and pentameter couplets at the end in this manner:

" Quid manus armata est? Hostis. Quidnam altera? Amicus.
Tertia? Meetkerkus, qui manum utramque capit.
Quid Græcæ voces, Εξήγουσι φάριστ' Αδολφός?
Vocum harum interpres, Vita, Mekerke, tua est."

nonas Oct. anno post natum Messiam 1591, ex hac peritura ad perennem vitam emigravit: cum ex duabus nobilissimis selectissimisque uxoribus, tana virtute quam reperere clarissimis, domina Jacoba Cervina, et domina Margareta a Lichtervelde, plurimos suscepit utriusque sexus liberos. Ex quibus moriens sex, ex qualibet uxore videlicet tres, reliquit superstites. Ex priore Balduinum; qui caeso nuper in expugnatione Daventriae fratre suo primogenito D. Nicolao, militum duce fortissimo, militibus dicti fratris sui, a serenissima Angliae regina est praefectus. Adolphum, patri cognominem, a fratre in ordine militari secundum: et filiam Annam, uxorem clarissimi viri D. Pauli Knibbii, juriscon. et sereniss. Daniae regis conciliarii. Ex posteriore filium anniculum Eduardum, et duas filias, Elizabetham et Salomen, tres liberalissimae indolis et formae infantes.

“Cui placide in Christo humanae gentis sospitatore obdormienti, hoc meritis ipsius debitum mortale monumentum, tum immortalis amoris et reverentiae, Petrus ab Heyla, dictus Verheila, Brugensis jurisc. popularis, civis et amicus ejus moestiff. pos.

“Pro symbolo habebat duas dexteras inter se junctas, quarum una armata est, altera inermis; quibus tertia e nube superveniens duas priores complectitur; additis his verbis, ad nomen Adolphi aludentibus, ΦΙΛΟΙΣ ΕΧΘΡΟΙΣ ΤΕ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ.

Et amico frater et hosti.

Quid manus armata est? Hostis. Quidnam altera? Amicus. [que capit.

Tertia? Meekerkerus, qui manum utramque. Quid Graecae voces? Et amico frater et hosti. Vocum harum interpretis vita, Meekerke, tua est.

“Nil scribitur totum. Quis hoc mare effundat?

Multum valent recisa parva de magnis. Momenta rerum, et quae argumenta sunt summa, Suffecerit tractasse; nullus absolvet.”

REMARKS on the Genealogy in Genesis, Chap. X. (Concluded from p. 193.)

TARSHISH.

SCRIPTURE assures us, that the sons of Tarshish had made themselves famous for their navigation as early as the days of Solomon. The ships of Tarshish, Psa. xlviii. 7, were then become a common appellation for all vessels of trade; and to go to Tarshish, a kind of proverbial expression for going out to sea on adventures. That part of the Mediterranean which was contiguous to Cilicia was called the sea of Tarshish. The city Tarsus was accounted the metropolis of this part of Asia. The neighbouring countries of Pamphylia and Lydia were un-

der her dominion; and Tarshish was the first commercial power which made any figure in this part of the world.

Strabo speaks thus of the people of Tarsus: “they did not stay at home; but, in order to complete their education, went abroad; and many of them, when they were thus accomplished, staid in foreign parts, and never returned.”

In Isaiah xxiii. 10, Tyre is called the daughter of Tarshish:

“Pass through thy land as a river, O daughter of Tarshish.”

In verse 12 of the same chapter we have this expression applied to Tyre:

“O, thou oppressed virgin, daughter of Zidon, arise, pass over to Chittim.”

By Carthage the LXX throughout understand Tarshish. But how could this be? how could Tyre be called the daughter of Carthage? for, Carthage was the daughter of Tyre.

The Tyrians were originally a colony of the Sidonians, and Sidon consequently the mother-city of Tyre.

The sons of Tarshish not only “occupied their business in great waters;” they traded likewise on the Continent; they had their factories at Dedan and Sheba on the Euphrates, where they trafficked in silver and gold. See Ezek. xxxviii. 13:

“Sheba and Dedan, and the merchants of Tarshish, with all the young lions thereof, that say unto thee, Art thou come to take a spoil? Hast thou gathered thy company to take a prey? to carry away silver and gold, to take away cattle and goods, to take a great spoil?”

Jer. x. 9, speaks of silver beat out into plates as coming from Tarshish:

“Silver spread into plates is brought from Tarshish, and gold from Uphaz, the work of the workman, and of the hands of the founder,” &c.

Bochart must certainly be wrong in assigning Tartessus in Spain to Tarshish. See Isai. lxi. 11:

“And I will set a sign among them, and I will send those that escape of them unto the nations, to Tarshish, Pul, and Lud, that draw the bow, to Tubal and Javan, to the isles afar off, that have not heard my fame, neither have seen my glory; and they shall declare my glory among the Gentiles.”

Every individual, of whom the Prophet speaks in the above verse, are inhabitants of Asia and the adjacent islands.

DODANIM.

This word is promiscuously written Rhodanim.

The island of Rhodes has, by many learned writers, been considered as the residence of this son of Javan. Borchart thinks this too small a portion for him.

The Rhodians surnamed themselves Heliadae, or the beautiful; and, on account of the impurity of their manners, were, in after-times, named Albi Cyrenenses. See Athenæus, b. viii. to. According to Strabo, the Curetes were certain Telchines whom Rhea carried with her from Rhodes into Crete, and were probably the first occupiers of that island which was first called Telchinia.

The invention of works in iron and brass being indifferently attributed to the Curetes and Telchines, they were probably the same people. See Strabo, lib. x.

Those of Rhodanim's sons who settled in Crete were the first whom the Grecian history records for their power and dominion at sea under their leader Minos. This prince was no less renowned for his arms abroad than for his policy and wise government at home. He is said to have framed a code of wise laws, under the direction of Jupiter, for his subjects of Crete. Though this may have the air of a romance invented, as such reports were to give the better sanction to his laws; yet it is confessed, says Strabo, that Crete in ancient times was so well governed, that the best states of Greece, especially that of Sparta, did not disdain to transcribe many of its laws.

According to Meursius, those which Lycurgus borrowed related chiefly to military points.

In after-times Crete became a den of tyrants and robbers, as famous for their thefts and injustice as the Egecretæ had been eminent for the opposite virtues.

I have given a long note on the Rhodians in my translation of Herodotus, vol. III. p. 260.

The Rhodians called themselves the sons of Tuetis, or the sea. To this boast may be ascribed the custom mentioned by Herodotus as peculiar to this people—the children took their names not from the father but the mother, and followed her condition, not his. If a noble or free woman married a slave, the child was noble or free: if

a man of the first rank took to wife a strange or bond woman, his children lost their rank.

CHITTIM.

Of Chittim Josephus speaks thus: "But Chittim took possession of the island Chetima, that which is now called Cyprus; from which all the islands, and indeed the greater part of maritime places, are by the Hebrews called Chethim."

It seems probable that this son of Javan inhabited what is called Citicia the rough, the limits of which, according to Strabo, extended along the sea-coast from Mount Cragus to the city Soli, and thence on the continent to Isauria and Pisidia. W. B.

Mr. URBAN,

March 22.

IN answer to I. A.'s request (p. 8) take the following account: Pope Urban VIII. was elected 1623, and died 1643; and there have not yet been half the number of successors stated by St. Malachy. Their names are, 1. Innocent X. died 1655; 2. Alexander VII. died 1667; 3. Clement IX. died 1670; 4. Clement X. died 1676; 5. Innocent XI. died 1689; 6. Alexander VIII. died 1691; 7. Innocent XII. died 1699; 8. Clement XI. died 1721; 9. Innocent XIII. died 1723; 10. Benedict XIII. died 1730; 11. Clement XII. died 1740; 12. Benedict XIV. died 1758; 13. Clement XIII. died 1769; 14. Clement XIV. died 1775; 15. Pius VI. now living. See Blair's Chronology. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Taunton, March 23.

YOUR correspondent E. E. A. p. 101, has been too hasty and confident in pronouncing the poems, ascribed to Beza, "to be a most atrocious forgery, and a libel on the character of the man whose name they bear;" and in saying, that "it is impossible to recognise their authenticity without giving up their author to censure amounting nearly to absolute condemnation."

The Papists, it is true, did avail themselves of this work to reflect on the character of Beza with the severest acrimony*, and to impute to him the grossest sensuality. And of late it has been mentioned with the strongest terms of censure by Mr. Robinson, in his "Ecclesiastical Researches †." Charity may justly lament, that this

* "Puritanisme the Mother, and Sinne the daughter. 1633." p. 73.

† p. 344.

eminent man should have been so misled by the ardor of youthful fancy, as to leave behind him a publication that should give occasion to just reflexions upon his memory and virtue.

But it may admit a question, whether E. E. A. in his zeal for the honour of Beza, has not violated candour, as well as betrayed his ignorance of the history of these poems, in imputing them to some unknown papists, who, in the spirit of malignity and bigotry, composed them, and gave them to Beza as their father.

What will he say, when he is informed, that Melchior Adam, in his life of that reformer, tells us that, in imitation of Ovid and Catullus, he actually wrote them; and that they met with a peculiar fate? for, while, in general, adversaries are industrious in their endeavours to suppress the works of those to whose writings they are hostile, it was the aim of Beza's enemies, from the obstinate and inextinguishable hatred they conceived against the author, to bring to light, and to perpetuate, by frequent and repeated editions, his licentious poems †. What will he say, when he is informed, that Beza himself avowed these poems, which he compared to the indecent verses of Archilochus, as the product of his pen?

But, though we cannot screen his name at the expence of truth, truth as well as kindness require us to throw a veil over his follies and crime. It is to be considered, that these justly-censured pieces were written before he was 20; though Mr. Robinson, evidently referring to the edition by Stephens, at Paris, 1648, represents them as written by him at the age of 29; when he himself refers to a prior edition without a date of place or year. But, the consideration which has greater weight is, that Beza himself was the first person to censure and reprobate them, and wished that he could, by words and actions, obliterate the stain they had created ‡. This agrees with the account that E. E. A. gives of a third edition of this juvenile work, in which the exceptionable poems are omitted.

† *Decades duæ continentis Vitas Theologorum, &c. A Melchiore Adamo. Francofurti, 1618, p. 203.*

‡ Melchior Adamus, as before; and Beza's Annotations in Nov. Test. V. Matt. I. 19.

It is not generous, therefore, to upbraid the memory of the reformer with a performance of which he repented, or with compositions of the pen, which, as far as it was in his power, he cancelled. I cannot but blame Mr. Robinson for his unqualified censure of them and their author; and I could not allow myself to mention them, in a late discussion of the question concerning the practical tendency of the Calvinistic and Socinian schemes ||, when it suggested itself to me that some use might be made of them in *this* argument, as the Popish writer, to which I have referred, drew an argument from them against the morals of the reformers, and the practical tendency of *their* doctrine. The real state of the case is, that the guilt of these poems is not to be imputed to the nature of Beza's principles as a reformer or an orthodox believer; but to the wantonness of his fancy, at the time they were dictated, transgressing decency and virtue, and overpowering the good principles he held. Of this, let it be repeated, he afterwards shewed himself sensible and ashamed. If his transgression incurs condemnation, his repentance merits praise; and his acknowledgement of his folly does him honour.

I am surprized that E. E. A. should so deviate from the fact and from candour, as to compare the alterations in Dr. Watts's devotional pieces, by the editors of a late "Collection of Psalms and Hymns," to the vile forgery which he ascribes to the Papists with respect to the lewd poems of Beza. Those worthy and respectable editors have fairly apprized their readers, in the Preface, of alterations, and of the principles on which they are made; and, though they may have left out, or changed, the sentences which speak in the originals a Trinitarian or Calvinistic language, they have substituted no sentiments or phraseology unsuitable to the excellent piety of the authors of whose compositions they avail themselves; nay, no sentiments or language to the truth of which the authors themselves would have objected. So that E. E. A.'s representation of what they have done, unhappily, though, I would hope, not designedly, tends to mislead your present and future readers, and to prejudice them

|| Letters to Mr. Andrew Fuller.

period when *this species of Vallum* formed of trunks of trees was first introduced. Yours, &c S S.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, March 4.*

ONE word more on the subject of *swallows*. I cannot disagree but that some stragglers have passed their winter here in a state of torpidity when the season has been remarkably mild. But they certainly do generally emigrate; as, on the approach of winter, even in the milder climates of Provence and Italy, they collect in flocks and cross the Mediterranean. The peasants in Provence pretend even to fix the day of their departure in September as of their arrival in March, and during their stay regard them with a superstitious veneration as inhabitants of Egypt and the Holy-land. I have never seen, or indeed watched, their departure; but have frequently seen flights of 3 or 4 hundred come from the Mediterranean, though I will not undertake to say whether it was their first visit, or whether they had originally gone from the French coast and returned again.

Speaking of Provence, some time since an enquiry was made for the meaning of the word "blan, blan crus," in the Provençal poetry. I do not at present recollect the volume; but I venture to explain it, as "white, a virgin white," from the following circumstance; every traveller in the South of France must have observed the universal custom, to the year 1791, of spinning and weaving all the household linen at home, and the frequent use of it without bleaching, which they call *crud blanc*; viz. "raw or native white," and which I take to be the *blan crus* of the Troubadours spelt in the modern way. RANGER.

P. 179. a. 26. r. "lat. 54° 23' N."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 20.*

I MET with the following letter and warrant in the possession of a friend and near neighbour of mine, and thinking them curious, prevailed upon him to suffer me to take copies, which, by his permission, I here transcribe for the use of your Magazine, should you think them worthy of a place. The warrant will shew a striking contrast betwixt these happy times, which some people are pleased to call tyrannical, and those of Queen Elizabeth.

Yours, &c. J. R.

1. "To the Constable of Lepton.

"Wheras I have rec'd a warr't from the Right Wor^l Sir John Savill, knyght, by vertue whereof these are to charge and command you that presently upon the receipt hereof you somen and charg two of the ablest men for her M^{ties} servic into Ireland within your libertie to be an leed tom'row beuge Monday by eight o'clock in the morning with the some of 8s. 6. money and yourself with your owne name and theirs faire written in pap'. Faile not hereof an you Pil. Dated at Sheapley the viiith of August 1602. Ro. Hepworth."

2. "COSIN RADCLIFFE,

"Pitty mee for never came any man to see mightily a lost busineise. The army altogether unexercised and unprovided of all necessaries; that part which I bring now with me from Durham the worst I ever saw; our horse all cowardly; the cuntry from Berwicke to Yorke in the power of the Scott, an universall affright in all men, a general disaffection in the king's service, none sensible of his dishonor. In one worde, here alme to fight with all thes evils, without any one to helpe. God of his goodnesse deliver me out of this the greatest evil of my life. Fare you well Your ever most faithfull and most affectionate cosin and freend,

Norballerton, Sept. 1640. "STRAFFORDE."

3. "Albeit I do not answe areall your letters, in this strait wherein I am, yet have I greate use of them, and hope to live to give you more thanks for them than a few lines can expresse. To the best of my judgement we gaine much rather than loote. I trust God will preserve us; and as of all other passions I am free of leare, the articles that are cunning I apprehend not. The Irish businesse is past, and better than I expected, the proosse being very scant. Gods hande is with us, for what was it not we might expect to have been sworne from thence? Continue your letters, which are not ill-bestowed upon me; for I observe them, and have great use of your advise, which hath helped me exceedingly. All will be well, and every hower gives more hope than other. God Almighty protect and guide us.

Sunday after dinner.

N. B. No date to this, or signature; the hand-writing is the same as the former letter. J R.

*** The drawings of WHITE-LADIES, &c. offered by P. P. will be acceptable.

M. GREEN asks who was Sir *Thomas Parry*, who died chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, 1616? and his successor Sir *John Dackombe*?

CLERICUS ORDINIS MINORIS, intended for this Month, shall have place in our next.

Mr.

derived from the enigmatical works of the celebrated Becher, then almost unknown, but brought into notice and fashion by the elucidations, improvements, and discoveries of Stahl. His chemical studies led him to the invention of several medicines, sanctioned by his name, which are still in considerable credit on the continent. The science of metallurgy is also greatly indebted to him, as appears by his excellent Latin treatise upon this subject annexed to his *Opuscula*. His *Elements of Chemistry* were translated into French in 1757, in 6 vols 12mo, by Mr. de Machy,

James Benignus Winslow, a Dane, nephew of the celebrated Steno, and equal to his uncle in professional reputation, was the son of a Lutheran minister, and born at Odensee, in Fionia, in 1669. To complete his education in the medical art, he went to Paris, and studied under the famous Du Vernay, who found him to be a pupil worthy of so able a master. Winslow was unfortunately a Protestant, and the great Bossuet had the honour of his conversion. Increasing in fame and eminence, he was elected one of the College of Physicians at Paris, lecturer at the king's garden, expounder of the Teutonic language at the royal library, and member of the Academy of Sciences. His publications are, 1. "Exposition Anatomique du Corps humain," an elementary course of anatomy, in 4to, and in high repute. 2. "Dissertation sur l'Incertitude des Signes de la Mort, 1742." 12mo, a work of much sound reasoning. 3. "A letter upon a Treatise on diseases of the bones." 4. "Remarques sur la Machoire." 5. Many learned papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. Winslow died 1760, in the 91st year of his age, with the character of one of the most honest men, and one of the most skilful anatomists, in France.

Theophilus Bonnet (probably an ancestor of the late Divine and Naturalist) was a physician at Geneva; born in 1620, and died in 1689. When the infirmities of age had deprived his patients of his professional assistance, he dedicated his retirement to composition, and published his medical works, the fruits of 40 years experience. Bonnet was a man of considerable literary attainments; his judgement was sound, and his memo-

ry retentive; and these qualifications were heightened by his unaffected diffidence. His principal publications are, 1. "Thesaurus Medicinæ Practicæ," 5 vols folio, 1691; a complete library of medical knowledge. 2. "Medicina Septentrionalis," 1684 and 1686, 2 vols. folio; a collection of speculations and experiments made in the Northern parts of Europe. 3. "Mercurius compitalitius;" a compilation of prescriptions, with observations of the most eminent Physicians on the difficulties attending the practice of physick. 4. "Sepulchretum; or, Anatomia Practica," Geneva, 1679, 3 vols. fol.; and afterwards published at Lyons in 1700, with additions by Manget. Notwithstanding the whimsical titles, the diffusive style, and voluminous size of these works, they were in great request till Boerhaave compressed the medical science into the form of aphorisms. Bonnet's publications are, however, at this time occasionally consulted. T. D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 28.*

IN the course of my miscellaneous reading, I have lately met with the following "Character of an Atheist:"

"An Atheist is an overgrown libertine; and, if we believe his own genealogy, he is a bye-blow, begotten by Hazard, and flung into the world by Necessity; he moves by wheels, and has no more soul than a windmill; he is thrust out by fate, and acts by compulsion; he is no more master of his deeds than of his being, and, therefore, is as constant to his word as the wind to the same point: so that an Atheist, by his own principles, is a knave *per se*, and an honest man *per accidens*. In fine, he starts out of dust, and vanishes into nothing."

Now, that this definition or character of an Atheist, deducible from his own principles, is a *true one*, must be confessed by every man who is not himself a *secret* Atheist. But, that *avowed* Atheists do *openly* display or exhibit the traits marked in this character, must be denied, except when Atheism is adopted by a sort of national consent, as, not long ago, it was in France.

For, though God originally created man upright and holy, yet, being only a *creature*, and consequently a dependent being, and in his very nature *convertible*, he was liable to fall; and, by hearkening to the suggestions and flatter-

series of a being of a rather higher order than himself, who, through pride and impatience of dependence, had forfeited and lost his own holiness and happiness, and had imbibed the utmost enmity against his Creator, and malignant envy against the newly-created and happy human species, man fell into his snare, became contaminate with *sin*, and transmitted to all his offspring the seeds of the same disorder.

The fruits springing from these seeds have been various and multiform, sometimes bursting forth into acts of the most brutal ferocity even in multitudes as well as individuals; witness the late atrocities in France. But in many instances the *fallen angel*, now called Satan, and his associates and adherents in rebellion, assume quite another shape; and, by transforming themselves into *angels of light*, get more success, in those nations where true religion is not proscribed, than they possibly could do were they always to appear in their unveiled deformity; for, never are the wiles of Satan more dangerous than when they are disguised with a robe of sanctity. Unguarded men, who are not fortified by the Word of God and prayer, and a constant filial dependence on Divine aid and protection, are beguiled by the specious principles of the new philosophy, which is offered to them full-fraught with *professions* of the most profound wisdom, and the purest systems of morality and *political justice*.

The writer of this comment on the above "Character of an Atheist" is not unacquainted with some avowed Atheists, whose apparent moral conduct, and occasional command of temper, is seldom equalled by many who would wish to be thought good Christians. But habits of intimacy with such persons are neither desirous nor very safe. There are sympathetic influences in *vicious* as well as in virtuous principles; which Mr. Leslie, in some of his writings against the fanaticism of some of the sectaries of the last century, has well proved and exemplified, as other writers have done in some of those of the preceding century. And every man, who wishes to escape the snare, should constantly pray that he may not be led into temptation, and be delivered from the *Evil One*, which is the precise meaning of the two last petitions in the Lord's Prayer, accord-

ing to the Hebrew idiom, whence they were adopted: but he should also carefully avoid any other communications with an obstinate Atheist than such as charity, and the common intercourses of social life, render indispensably necessary.

These are the sentiments, founded on experience, of

CHRISTIANUS CATHOLICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 29.

HARDWICKE HALL is a grand object in so many points of view, that I have been tempted to present it to your readers. (*See plate II.*)

Hardwicke was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and possesses all the features of sublimity that we attach to the fanciful and well-painted edifices of our best romances.

It belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and is situated in the vicinity of Chesterfield and Mansfield.

"The state-apartments, fitted up by the Countess of Shrewsbury for the reception of the Queen of Scots, and on account of the designed visit of Queen Elizabeth, remain in their primitive state, with the original furniture, to this day; and deserve to have a large and accurate account preserved of them, as a means of conveying to the curious, in times to come, an exact idea of the ancient style of living, and of the manners of that peculiar age*."

There are many ancient portraits in a long and magnificent gallery; but the house appears almost too large for our modern mode of living.

The brasses marked *fig. 2.* are those described by R. G. in vol. LXIV. p. 15, from Chesterfield church.

Yours, &c.

J. P. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Jan. 19.*

YOUR engraver can give the best answer for me to the enquiry of Antiquariolus, by representing both the soles of the half-boots alluded to; and I beg you will direct him to do it, upon the inclosed scale, when you can spare room in a miscellaneous plate † for the purpose. (*See plate II. fig. 3.*) I have sent you also a drawing of one of them of the exact size of it. They were found in the stone coffin of Adam de Stanford, precentor of this cath-

* Mr. King, in *Archæologia*, V. 301.

† In the same plate, *fig. 4.* are given the two coins described in *Jan.* p. 75. *Ed.*

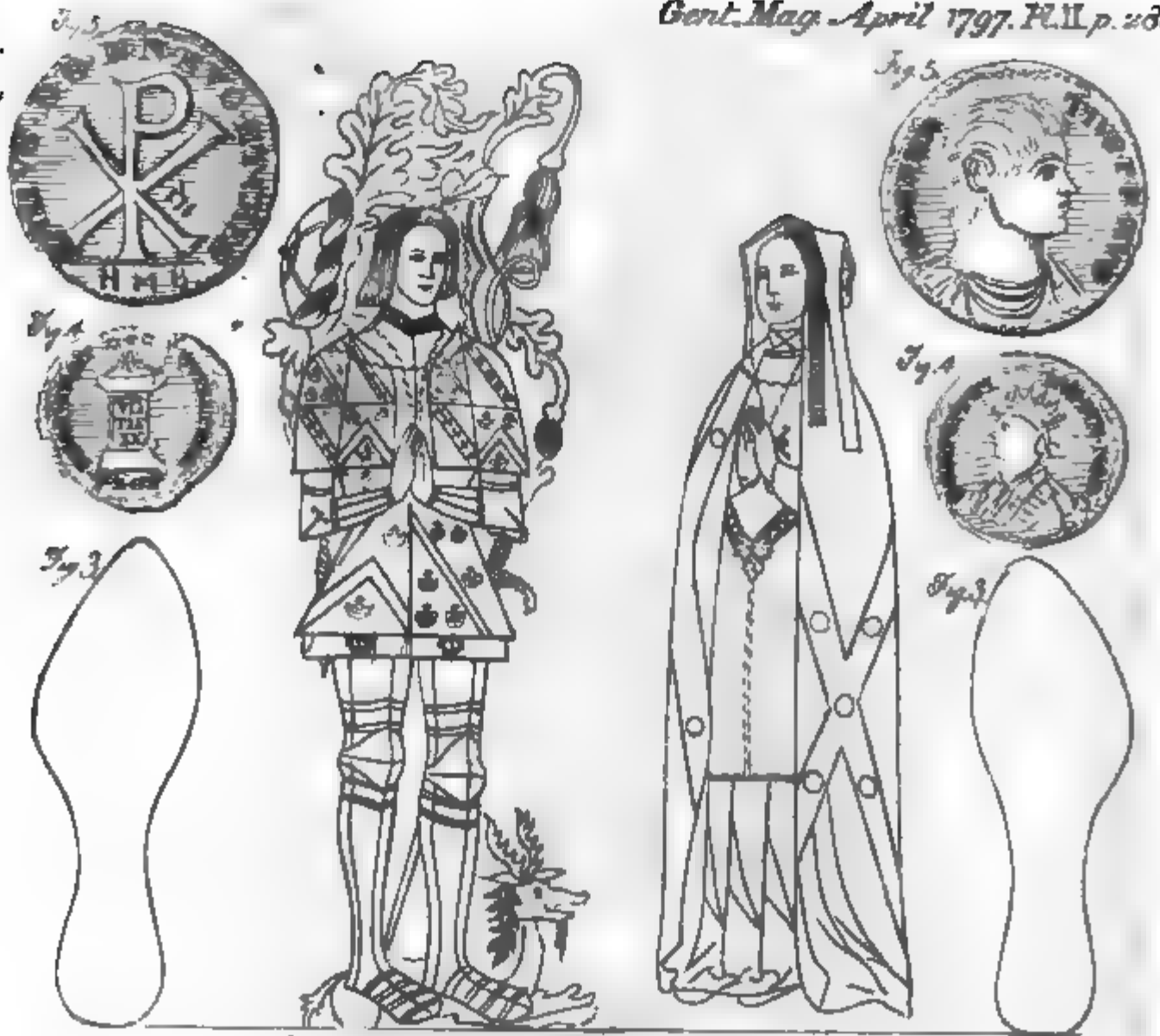
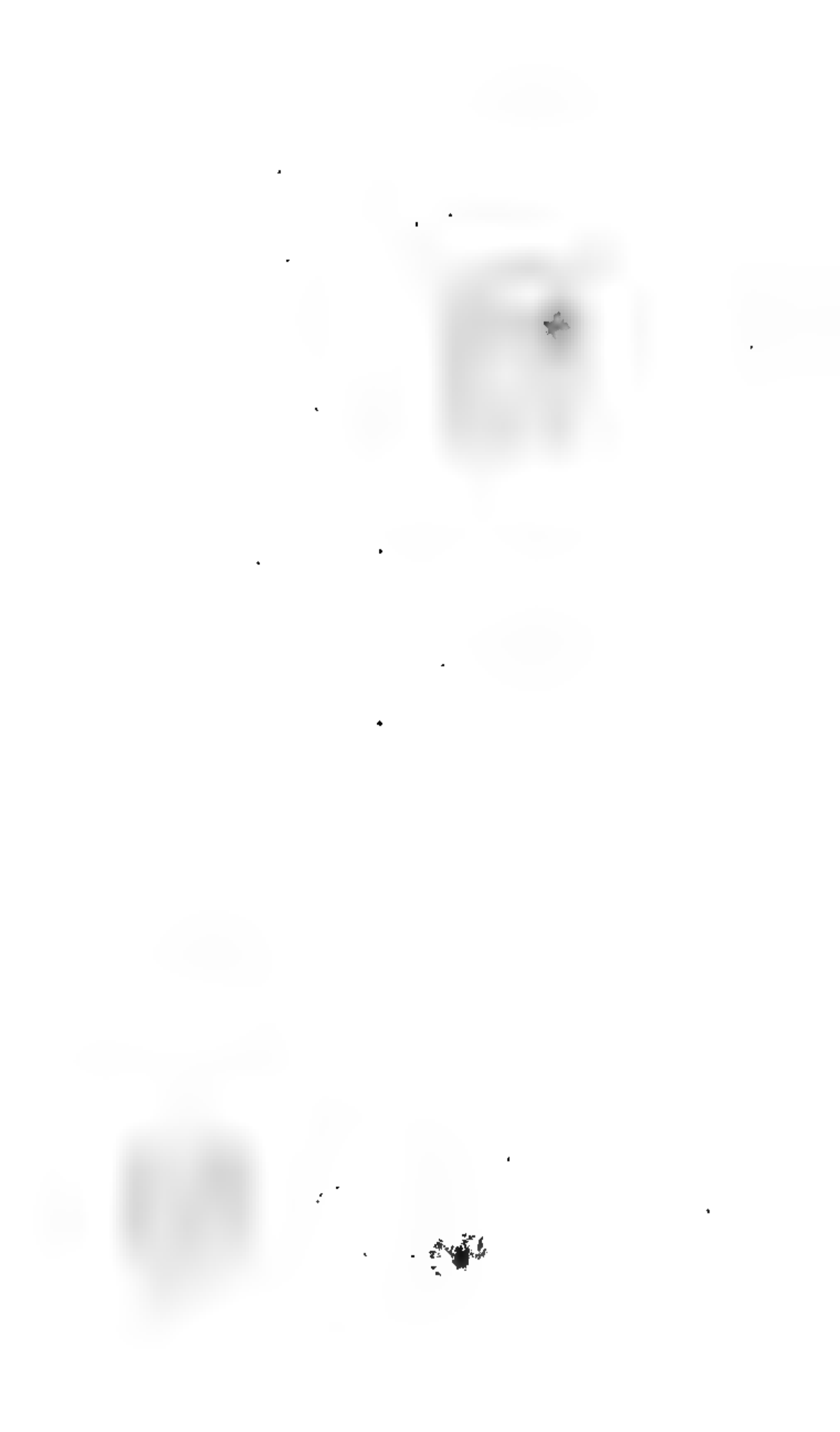
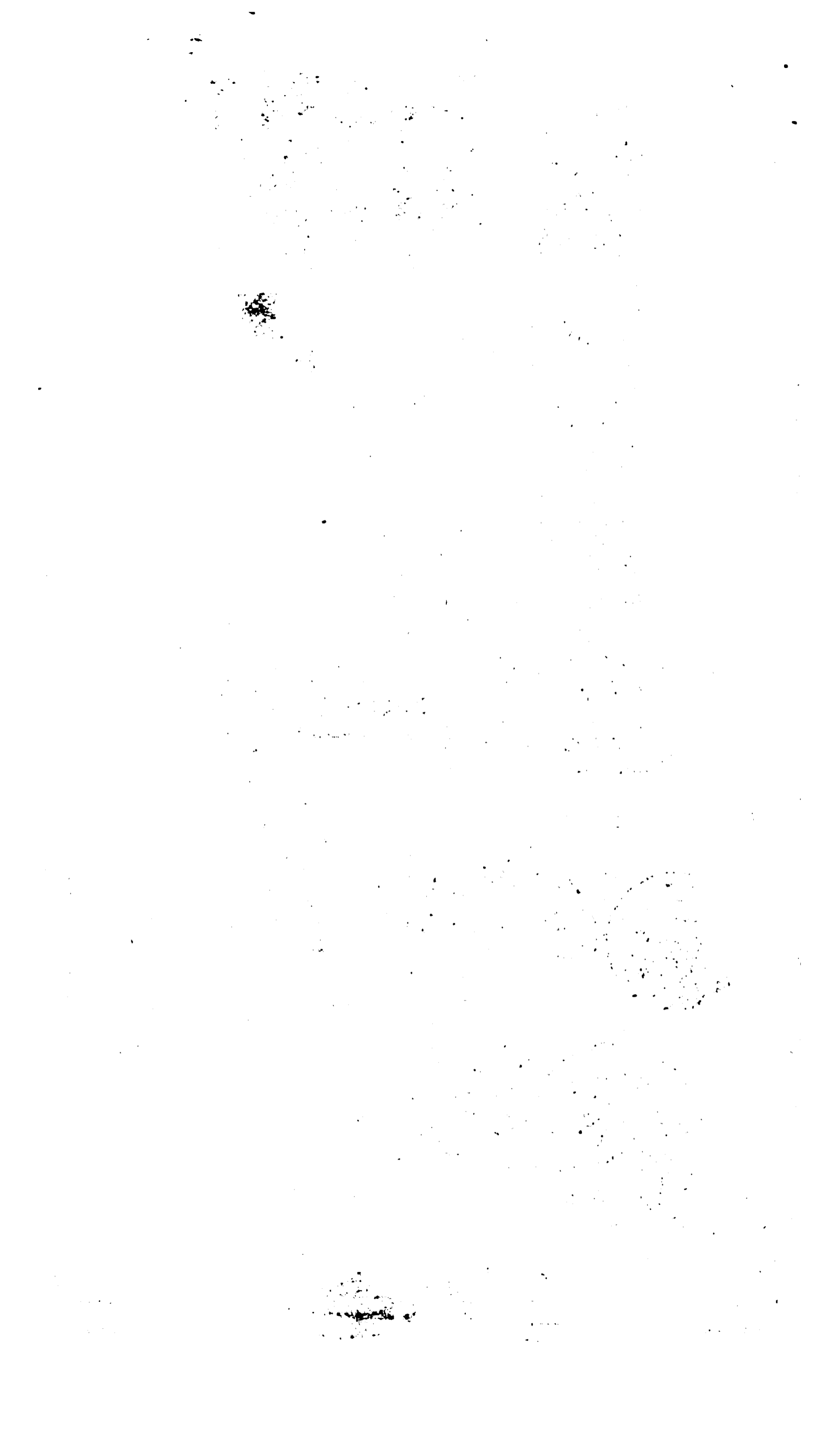


Fig. 2. Dresses at CHESTERFIELD.

Fig. 1. HARDWICKE HALL.









dral, who died in 1278. See vol LVII. p. 460. They are pump-soles with spring-heels, and appear to have been very little worn. It is remarkable, that the stitches do not pass through from the bottom of them, but from the middle of the edge. If Antiquariolus will be at the trouble of delineating the form of one of his own feet, he will find it very much to resemble them; and, if he will place his other foot upon the drawing, he will, I think, be convinced that he could not wear a pair of shoes, &c. made according to it, indiscriminately upon each foot. RICH. GEO. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, March 6.*

THE inclosed (*plate III.*) is an impression from a piece of copper, weighing upwards of seven ounces. From a first inspection, I imagined it would prove useless in the rolling-press; but, an experiment has evinced the contrary, and the accompanying impression was the result. The reverse appears never to have been perfected; but the few figures engraven upon it I have also struck off and inclosed. I shall think myself obliged if your engraver will attend minutely to the original. The plate was many years in the possession of the friend who presented it to Mr. Greene's Museum*. It is an uncommon crucifix, found at Lenton abbey, near Nottingham, and supposed to have been left there by Cardinal Wolsey, on his way to Leicester abbey, where he closed his ambitious and disquiet life. H. W.

* * * At the bottom of plate III. we have added the two coins promised in p. 204.

The Denarius, which doubtless passed for silver, appears to be curiously plated (we think) on iron.

The coin of Maximian, NOBIL. CAESAR is curious, as the head upon it neither resembles that of Maximian the First, or the Second, for whom we suppose it is intended; nor the face of Maximus; and the preservation of it is excellent. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*

IN two volumes of your Miscellany I (LXIII. pp. 398, 1187, *et seq.* and LXIV. pp. 408, 9) are inserted papers descriptive and illustrative of the circular beechen plates, called roundels; and, by more than one of your correspondents, a wish was ex-

pressed of farther intelligence concerning their original, and the application of them. Though unwilling to be thought too sanguine and peremptory on a subject, which length of time and a change of circumstances have rendered obscure, I am much inclined to believe that I can advance satisfactory, I had almost said decisive, evidence of the at least primary and principal use of these relicks of antiquity. The voucher I shall produce is the compiler of "The Art of English Poëtie;" attributed to Puttenham, and published by Richard Field, in 1589. He thus begins:

"Lih. I. chap. xxx. *Of sort epigrammes called poesies.*—There be also other like epigrammes that were sent usually for new yeares gistes, or to be printed or put upon their banquetting dishes of sugar plate, or of March paines, and such other dainty meates, as by the curtesie and custums every gestic might carry from a common feast home with him to his own house, and were made for the nonce; they were called NENIA, or ΑΠΟΡΗΟΛΕΤΑ, and never contained above one verse, or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them poesies, and do paint them now a dayes upon the back sides of our fruite trenchers of wood, or use them as devises in rings, and armes, and about such countly purposes."

Should this transcript be perused by S. E. p. 1187, he may be now induced to accede to the opinion of Mr. Ives in preference to that of Mr. Barritt, p. 398; and if by P. P. p. 408, note, he will be convinced that the supposition of the Yarmouth Antiquary, of the roundels being trenchers for cheese and sweetmeats, was not so ridiculous an idea as he imagined it to be; and the suggestion of another correspondent, without a signature, in the same page, from a MS. of the beginning of the last century, under the title of "Poësies for Trenchers," confirms the report of Puttenham of the original use of these plates; *e. g.* p. 1188:

Feed and be fatt, heeres painted pears and plumbs

Will never hurt your teethe, or spoyle your

And p. 409. 7. Cherry:

For dayntes I am served, to make our gestic sit merye,

For cherries out of season, in season heere; a

Do not an implied plenty of cherries when in season, and such a variety of flowers as here displayed, denote an improvement in gardening not known in England in the early age attributed

* This letter has been received some years. GENT. MAG. April, 1797.

to these roundels by A. M. R. "who, from the form of the character, adjudges them to be very old, and indeed much older than the orthography appears?" Are the carnation, the margold, and the heart's ease, to be found in any MS. of the 15th century? Mr. Barrington observes, in his paper on the progress of gardening (*Archæolog.* VII. 118), that, in the famous *Roman de la Rose*, written in that century, the flowers were violets and periwinkle.

Evidence is wanting to shew that roundels were, like cards and dice, the implements of any game; and, I am apt to suspect that Lady Longueville's use of them as lots, supposed to be descriptive of the character, or of the matrimonial choice of the person who drew the lot, might be an after-thought. Nor would the roundels, as I apprehend, considered in this light, have been allowed as play-toys to nuns, who had not a chance for a nuptial prize. On the contrary, posies of this sort could hardly fail of exciting natural ideas and propensities that were never to be legally gratified; and it was surely the bounden duty of a lady abhorrive towards the forlorn damsels under her jurisdiction to still

this tumult in a vestal's vein.

The number of verses, or the staff of the posies, will in some degree mark the date of them; for, though it cannot be inferred absolutely, that those which are couplets were composed before the close of the 15th century, the authority of Puttenham may warrant a conclusion that the tetrastricks are of a later period.

In tracing the fashions of an age, the posies, if duly examined, may likewise serve as a clue. For instance; a person who wishes to acquire information concerning the history of the art and progress of face-lackering in England, from a slight tinge of rouge to the mask completely enamelled, may learn, from the two last lines of a tetrastrick in part already quoted, that the mode had gained considerable ground when they were written; and, for a reason above assigned, that must have been after the year 1589. The two verses cited are those which terminate in *plumbs* and *gums*; and these are the two following lines:

"And I withe those girls that painted are
No other foode than such fine painted fare."

Puttenham, with his verifying pen, has drawn a portrait of Queen Elizabeth; and as she was, in her own conceit, as beautiful as her ill-fated rival the Queen of Scots, and as the poet was upon her majesty's pension-list, he doubtless applied a deceitful mirror, and forbore giving the least inuendo whether her personal charms were natural or artificial. Take this specimen of three of them at p. 204:

"Two lips wrought out of *rubie rocke*,
Like leaves to shut and to unlock.
As portall door in prince's chamber,
A golden tongue in mouth of amber.
Her bosom sleek as *Paris p'stler*
Held up two balls of *alabafter*."

Who but a court-poet, whom Puttenham himself terms a cunning prince-pleaser, could have penned a compliment so flattering!

How far the fashion of face-painting prevailed among her majesty's female subjects, Puttenham has been sufficiently explicit. For, in the chapter intitled, "Of Ornaments poetically," he observes, "that if our colours in our Art of Poesie (as well as in other mechanicall artes) be not well tempered, or not well layd, or be used in excesse, or never so little disordered, or misplaced, they not only give it no maner of grace at all, but rather to disfigure the stufte, and spill the whole workmanship, taking away all bewtie and good liking from it, no less than if the *crimson tainte* which should be laid upon a ladies lips, or right in the center of her cheekes, should by some oversight or mishap be applied to her forehead or chinne, it would make (ye would say) but a very ridiculous bewty." Of the town Picts, in the year 1711, there is an account in "The Spectator," No. 42, and in every provincial Gazette, Chronicle, and Journal, near the end of the 18th century, farmers wives and daughters, and ladies women, may read advertisements, assuring them that, by the purveyor of news, they may be regularly supplied with a choice of cosmetics.

Admitting, what I really think is hardly questionable, Puttenham's having shewn that roundels were no other than desert-plates, it is obvious that, neat, elegant, and costly, as many of them were, they would be carefully kept in a proper box by each notable housewife, and only produced in the Christmas holidays, or at a family gala. One reason for their being found

in such good preservation is, that the embellishments and posies are on the back-sides of the trenchers, and not on the obverse, the side used, which is the case with the earthen plates; and in those belonging to Mr Drewe, of Bedford (p. 1188), the prints are coloured and pasted on the wood in the manner described by Puttenham.

When placed upon the table, the posies of some of them were certainly calculated to make the guests sit both merry and wise; but, it is undeniable that too many of the verses had a tendency to pollute the minds of the company, and to vitiate their morals; and, consequently, they must have been offensive to the thoughtful and well-disposed. In this respect, therefore, he must be a staunch Antiquary who shall contend that days of yore were better than the days that are; no such licentious mottoes disgracing a modern desert-plate of English porcelain, or of the queen's ware.

Hints submitted to the consideration of those who may have an opportunity, and be inclined, to examine roundels, of which, it should seem, there are not a few remaining.

Is there not or date, or name, or armorial shield, upon any of the roundels, or upon the box in which they were deposited? Did they not drop into disuse on the introduction of Delft ware, as Delft dishes and plates were succeeded by true China, and true China by English porcelain and the Wedgwood manufacture? Do not some of the ancient household-books notice the roundels, and the prices of them? W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *Boston, April 7.*

OBSERVING, in p. 200, a request for information respecting Mr. Thomas Colby*, I send you the following particulars, being myself, as I presume, a near relative of his. Inclosed also you have an impression from a seal of mine (answering the description of yours), left me by my grandfather, Mr. John Colby, of this place. His arms I have also, to which is added the bloody hand and dagger, gained, I presume, by his brother Charles when with Admiral Vernon at the taking of Portobello. Charles was afterwards a commissioner at Gibraltar. There were a pair of colours taken by

* Who was Lady Dorothea Wharton, of Shirefield and Little Britain, p. 201?

him at Portobello, which he presented on his return to this corporation, and which I now have a particular pride in preserving. I have a likeness also of him, which is called a good one, and, in my estimation, no small treasure. What adds much to its value is my knowledge of his very great attachment to his king and country.

JOHN HARDWICKE.

Mr. URBAN, *March 22.*

I REQUEST you to give speedy intimation to a fact, which may suggest a very important caution. (See before, vol. XLIX. pp. 596, 631.)

The house of a friend of mine in the country was, within these few weeks, in imminent danger of being burnt down through the following circumstance. In a chamber, looking obliquely towards the South, a globular decanter of water, on which the Sun shone, acted so powerfully as a burning-glass, that a washing-stand and some deal wood-work took fire in several places; and, had not the smell providentially given alarm, the worst consequences might have ensued. Had the focus fallen on the bed, or on the window-curtains, the discovery might have been too late. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 23.*

DR. Johnson, in his Dictionary, has given the underwritten explanation of the word *Hammock, n. s.* [from *hamaca*, Saxon,] a swinging-bed. But Mr. Edwards, in his *Civil and Commercial History of the British Colonies in the West-Indies*, whilst noticing the manners and customs of the Charibes, suggests, "Columbus observed an abundance of substantial cotton cloth in all the islands which he visited, and that of this cloth they made *hammocks*, or hanging-beds, such as are now used at sea; for, Europe has not only copied the pattern, but preserved also the original name."

Utrum bonum is submitted to the consideration of those readers of your Miscellany, who may be more expert in etymological lore than is the propounder. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 24.*

IN the form of prayer used on the last fast-day, and that for the last in 1796, a collect was inserted with this title; "A Prayer for the Safety of our Fleets." By the queen's command.

mand, dated May 19, 1692, a form of prayer was enjoined to be used next after the prayer in time of war and tumults, at morning and evening service, during the time of their majesties fleets being at sea. Possibly some of your readers may have an inclination to compare this prayer with that in which they not long since joined; and the more so, considering the unexpected recall occasioned by the overcharged alarm of an invasion from the same nation with whom we are now at war, and who are styled in the prayer "the common enemy and oppressor." For which reason a copy of it is transmitted to you.

RUSTICUS.

"Almighty and most glorious Lord God, the great creatour and governour of all things; who, when thou didst divide the nations, and determine the bounds of their habitation, was pleased, of thy especial goodness to the inhabitants of this land, to encompass it with the sea, as a wall of defence to us on every side; so that we are not like the nations about us, exposed to continual invasion, and especially at this time to the rage and fury of the common enemy and oppressor: We beseech thy name for this happy advantage which thy providence has given us for the security of these islands, and likewise for the timely preparations which thou hast enabled us to make for the guard of our seas. We do not trust in our naval force, neither will our ships save us: vain are all these helps without thee, O God, our defence, and the rock of our salvation. Thou, therefore, who commandest the winds and the seas, and they obey thee, shew thy power, we beseech thee, in rendering them favourable to us in this expedition. Be thou a present help to them that fight for us in all their necessities; gird them with strength unto battle: subdue those that rise up against them; bring them back with victory and good success; that we, being delivered from the hand of our enemies, may serve thee without fear, in holiness and righteousness before thee all the days of our lives, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

M. URBAN,

April 5.

THE bill for the better support and maintenance of the poor, which is now depending in parliament, embraces an object of such magnitude, of such importance, and professes what every one must so earnestly wish obtained; but is so liable to do a mischief equal in its effects to the evil it professes to cure, if it shall not be properly framed; that it calls for the

serious consideration of every one. From Mr. Pitt's great and splendid abilities every thing might be expected, if, unfortunately, he had not, at this time, other, still more important, concerns pressing on his mind. Not being himself in the habit of a practical knowledge of the wants of the poor in a country parish, and of the, perhaps, equal wants of persons in that station of life by whom the poor in the country are chiefly supported; of the vices and the frauds of the poor, and the ignorance, and sometimes the brutality, of overseers; he must of course have applied for information to the magistrate, to the country gentleman, who, residing on his own estate, employs his leisure-hours in the most useful of all ways, that of distributing justice to all around him. From him he would have derived such information as, if he had had leisure, would have enabled his capacious mind to have framed such a bill as might have really effected what this merely pretends to do, and, so pretending, is likely, if passed into a law, to do mischief beyond calculation.

It is much to be lamented that, amongst the various offices instituted by Government, there should not be a barrister appointed to draw public acts of parliament; if there was such an one, we should not see the statute-book disgraced as it now is in every session; and we might then have seen the present bill in a shape something more resembling the declared intention; something less liable to serious objections which must be made to it.

In its present shape it is pregnant with so much mischief, that it ought to be made as publicly known as possible. Mr. Pitt had it printed and circulated to invite observations; a mode of proceeding that does him the highest honour, and proves that its defects are to be attributed not to him, but to those who were intrusted to draw it.

By this bill there are to be visitors, a warden of the poor, a manager of the school of industry, warehouse-keepers, guardian of the poor, persons appointed to the management of the poor.—The sessions are to order the building of warehouses, storehouses, schools of industry.—A formidable catalogue indeed!

Overseers in their present situation are not abolished, though all power

* We believe this bill was to draw. E.D. seems

seems to be taken from them; and under whose directions they are to act, does not appear.

No farmer can be a visitor unless he is rated and assessed at 150l. a year; so that, in many parishes, farmers will be entirely excluded, though they must pay, and largely, to the expences of the act.

A father having more than two, or a widow having more than one child, unable to keep itself, is to be allowed *not less* than 1s. a week for each child beyond those numbers; though, perhaps, half the money would be sufficient, and would satisfy the parents.

A deficiency of wages is to be made up, but the frauds to which this would be liable are endless.

No poor person is to be removed on account of any temporary disability or sickness, but is to be relieved by the parish where he happens to be, and the parish shall be reimbursed as directed in the schedule; which schedule is not printed. If the persons so relieved shall really have settlements in the places alleged by them, the parish relieving (if a large parish in a manufacturing town) may have to send riders into every county of the kingdom to collect the money. But suppose, after sending into Cumberland, it should be found that the party is not settled there? If it is proposed to be repaid by the treasurer of the county in which the pauper claims his settlement, the same difficulty will be thrown on the treasurer to obtain a reimbursement.

Small parishes *may* unite with large ones for a school of industry; but, if they do, all the poor belonging to the large parish become settled in both; an effect that will prevent any small parish from uniting with a larger, though such union seems to be one of the great objects of the bill.

A parochial fund is to be established to make one general benefit-society for the whole parish, to which *every person residing* will be entitled to become a subscriber on making certain payments. A more effectual mode of ruining those most useful institutions could not have been adopted! As now constituted, they act with caution on admitting a member; they consider whether he is sober, healthy, and strong, and not likely to become a burthen on them, except from accident, for a long time;

and it is by this caution only that they are enabled to make the comfortable allowances they do make. By this alteration, every man, drunken or sober, healthy or sickly, idle or laborious, *must* be admitted. What fund could support this?

Many other observations are to be made; but, perhaps, there are more than enough for one time. If you approve them, I may send you more.

Yours, &c.

Q.

Mr. URBAN,

April 8.

I AM inclined to consider the mortality among the cats, mentioned by P. p. 211, in rather a serious light, since it is a well-known fact that cats are in general affected before any sickness invades the human race. I have repeatedly, since this distemper has raged among them, heard from the best-informed men that this is the case; and Trusler has a note in his *Chronological Events* expressly to the purpose. My information any farther on the subject is but scanty. As it is, however, the general topic of discourse, and certainly an unusual circumstance, that this proverbially hardy race should be thus affected, I take the liberty of troubling you with these few remarks. Should such an unhappy event as a pestilence or sickness take place (which, however, may the Almighty avert!), I think the following preventative against infection would be acceptable to many of your readers. It is none other than the famous *Marseilles vinegar*; and, I believe, the receipts not *generally* known.

“Infuse rue, sage, rosemary, and wormwood, of each a handful, in two quarts of the sharpest vinegar, over warm embers for eight days. Then strain it through a flannel, and add half an ounce of camphire dissolved in three ounces of rectified spirits of wine. With this wash the loins, face, and mouth; and snuff a little up the nose when you go abroad. Smell to a sponge dipt therein when you approach infected persons or places.”

Can any of Mr. Urban's correspondents furnish me with particulars of John Levett, a Templar of the last century? I have in my possession three common-place books written by him, which evince a mind studiously inquisitive after general knowledge.

By whom was the phrase “classic ground” originally used? **NOVUS.**

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 22.*

THE following memoir of a place, well known in the infancy of Christianity in this island, is submitted to the perusal of your readers by one whose family connexion with it has excited a regard for its history.

DEWSBURY.

This town is situated in the half-wapontake of Morley, in the West riding of the county of York, at the foot of an high hill, called from it Dewsbury bank. I would rather derive the name of this town from DUR, or DUVR, the river (Calder), on whose banks it is situated, than, with the learned Camden, from the obscure inscription of a votive altar.

The earliest record of this place is the following inscription on an ancient cross of stone (erected in the church-yard), long since demolished:

Paulinus hic predicavit et celebravit.
 "Paulinus here preached and administered the Sacrament." Tradition informs us that it had the figures of the 12 Apostles graven round it. Paulinus was consecrated archbishop of York 625, and was driven from his see 633. Mr. Watson, in his History of Halifax, informs us that "decimæ et portiones garbarum" were paid in 1349 to the church of Dewsbury from the churches of Eccleshill, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Almondbury, "et ab antiquo solvi consuet." "It is not easy (sayeth Mr. W.) to account for the beginning of this custom, unless we have recourse to the opinion that Dewsbury is the mother-church of all this part of the county, Paulinus having officiated here in the year 626, before churches in common were built, and perhaps ordered something of the kind to be erected here; and, to the support of such as propagated Christianity in this place, tithes might be brought from distant parts of the country, and some small reservations made, as churches were afterwards permitted to be built in different parts of that district: this seems to be agreeable to the words *ab antiquo solvi consuet.* But the disuse of payment has long since put an end to all this."

The church is doubtless of Saxon origin (whether we suppose it to have been first erected by order of Paulinus or not), and occurs in the *Domesday Survey* (f. 299)

"Pr'o'r & æcc'l'a."

The right of presentation most pro-

bably belonged to the Confessor; and at the time of forming the survey (before 1086) was vested in the Norman conqueror. He, however, appears to have bestowed it on his cousin William, Earl of Warren (in Normandy), whose power was so great, and the possessions granted him after King William's victory so immense, that he has been justly said to have been invited by the Conqueror to share with him in the spoils of England as a partner rather than as a subject*.

William (probably the 2d earl of Warren, who died in 1138) gave this church, with its chapel, to the priory of Lewes, in Surrey †. In the year 1266, John, earl of Warren, presented William de London to this church; but the prior and convent of Lewes exhibiting the instruments which they had received from the ancestors of the said earl, by which it appeared that they were possessed of the right of presentation, the said earl remitted his claim on the feast of the Blessed Virgin, Dec. 8, 1265-6; and, in January following, W. prior, and the convent of St. Pancrass, Lewes, presented W. de Redemeld to this church ‡.

"There is an ancient tradition (saith Leland), that a younger brother of one of the earls of Warren was made parson of Wakefield, and had Dewsbury also, and pensions from all the churches within the see of Earl Warren, in Yorkshire, and had a stately parsonage-house built, and a chapel within the same §."

That this tradition was not without foundation will appear by the following extract from the Register of York ||. "On the 10th kalend of January, 1290 ¶, John, son of the abovementioned John, Earl of Warren, was admitted to the custody of the sequestered church of Dewsbury at the presentation of the prior and convent of Lewes, and instituted 19 kal. Sep. 1294 **."

* Topographer, l. 1.

† John de Dewsbiri appears to have died in 1231 (15 Hen. III.) possessed of a moiety of the church of Dewsbury. See MS. Dodw. 28. in Bibl. Bodl.

‡ Harl. MSS. excerpta ex reg. Ebor.

§ See Mr. Gough's Camden.

|| Harl. MS. *ut supra.*

¶ 1293. MS. Dodsworth, 28. in Bibl. Bodl. f. 30.

** This date seems to agree better with the Bodleian MS. than 1290.

By a "pronunciatio super quibusdam ecclesiis appropriatis ac decimis ac pensionibus quas prior et conventus de Lewes possidet in diocesi Ebor." taken Oct. 17, 1309, they appear to have received as tenths from the church of Dewsbury 2l. 13s. 4d.

In 1348 the churches of Dewsbury and Wakefield were appropriated by King Edward III. to the chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster*, on Oct. 2; in which year a reservation was made of these pensions, 40s. to the archbishop of York, and 20s. to the dean and chapter †.

At the dissolution of religious houses the advowson of this church reverted to the Crown. About the same time the chantry in Dewsbury church was suppressed: it was supported by certain messuages, &c. which were granted to Sir Edward Warner, Silvester Lee, and Leonard Bate ‡.

Upon the resignation of Joh. Rudde, S. T. B. John Bucke, M. A. was presented by the queen (Elizabeth) to this vicarage on Aug. 5, 1570.

Amongst Mr. Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian library (No. 162) is a collection of church-notes in the West riding of Yorkshire; at folio 65 of which are notes taken in Dewsbury church, 21 Jan. 1618, viz.

" Quier window.

" *Scargell.* Er. a saltire G.

" *Warren.* Ar. a bend G. a border componey Or and B. Or, on a chief indented B. 3 plates.

" *Co Warren.* Checque Or and B. G. 2 barres gemewise and chevt Ar. Quarterly, 1. Ar. 2. Gu. fretty Or, on all a bend Sa.

" South window.

" *Sothill.* G. an eagle displayed Ar.

" *Nouell de Lindefige.* Ar. a saltire G. a label of five points Vert.

" Quier window.

" Orate pro bono statu Thome Yougesmith, vicar' istius eccl'ie, et p' a'i'abs Joh'is Gurll, quondam vicarii istius eccl'ie
——— Joh'is Yougesmith et ———
qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt.

" In the North quier window, belonging to the High lodge in Wakefield park.

" *Savill.* Ar. on a bend Sa. 3 owles of the first.

" B. a chevron ent. 3 birds close Ar.

" North isle of the church.

" G. a bend humette Ermine.

PRIEZ PVR SIRE ADAM DE
BETON.

" *Heton.* Ar. 2 bars Sa.

" *Sothell and Poucher* quarterly.

" In Sothell's quier, belonging to Sothell-hall in that parish, quarterly, 1. on an egle displayed Ar. an annulet Sa. 2. a rose Ar.

" Orate p' a'i'abus Joh'is Suthell senioris armigeri, et Joh' ux'is ejus eorundem ami cancell' . . . ni fieri fecerunt.

" About the pulpitt, graven in wood,

" Of your charity pray for the saules of Thomas Sotehyll, et Margery

" South isle of the church.

" *England.* Ar. on a fesse cut 2 barres gemewise, 2. 3. lozenges Ar. . . .

" On a wood stall,

" Petrus Barkeston, Margareta.

" That Dewsbury hath been a market-towne they have their charter to shew. The church was founded by Paulinus, first archbishop of York, and is mother-church to Wakefield, Almondbury, Mirfield, and others, who still pay her dueties. They say there stonde a crosse in the church-yard not long since* with this inscription." &c.

In Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. pl. III. fig. 10, is the lid of an antient stone-coffin, ornamented with a cross accompanied by a sword, from Dewsbury, now placed against the vicarage-house, but formerly in the South choir. Pl. IV. fig. 6. of the same work is another, ramified, and accompanied by two animals perhaps dragons, now against the wall of the vicarage-house, but dug out of the South choir when the church was repaired a few years ago. It lay over one of the Soothills, of Soothill, in this parish, who bore, G. an eagle displayed A. to which the animals on the stone are supposed to allude. This choir, with the manor of Soothill, belonged to the late Sir George Savile, of Thornhill and Rufford, bart. in right of the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Henry Savile, of Thornhill, knight of the Bath, in the reign of Henry VIII. with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Soothill, of Soothill, esq. †

* Weever's Fun. Mon. 2d edit. p. 280.

† Harl. MS.

‡ Chantry Rolls in Augm. Offic. 458.

* It was probably demolished in the reign of Edward VI.

† Sep. Mon. of Great Britain, I. cix.

Here, Mr. Urban, I will conclude, though it is not improbable that you may again be troubled on this subject by
 Yours, &c. E. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April 3.*

IF your correspondent "A plain Man," vol. LXVI. p. 1079, who asks a shrewd question, will turn to your vol. X. p. 450. he will see no reason to wonder if he should find, that the fellow of All Souls, who is a member of parliament, should have delivered to the House of Commons a qualification of 300*l.* *per ann.* instead of that of being heir apparent to 600*l.*

If the Vicar of Lilliput, p. 1087, had shown that the vicar mentioned by him as having a vicarage producing only 50*l.* a year, and being ordered to pay his curate 60*l.* a year, *refused*, and employed a curate because he was grown old and infirm; and that, notwithstanding this, the bishop ordered him to pay 60*l.* out of it; the case would have been so hard as to have occasioned great pity for him, and on application it would certainly be redressed. Perhaps this same vicar may have a good rectory, or a good temporal estate, or both, else here; if so, I humbly conceive the bishop has acted with the greatest propriety: and I wish every bishop would follow his example. And I wish every one in the church would attend to the hints of Clericus Surmenfis, p. 1088, which are such as bespeak the conscientious man. Q

Mr. URBAN, *April 5*

IF we could with accuracy trace the progress of the great discoveries already made by mankind, we should probably find that they all, or most of them, had their beginnings in circumstances apparently trivial; but which were afterwards seen to lead by a direct (although not always obvious) concatenation towards their completion. But this has not always been the fate of one individual to accomplish, of one age to attain, or of one nation or country to boast of. That this affords a most convincing testimony of the intentions of Providence, that man should live in a state of civil society, is not so immediately my purpose to remark, as it is to lament, that there are not some speedy established modes by which the first thoughts of men, and the immature discoveries of individuals, should be followed up by

the labours of others, and not be suffered to remain for ages, pining and unproductive of their natural fruits, from the want of immediate nurture and cultivation.

If we survey the lower animal kingdom, the most striking feature is the insurmountable barrier placed against the least deviation from the eternal modes of life decreed by the Supreme Being for each distinct race. The beasts make no improvements in their dens, nor the birds in their nests; what the same kind have done thousands of years back are invariably practised now. Man alone, excepted from the animal world, is placed in a state susceptible of perpetual amelioration. We have seen him in caverns, in huts, and in palaces; we have followed his progressive journeys through the trackless sands and miry bogs, with his untried feet, to the leveled road in the splendid chariot: we have seen his bold attempts to cross the narrow river on a plank, and have followed him in the stately vessel over the ocean; nay, even in these our latter times, we have marked his daring progress thro' the air. Where shall we, in the whole compass of creation which our comprehension is enabled to embrace, find any thing analogous to this peculiar trait of man?

As we are, therefore, beholden to thousands of our kind, most of whom are now no longer in being, for all that we enjoy beyond what a state of nature gives, and for all we know beyond what an intuitive instinct has afforded, or our own labours acquired; so we owe to the rest of mankind our own best endeavours to promote the common cause, the good of our species in general.

The benefits to result from the joint endeavours of men must be proportioned to the facility of mutual communications, which has been greatly forwarded by the arts of writing and printing. It is, perhaps, in the experience of every one, who makes observations on his own mind, that many singular and curious thoughts have arisen; but, being no farther deposited than in the memory, they are in time for ever gone, and resist his fruitless efforts to recal them here, though we are not to lament the loss of every immature conception; yet, doubtless, thousands, nay millions, of valuable ideas have been lost from the common stock

stock from the want of due means, or rather of due exertions, to preserve them.

There are, perhaps, some not unjustifiable, causes which prevent the immediate communications of all we have discovered; and it is not unworthy of a great mind to endeavour to pursue alone the game it has started, or to expect from the hands of Fame the reward held out for him who has, unassisted, passed through the intricacies of error, or added something useful or beneficial to mankind; but, there can be no possible excuse formed for him who lets his discoveries die with him.

How are we, for instance, to estimate the man who, being possessed of the secrets of curing, or easing, many of the maladies to which our natures are subject, or of any other by which the state of man may be improved, intends that the knowledge of them shall sleep with him in the grave?

In order, then, that the world shall not for ever lose what the individual may have an exclusive right to enjoy whilst he lives, it is the duty of every one to commit to writing all the knowledge that may emphatically be called *his*, that the rest of mankind may have the enjoyment of it when he no longer can.

What is here said is not intended solely to extend to those things which are arrived at maturity, but to those also which at present live but in probable conjecture, nay, even to those of possibility of completion; for, it is often more ingenious to state the proposition than to solve it; and instances are daily occurring where discovery treads fast upon the heels of suggestion.

Neither would I be understood as directing my attention to those improvements which the natural and physical world only are susceptible of: I take in also the moral and intellectual, and every various subject in each that is capable of extension or advancement.

We have lately witnessed what may be accomplished by the joint endeavours of men co-operating to one end, by the successful proceedings of the Board of Agriculture established upon the excellent plan of Sir John Sinclair; who, in the space of about two years, have been enabled to collect together into one common stock the whole of the knowledge and practice of agri-

culture, partially diffused before amongst thousands of prejudiced and incommunicative individuals, and have digested the whole in such a way as to vanquish old errors, and to establish the science of agriculture upon general principles, formed as they should be, not from the hypotheses of speculative and visionary men, but from the well-authenticated experience of the intelligent, steady, and sober-minded, practical farmer.

As Sir John Sinclair is living, what might be much less than justice to say of him would be much more than decorum would now permit of, respecting one who seems to do good for its own sake, and who appears to seek not the praise but the benefit of man. Thus much, however, may be said, that, if in the other branches of human knowledge some leader in each would endeavour at an humble imitation of his exertions, a few years only would pass before the whole world might receive the benefit of the anticipated knowledge of ages to come.

There is nothing which serves so much to illustrate our purposes as apposite examples. I shall give two, which, I think, will elucidate the intention of this paper as far as concerns the due noticing of our first thoughts. We will suppose the following to be very ancient *memoranda* found amongst the papers of some curious observers of past ages.

"Some burning sand was seen to run into a liquid form; upon examining it, when cold, it was found to be transparent."

We will suppose too that the following query appears:

"Might not a very useful substance be made of sand, or other similar materials, which, being run by means of fire sufficiently broad and thin, would be very convenient to place in our habitations to let in the light, and, at the same time, to keep out the cold?"

Again, we will proceed with our suppositions—

"Upon accurately observing the structure and motion of an insect upon the water, it was discovered that it erected a thin spread-out substance, that, by catching the wind, procured motion without labour; and that it turned itself with only projecting one of its legs backwards in a contrary direction."

Here, Mr. Urban, I will conclude, though it is not improbable that you may again be troubled on this subject by
 Yours, &c. E. H.

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Let fancy add the following suggestion as having been made at the same time :

“ Might not these simple things be applied in some way to our boats and rafts? It may seem extravagant and visionary; but, if it could be accomplished, it would save much labour.”

These examples may suffice; and, when we consider how much is accomplished by the bare conjecture, it should serve as a strong stimulus to us not to lose any thought that seems, however distant, to lead to any thing ingenious or useful.

Similar appearances might have been observed centuries before these our supposed *memoranda*; and, if the world had but been blessed with the observation when it first occurred, it is not to say what might have been the state of human knowledge, or of human life and happiness, at this moment.

If, after all the above considerations, it should still be imagined that men would require farther arguments or inducements to the giving of such assistance as is in their power to the advancement of knowledge, let us add— to what a great, useful, and glorious, purpose was that man created, who was enabled to make but one of the above supposed *memoranda*! It was of itself a sufficient return for his creation, and for all the enjoyment he had in the world. And yet neither of the persons, who are supposed to have made them, could see to what an amazing extent of usefulness these few thoughts should lead. And let this reflexion afford us a gratification in our own exertions, that, though we do not see the great advantages to arise from them ourselves, yet, if they are well intended, and endeavoured to be well directed, we stand not only the chance of immortalizing our names, but, what is infinitely better, of fulfilling one great end of our creation, in being useful to mankind. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, April 8.

UPON looking into the account I sent you respecting the Trimletstowne family, p. 205, I find I have fallen into an error concerning the Fingal title, which, I perceive, has been acknowledged by the House of Peers (as mentioned by Normannus in p. 210), and is, therefore, inserted in the lists of Irish lords; although the present possessor is not admitted to a

seat among those peers for the reason mentioned by Normannus, whose account of the reversal of the late Lord Trimletstowne's attainder is perfectly correct; and he, probably, would gratify many of your gentle readers, would he but endeavour to reconcile the seeming inconsistency of now acquiescing (in that case) under a warrant of James II. passed after his abdication, and, at the same time, refusing (in the case of Lord Kenmare) to admit of a patent passed by the same king after that very event.

Your informant, p. 249, has greatly indeed misled you relative to the late Lady Hobart, who was not the Albinia Lady Hobart supposed by him. The Lady Hobart who lately died in India was of the surname of Browne*, and of a respectable family in the Western part of Ireland. She had formerly been married to Thomas Adderley, of Irishannon, in the county of Corke (whose first wife was mother of the present Earl of Charlemont). He was for several years burgess in parliament for the respective boroughs of Bandon and Cloghnikelty, in the same county of Corke, and for some time a commissioner of the Board of Works in Dublin. Of this marriage there is issue, now living. Albinia, the daughter of Lord Vere Bertie (Collins, vol. V. p. 257), married George Hobart, elder son of John, then Lord Hobart, by a second wife, and now Earl of Buckinghamshire. By him she had two sons, Robert, now Lord Hobart, governor-general of Bengal, and Henry; so that Albinia was mother, and not wife, to the present lord. Such mistakes, if uncorrected, might hereafter introduce great confusion among those who may attend to the genealogy of noble families; wherefore, I have presumed to contribute what aid I could give toward setting them right.

Yours, &c. M. T.

Mr. URBAN, Chatham, March 21.

AS many ingenious observations have been lately published, in your valuable Miscellany, on modern medals, I expected to see a description of that which has been presented by his Majesty to the admirals and captains who distinguished themselves in the naval action of the 1st of June,

* Lord Hobart, we believe, married this lady during his secretaryship in Ireland, or soon afterwards. EDIT.

1794. Some account of its device, inscription, &c. would, I have no doubt, be highly gratifying to your readers. If, instead of those political jettons that have been recently in circulation, some of which have a tendency to sedition rather than loyalty, a sufficient number of medals were struck in commemoration of that engagement, and, I may now add, of the more brilliant one of the 14th of February last, and distributed amongst the British seamen, who displayed, on those occasions, a nautical skill and bravery which must ever endear them to their country, they might tend to cherish and invigorate that public spirit, which, amongst this useful class of men, is of so great importance to a maritime nation, and which Major Trench so strongly recommends in one of his letters from France when he was a prisoner, intimating, at the same time, how much the republican enthusiasm of the French sailors was supported by appropriate songs and festivals. A copper coin, with a suitable device and legend, celebrating the victory to which the British tars had so highly contributed, would probably be considered by them as great a mark of honour as that which has been conferred on their officers by a golden medal suspended from their necks.

In France, naval medals have been more numerous than in this country, particularly in the reign of Louis XIV. whose fleets had distinguished themselves more than those of his predecessors. For, during his dynasty, more attention was paid to the marine than in any former period. There was scarcely a sea-fight, either with the English, Spaniards, or Dutch, for these were all in turn at war with that monarch, or a convoy protected, or a besieged town supplied with provisions, where it could be done by sea, but a medal was struck on the occasion. And though, in several instances, the victory was doubtful, yet it was always claimed by that prince, who was no less vain than ambitious. It has, therefore, been remarked, that he excelled all other sovereigns in the number of his medallic impressions, many of which were well executed, though objectionable in point of veracity.

But I shall only mention two medals that were struck by order of Louis XIV. about the time of the conclusion of his naval career, as being of a more general nature; the description of

which I shall extract from a French Historian, who has introduced in his work * an account of several medals of this reign which relate to the marine.

“So great,” says he, “was the naval reputation of France, that it was celebrated by a medal, on which was seen a female figure, the representation of the country, seated in Neptune’s car, holding a trident in her hand. The legend, *Splendor rei navalis*. Exergue, 1693.

“About the same time there appeared another, in compliment of those who had distinguished themselves by their exploits at sea. The King of France is represented as sitting on the poop of a ship, and an officer respectfully advancing to receive from his majesty the medal with which he was pleased to honour him. The legend, *Virtuti nauticae premia data*. Exergue, 1693.”

Your correspondent Civis, p. 32, takes some notice of the satirical medals of the Dutch in 1578, which provoked the indignation of Philip II. A similar conduct, at a much later period, involved them in a war with France; the particulars of which I shall likewise translate from the author before quoted.

“The Dutch, enriched by the conquests which they had made in the Indies, were elated by their prosperity. The most powerful princes were offended by their pride †. After the peace signed at ‡ Breda, betwixt France, England, Denmark, and Holland, the Dutch had a medal struck, on which was represented Pallas holding a sceptre and treading Discord under foot. Above were these words, *mitis et fortis*, and below *procul hinc mala bestia regnis*. About the same time there was another, having for its device the Belgic lion with a cannon betwixt its paws; the legend, *Sic fines nostros leges tutamur et undas*.

“The year following, they struck another medal, which, though intended to celebrate their own glory, served only to create them enemies. It was occasioned by the following circumstances. Though the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was favourable to France, yet the Dutch assumed great merit to themselves in the manage-

* Histoire de Rochefort.

† A similar language has been since used by the French with respect to Great Britain. Hence we see that nations are subject to the same passions as individuals, who are too apt to envy the opulence of their neighbours. A people, therefore, who have extended their commerce and foreign acquisitions, are very liable to wars for the protection of them.

‡ In 1667.

ment of that business; because, by means of it, they had stopped Louis XIV. who was formidable to them, in the midst of his *career of glory**. To immortalize the memory of so signal an event, effected, as they supposed, by their interposition, they struck a medal, on one side of which is an emblematical figure of Holland leaning on a trophy, and on the reverse is this inscription:

Assertis legibus, emendatis sacris,
adjutis defensis,
conciliatis regibus, vindicatâ marium
libertate pace erregiâ.
Virtute armorum parâ,
Stabilitâ orbis Europæ quiete.
Numisma hoc status
foederati Belgii cudi
fecerunt, 1668.

"All these medals raised a storm against Holland, which burst forth from the following incident. M. Josué Van Beuningen, burgo-master at Amsterdam, and ambassador at France, having negotiated the triple alliance betwixt England, Holland, and Sweden, in behalf of Spain, but contrary to the interests of France, the Dutch had a medal struck, on which was the portrait of Beuningen, designed for Joshua, with this legend, *In conspectu meo stetit sel.* For, Louis XIV. had taken the Sun for his symbol. The insult on the monarch conveyed by this medal was too flagrant to be overlooked. It appeared so indecent, that M. de Limiers † pretended that no such medal existed but in the imagination of the enemies of the Republick. But Rapin, partial also to Holland, yet more sincere than the former historian, has confessed that it was struck by Beuningen, and that the states suppressed it, and broke also the coins of the preceding medal.

"Louis XV. was not only piqued by these rude attacks, but was also grossly affronted in several satirical pamphlets published against him in Holland, which the States were so far from suppressing, that they encouraged them by their approbation. This determined the king to enter into a war with that republick ‡.

* We must observe here, that this expression is used by a French writer; an English or Dutch Historian would probably have said in his *career of ambition*.

† A Protestant, who wrote the history of Louis XIV.

‡ At this time Charles II. declared war against Holland, and assigned, as one of the causes for commencing hostilities, that the republick had published some abusive pictures which reflected on the English nation. This charge, it seems, originated from a portrait of Cornelius de Witt, on the back ground of which were painted some ships on fire in harbour, alluding to the

"In 1672, the combined fleets of England and France engaged that of the Dutch. The battle was fought with great fury, and each side claimed the victory. It is certain, however, that the allies remained masters of the sea, and went in pursuit of the Dutch as far as their own coasts, where they had fled for refuge*. The French struck a medal on the occasion. Neptune was represented in his car holding his trident over Holland in dismay. The legend; *Victoria Navalis.* Exergur, 1672.

"The humiliation of the Dutch was also figured by another medal. The Sun, as emblematical of Louis XIV, is supposed to be dispersing by its beams the fog which it raised from the marshes. The legend; *J'ay séû les fleurs, je scaurai les détruire,* and, as a retort to the inscription on the medal of Beuningen, *Hunc solem, o Josue, sistere tempus adest.*

"There was likewise this device on the jettons of La Ville de Paris in 1673. An Hercules is seen holding the horn of a bull, who, from shame, hides his head in a marsh, the legend, *Truncum caput abdidit undis.*"

As most countries are represented by some symbol, so France typified Holland by a bull's head, as the ancients did Bœotia.

I am much obliged to S. D. for his emendation, p. 116. When I wrote my letter, I had not seen the 12th volume of the *A. hævinga*. In the MS. to which I alluded, the French words had been Anglicized, and the sense of one of them mistaken. From the same

destruction of several English Ships in the river Medway at Chatham.

* Yet it appears, from the history of those times, that there was as much rejoicing on account of this victory at the Hague, as at London and Paris. It is not to be denied, that our loss in men was considerable, and that our ships suffered in the action, one of which was blown up. The English officers blamed the French commander, who, they said, did not give that assistance which was in his power. It was also suggested, that he had secret instructions from his court not to expose the French fleet too much, but to let those of the English and Dutch see each other. This is not the only instance of the want of union amongst confederate powers; by which a small state, though apparently too weak to contend against a combination of force, has not only maintained its ground, but been successful against its enemies. Without referring to history for an illustration of this principle, we may find it sufficiently verified by recent example.

cause,

cause, I suppose, a similar error had crept into the 11th volume of the *Archæologia*. But the name of the ship was, without doubt, *Mer Honour*. B.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

PERMIT me to say a few words in answer to a letter in p. 202, under the title of "Historical Truth violated in William and Ellen." I should not have troubled you on this subject, had not the very fluent author of the above paragraph said almost every thing diametrically opposite to *truth*. His description of the place on the banks of the Kirtle is just, and pretty well written. But, we look not for the pathetic where historical facts are called into question, as at present. I shall, therefore, begin where the author has left off, at least with any thing which can be called an authentic account of the subject. I could have wished the author had given some authority for asserting that original MSS. relating to this tragical adventure are in possession of Sir William Maxwell, bart. of Springkell; and, till he does, I must beg leave to dispute the fact. But, wherever these MSS. are, permit me to insert a quotation from them, which I find in an elegant collection of Scots songs, published by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard, 1794. "The MS account, transmitted to the editor by a learned gentleman of Scotland, represents the lovers walking instead of sitting, and takes no notice of *Adam's* flight into Spain, and service against the Infidels, who were, in fact, completely subdued many years before the reign of James the Fifth." For facts, in an affair of this kind, let us look to the provincial songs, which in Scotland are generally faithful to the truth of the subjects they sing of. Concerning the fatal instrument, permit me to give a quotation from a song in your vol. LIII. It seems to be taken from Drummond of Hawthornden's History of Scotland.

"T'other day, as she work'd at her wheel,
She sang of fair Elenore's fate,
Who fell by stern Jealousy's steel
As on Kirtie's smooth margin he fate.
Her lover to shield from the dart,
Most eagerly she interpos'd;
The arrow transfixt her fond heart;
The fair in his arms her eyes clos'd."

Whether she was a chieftain's daughter, or his vassal's, permit me to quote Pennant's Tour. "In the burying-

ground of Kirconnel is the grave of fair Ellen and that of her lover. She was the daughter of the house of Kirconnel; was beloved by two gentlemen at the same time," &c. I hope it will not be considered as presumption in me, who am well acquainted with the story and the country, to contradict Pennant when he says the name of the house of Kirconnel was Irving, the inheritance and tairs of the Irvings lying far down the stream of the river Kirtle. The Flemmings lived about Longholm, and the Bells betwixt the two; therefore Ellen's name must have been Bell, as all the country round about Kirconnel belonged to the Bells, a bold and undaunted clan, and who carried their devastations far into England, and plundered and drove away their flocks. For the truth of this I refer the reader to the famous old ballad of Johnny Armstrong. The territory of the Armstrongs lay beside the same stream; and, together with the Bells, Irvings, and Flemmings, were patronized by the Douglasses of Drumlanrigg in all their depredations. With regard to the ballad inserted at the end of the paragraph signed E. E. A. I do not think it original, both from its style, and the way it was issued into the world. I am not singular in this. I, therefore, refer the reader to a letter in *Genl. Mag.* vol. LVI. p. 812, accusing Mr. Pinkerton of being the fabricator of the abovementioned song as well as the second part of Hardyknute.

I take the liberty of quoting an old and barbarous ballad, still sung in the country, about the place of Ellen's fate:

"And he chas'd him far awa,
And cut him into pieces sma
Upon the tartar wild."

In another place:

"He chas'd him thro' the North cauntries;
As blaws the wind did Irving flee
To keep himself from skaith."

I shall not trespass on your patience in saying more, as, I think, what I have said is sufficient to confute the abovementioned paragraph in your last.

For the original and best ballad that has been written on the subject, I shall refer the patient reader to the forementioned Collection of Scots Songs, published by J. Johnson. By this it seems that the author of *William and Ellen* has not deviated from the traditional accounts of this pathetic and tragical event.

A. E. E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *April 7.*

IT were to be wished that some person, who has an opportunity for searching, and time for writing, would communicate anecdotes relative to the Culpepers. A detail of the manors they possessed is not meant; as their property, which was very large, is specified by the historians of the different counties in which they had landed estates; but anecdotes of their lives and conversations, that it might be known whether many of them were wise and famous in their generations, and the glory of their times. I rather suspect that it would be found, on examination, that very very few Culpepers were distinguished for a brilliancy of talents. In the literary class how seldom are they to be seen! The name does not occur, or in *Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannica*, or in *Biographia Britannica*, as I believe, or in the *General Biographical Dictionary*. Culpeper's *English Physician*, or *Medical Herbal*, is the only book I at present recollect; and of this, it seems, there was an edition, with a *Medical Herbal enlarged*, in 1793. As dignitaries in the church, I am not aware of more than two: Martin Culpeper, M. D. warden of New College, Oxford, in 1573, dean of Chichester in 1577, and archdeacon of Berks in 1588; and Francis Culpeper, who was prebendary of Rochester in 1546. Martin Culpeper being M. D. it is not unlikely he might be the author of the *English Physician*.
W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *April 8.*

THE enquiries of your female correspondent A. B. p. 7, relative to the family of Zouche of Harringworth, having been very imperfectly answered in p. 206; I send you the following account, which will probably afford her the information she has desired. It is solely from the motive of obliging her that I am induced to entreat a little room in one of your future pages for insertion of what must be so perfectly uninteresting to the rest of your numerous readers. I beg to acquaint the lady, that Mary Zouche, who married Robert Burbige, of Hays, in Middlesex, and Catharine, who was the wife of Francis Vuidal, of Holton, in Dorset, were sisters of Richard Lord Zouche (living in 1551); from whom descended Edward, the last Lord Zouche, whose eldest daughter

and co-heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir William Tate, knight of Delapré; whose great-grandson, Bartholomew Tate, married Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Noel, of the Inner Temple, and had issue, Bartholomew, eldest son and heir, Edward, and three daughters, namely, Katharine, Mary, and Susannah. Edward, the second son, died an infant. Susannah, the third daughter, died unmarried. Bartholomew intermarried with Arundel, daughter of Henry Stradford, of Overstone, in Northamptonshire, and had issue Bartholomew, who died an infant, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and left no issue.

Catharine Tate, the eldest daughter and co-heiress, married Cha. Hedges, of Finchley; and Mary, the second daughter and co-heiress, married Samuel Long, of Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, and of Longville, in Jamaica; so that, I presume, the claim to the title remained in abeyance between these two last-mentioned sisters as co-heiresses.
ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*

YOUR correspondent, who lately gave to ἀπόλυσον, Matt. xv. 23, a meaning different from that in which it is translated, should have told us that it had been before suggested by Hammond. Yet, highly respectable as that name ever must be, few there are, I believe, who will acquiesce in his opinion in this instance. As his Commentary is in every person's reach, his note may be easily referred to. Jortin, in his *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. IV. p. 199, asserts, "that the Fathers of the fourth and following Centuries, considered as historians or recorders of facts, are valuable; considered as divines, are of small use and importance for the most part. Yet surely, Mr. Urban, one who has written eight folio volumes in Greek, and those too but a portion of his works, may be allowed to understand the signification of a Greek word. His remark on this passage is, that the disciples of Jesus, though troubled with the woman's importunity, durst not say, grant her request. The appeal to the Syriac version is, I think, as equally unavailing: and ἀλυσον is there rendered by *shariab*, which also signifies to dismiss, and occurs in the preceding chapter, ver. 22, 23;
NOT

nor is it ever used in any other sense except by Rabbinical writers. I speak on the authority of Buxtorf's Chaldee Lexicon. The Chaldee and Syriac languages are by De Dieu pronounced to be the same. And here, Mr. Urban, I could willingly wish that a formal protest was entered against all unnecessary innovations.

There is now before me a sermon on Mark ix. 42, 50, printed 1786, which proposes to read for $\omega\alpha\varsigma \gamma\alpha\rho \omega\upsilon\rho\iota \alpha\lambda\epsilon\theta\eta\sigma\iota\gamma\alpha\iota$ — $\omega\alpha\varsigma \gamma\alpha\rho \omega\upsilon\rho\iota$ — This is ingenious; but, unfortunately, to use the words of a late most excellent Charge, "here human ingenuity has no place." Another very difficult passage occurs 1 Cor. xv. 29. Those, who wish to see how much it has puzzled commentators, may consult the Synopsis of Pole, or the Critical Conjectures of W. Bowyer, 4to, 1782. And yet, "if things spiritual are to be compared with spiritual," no bad explanation is suggested in Eccles. xxxi. or xxxiv. 25, in the English translation, $\beta\alpha\pi\tau\iota\zeta\omicron\mu\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma \alpha\pi\omicron \nu\epsilon\psi\upsilon\varsigma$. Whether the elucidation has ever yet been brought forward I cannot tell, for I have not a Wolfius at hand to consult; but, I can easily believe it may have occurred to every reader of the Septuagint and Apocrypha; which, by-the-by, are perhaps not so much read as they ought to be: at least no very late editions of either have been given, I believe.

As the Syriac version has been appealed to in the former part of this letter, let me mention an instance where it seems to fix the meaning of a fluctuating word. In 2 Tim. i. 7, where he exhorts to add to the virtue, or $\alpha\pi\iota\sigma\tau\eta$; in the Syriac $\mu\iota\sigma\tau\eta$. For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly— $\gamma\alpha\tau\iota\rho\alpha\iota$. See John x. 10. Agreeable to this meaning is the passage in the Trinummo of Plautus, act II. sc. ii. 41: *Benefacta benefactis aliis periculis, ne perpluant.* Still follow up good actions with good actions heaped on each other. Literally, cover good actions with good actions, lest it rain through. N. N.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

"THE odd-like hieroglyphick" on the antient ring, plate II. p. 200, of your last, appears to me to be $\tau\epsilon\gamma$ in a cipher, encircling $\theta\epsilon\varsigma$, the well-known abbreviation of the name

Jesus, with the abbreviating character above it surmounted by a cross.

Qu. Is not the string of beads at the back of the letter intended to represent the rosary?

Your correspondent S. W. (p. 217) conceives that he has corrected the sense, and increased the elegance, of the prophet Isaiah, by reading $\gamma\omega\psi\beta$ of thine abundance, for $\gamma\omega\psi\delta$ thy soul. Although the phrase may be "unexampled," yet I confess that it never struck me as "obscure;" for, I have often considered it as one of the beautiful metaphors with which this prophecy, and many other parts of Scripture, abound. But, is it clearly manifest that the passage in question absolutely relates to the relieving the temporal wants of the distressed? As this duty had been inculcated in the 7th verse, and the blessing consequent on the performing it declared in the 8th, *then shall thy light break forth as the morning, &c.* may not the words, *and if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul,* relate to the supplying the spiritual necessities of our brethren? For, as the word *soul* in the conclusion of the passage must be figurative if it relates to corporal wants, how instructive is the whole sentence if it be applied to that poverty of spirit which is considered of great estimation in the sight of God? For then, as spiritual blessings are of greater value than temporal ones can be, he that gives that instruction which "comes from the heart (or soul), and reaches the same," and is made the instrument of conveying consolation and peace to the troubled soul, may expect a much greater blessing; which is really promised in the conclusion of the verse: *then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon-day.* And that the passage does certainly relate to spiritual gifts, or that the word *soul* is used figuratively throughout the paragraph for the body and the faculties thereof, I think is manifest from the next verse: *And the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones, &c.*

Being an enemy to all interpolations, alterations of, and conjectures on, the original of the Holy Scriptures, when its present reading can be reconciled with the context, I hope this illustration of the passage may be found con-

sistent with the scope of the Sacred Writings. But, if this verse must be restricted to the temporal necessities of mankind, may not the word *soul* be retained with a sufficient degree of propriety, without stretching beyond the common licence of language? For, is not a covetous person universally considered to possess a *narrow, confined, restricted soul*; while the benevolent and charitable are as frequently said to possess a *large, extended, compassionate mind*? Lastly, if the text must be altered, perhaps nothing better than **לחם**, *thy bread*, can be interpolated or substituted, as eight MSS. read it thus, and as the LXX have retained both expressions: *τοῦ ἄγλου ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς σου, thy bread from thy soul.*

I should be much obliged if any one of your biographical correspondents would favour us with some particulars of the late Rev. John Lewes, vicar of Margate and Minster, in the isle of Thanet, and also of his published and unpublished Works, which, I believe, were many, and valuable.

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F.S.M.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornwall, March 18.*
PRAY communicate to S. W. p. 217, the translation of Bp. Lowth of *Isaiah lviii. 10.*

“If thou bring forth thy bread to the hungry,
 And satisfy the afflicted soul;
 Then shall thy light rise in obscurity,
 And thy darkness shall be as the noon-day.”

See his note on the passage.

In p. 212, it is enquired, why the family of *Trevelyan* bear in their arms a white horse rising from the sea? The name proves their Cornish extraction; and they have a very good estate in this country. Tradition says, that between Scilly and the Land's End stood a large town, called *Llyans*, which suddenly sunk down, the sea overflowed it, and one of the *Trevelyan*s was saved on the back of a white horse. It is certain that people now alive have, on a very low ebb and clear water, seen what they affirm to be walls of houses in the place where this city is said to have existed.

Yours, &c. T. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Caernarvon, April 12.*
THERE is a spot within four miles and an half of the town of Conway, in North Wales, on the great road leading from London to Holy-

head *viâ* Shrewsbury, called *Caerhan*, which was, I believe, undoubtedly the *Conovium* of the Romans, and exhibits many curious traces of antiquity. The site of the camp may easily be traced, and consisted of a square fortification, strengthened by four parallel walls one without the other, extending to a considerable distance from the main work, and is situated on an eminence, with the river Conway in front, and a woody swamp on each flank. At the foot of the hill, near the river, are the remains of a bath, the walls and pavement of which are very entire, and out of which, at different times, many valuable relicks have been taken. The present possessor of the place is occupied in clearing it still more, and has already discovered the pillars which supported the apartment through the floor of which the heat ascended from below.

The tiles, mentioned in Camden's *Britannia* as having been found here, with the mark of the 10th, or Antoninus's legion, which is supposed to have been stationed at this place, have hitherto escaped his search; and I am inclined to suspect that the learned tourist fell into an error with respect to these tiles, and that he either took the account of the place from some other person, or mistook for a figure of *ten* the common practice observed by the Romans of running the trowel over the clay before it was burnt, in this manner **XXXXX**, which is found in all the tiles of this bath, and which I have myself observed in some Roman brick found at Bicester, in Oxfordshire. He has also taken up a great variety of broken vases, dishes, and other culinary utensils of earthen-ware, though none of them entire; some of them stamped with devices of men in armour, others with dogs in chace of the stag; some of a fine sky-blue colour, others red, which is the most prevailing; and one in particular, the most perfect of them all, is a sort of hollow dish, or saucer, most beautifully glossed over its surface, and of a lively red colour, with the letters **PATRICI** very visibly stamped in the centre of it. Its diameter is about 6, and circumference about 18 inches. He has also dug out of the same place some of the *glainau naidredd*, or adders eggs, and a quantity of greenish glass, or *vitrum*, both of which I conceive to be British antiquities; also, near the
 same

same spot an old anvil and the head of a hammer, both very different from those now in use. But the greatest curiosity hitherto discovered by this gentleman is a brazen shield of a circular form, imbossed most curiously, circle within circle (being seven in number), from the circumference to near the centre (with small brass studs), where a sharp piece of wrought-iron is fixed about four inches and an half in length, and tapering gradually to a point at the extremity. The inside of this shield consists of leather stuffed with hair, both which are very entire. The circumference is about 38, and the diameter 13 inches. He has also in his possession a variety of Roman coins found chiefly in the neighbourhood, some of which are very scarce and valuable. And he has it now in contemplation to trench all the ground within the site of the camp a yard deep, in order to open a way to farther discoveries; and he will be happy to receive instructions from some of your numerous Antiquarian correspondents how to prosecute his researches in the most effectual manner.

Any communication relative to the name, etymology, or antiquities, of this place, will oblige

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

I TRUST the claim of compassion will obtain admittance for the following reply to the desponding letter of J. M. p. 119, (see p. 184.) Probably, among the many applications which he has tried without relief, *vinegar* may have been omitted; if so, I can strongly recommend the use of it from the most successful experience in an obstinate case, apparently of similar circumstances, and equal malignity. If the excoriation of the skin has taken place, the vinegar in its fluid state will be insupportable; the afflicted parts must then only be exposed to the vapour of it when taken boiling from the fire, and condensed by covering them and the vessel with a cloth. Let this treatment be repeated as often and as long as convenient, and as hot as can be borne; and, in a few days, its good effects will appear, if care be taken to protect the parts from the contact of the cold air for some time afterwards, by wearing gloves, or otherwise. But, if the skin be not excoriated, the most

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easy and advantageous mode will be, to rub the afflicted parts with the finger wetted with the vinegar as frequently as possible, which will soon dispel the malady, particularly in its early state.

The best double-distilled vinegar will be found preferable for use in the fluid state, as the common sort is apt to discolour the fingers; and, if impatience be not suffered to stop the application, a complete cure, even of the redness of the skin, may be reasonably expected: and the result of a fair trial, I hope, he will communicate to you for the satisfaction of others, and particularly his well-wisher, JUNIUS.

H. H. (of Bristol) says, "For chilblains, make an ointment of bees-wax melted with a small quantity of sweet oil; add a little quantity of brandy; and apply it, on leather, to the part affected; or, scrape the entrails of fat chickens, and apply them."

A. B. found great relief from the early use of "Steers's Opodeldock."

Mr. URBAN, March 13.

ON reading your Miscellany for last month, from which Publication I have for many years received much information and pleasure, I could not help feeling pity for J. M.—'s afflicting malady, p. 119. Having this winter been told of a recipe which had great efficacy in one case I was witness to, in a young person who was greatly troubled with chilblains on his hands, I request you will make it known to your correspondent J. M. One ounce of salt-petre, half a pint of vinegar, and an equal quantity of water; bathe the hand every night at going to bed, either warmed or cold, and wrap them in flannel. In twice using this lotion it was wonderful to see what a good effect it had in abating the inflammation, and dispersing the swelling. If I might be permitted to give farther advice, I would recommend J. M. to drink tar-water, as prescribed in Dr. Berkeley's publication, which would most probably amend the blood, from which cause chilblains are supposed to originate.—I was greatly pleased with Viator's proposed method of lighting fires, and immediately desired my servant to adopt the plan; which, as she is of a mild complying temper, like the good-humoured damsel mentioned by the Aged Matron,

she readily obeyed; and I find my fire in a morning lights more quickly, and wants less stirring, than in the old-fashioned method. M. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Feb. 12.*

VIATOR, LXVI. p. 1078, may be informed, that the skeleton discovered lately in the Exeter cathedral was a new discovery. The anatomical preparation of Grace Harris, usually shewn to strangers there, still remains.

In my juvenile days I was almost tormented as bad as your correspondent J. M. p. 119. The remedy applied, and which I found relief in, was the brine or tan liquor from a tan-pit used for tanning the skins of horses (probably any other tan-liquor would answer the same purpose). This was used by boiling the liquor in an earthen pipkin, and bathing the afflicted part with it, as hot as could be suffered, once in 12 hours. J. LASKBY.

P. 217. The two lines of Gay's Gardener and the Hog were intended, "Who fed not with the common herd; Her Tray was to the ball prefer'd."

. In answer to several Querists, we gladly state that a Society for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor is actually established under very respectable patronage; and that some general instructions, necessary to be attended to by the afflicted, will soon be published.—With equal satisfaction we learn that the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, for the relief of the Poor of London and its Environs, was opened last season with several remarkable and successful cases.

Mr. URBAN, *April 12.*

I HAVE been able to gain but few particulars respecting the parish-church of Greatham, although I have visited it several times. The present building does not appear very antient, and it might have been erected, I imagine, about the fifteenth century. It consists only of a single body, with the chancel extending about a dozen feet beyond it. The simplicity of the style attracts our notice; and much may be said in praise of its sequestered and rural situation. On passing through an antient door-way, our attention is arrested by the following grotesque denunciation in large letters over the wall:

Avoid, profane man, come not here;
None but the holy, pure, and clere,
Or he that grooeth to be so,
Into this porch but farther goe.

Adjoining to the pulpit, against the Southern wall, is placed the following inscription on a very sumptuous tomb:

"The memorie of Dame Margery Caryle, who having sure confidence in the merits of our Saviour Jesus Christ, departed this life with great covrage and comfort the 11th daie of Majo, Anno D'n'i 1632, in the 40th yeeres of her age.

"This vertuous ladie was the wife of Sir Richard Caryle, of Harting, knight, with whome she lived seven yeeres; and, after his death, continued his widowe all the time of her life, beinge the space of 16 yeeres.

"Thoy marble tombe, though long t' mayst endvre,
And dost within an honor'd corps inamvre,
Yet rais'd and freed thy prisn'r God shall see
When thov for ever shalt demolish'd bee;
A jewell then of price thou dost containe,
Which, thov consumed, for ever shall remaine.

Johannes Love, cognatus devotissimus."

On the opposite wall is the following inscription to the memory of a pious and excellent clergyman, who always proved himself sincere in the cause of religion, and warm with sentiments of Humanity:

"Near this place
are interred the remains
of the Rev. Richard Newlyn,
bachelor of civil law,
and vicar of the parishes
of Rogate and Empshott.

As a divine,
he adorned his station
with undeviating integrity
and unaffected piety;
in social life,
with purity of manners.

He happily connected
a propriety of expression
with pleasing affability.

His actions,
the result of a considerate mind,
exactly corresponded with
the justness of his sentiments.

He died May 25, 1772,
Aged 74.

In the adjoining grave
are deposited the remains
of Beata, the wife
of Richard Newlyn,
who died the 24 of July, 1778,
aged 69."

The yew-tree in the church-yard, which is extremely large, and extends its sable branches over the mouldering graves, has long withstood the fury of the winter's blast, and remains a pleasing monument of Antiquity.

Yours, &c. FATHER PAUL.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, March 16.

AS the veracity of Messrs. Lloyd and Kilvington has been impugned in your Magazine, I think you will not refuse to insert the following vindication, faithfully extracted from Mr. Beverley's account of the trial. Mr. Beverley was proctor of the vice-chancellor's court.

“ Cambridge, June 1, 1793.

“ We the underwritten express our detestation of the scandalous and unfounded imputations which were attempted to be thrown upon the characters of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Kilvington at the late trial of Mr. Friend.

T. Kipling,	R. Boon,
J. Jowett,	J. Dudley,
R. C. Glynn,	W. Pugh,
W. L. Mansel,	C. Simeon,
J. Mainwaring,	A. Mainwaring,
R. T. Belward,	E. Wigley,
G. Whitmore,	W. Millers,
W. Walford,	J. Watson,
J. Olderham,	T. Castley,
W. Wade,	J. King,
W. Mathew,	P. Douglas,
J. Smith,	E. Edwards,
J. Wood,	J. Broadshaw,
W. Wilson,	W. Walker,
H. Greene,	J. Fawcett,
R. Ramsden,	R. Tillard,
A. Frampton,	W. Easton,
E. Outram,	H. Jowett.”

To this most satisfactory declaration I beg leave to subjoin the still more pointed assertion of M. Farish.

“ The testimony given by Mr. Kilvington, during the trial of Mr. Friend, having been openly contradicted by the latter; and an idea having prevailed that certain letters, written by Mr. Kilvington to Mr. Friend, contained a proof that the testimony was untrue; I think myself called upon to declare publicly, in vindication of Mr. Kilvington's character, that, since the trial in the vice-chancellor's court, Mr. Friend, on application made to him by Mr. Kilvington's desire, shewed me those letters; and that there was nothing in them which appeared to me in the smallest degree to invalidate that testimony. The substance of the letters was an application for college-testimonials, and they contained general expressions of gratitude to Mr. Friend for favours received; which, according to Mr. Friend's explanation, consisted in attentions shewn to Mr. Kilvington when at Jesus-college, and the supplying him occasionally with books from the library.

“ W. FARISH,

“ senior proctor of the university.
Magdalen-college, July 1, 1793.”

I trust we shall no longer be pestered with the malignant *crambe repetita* of Infidelity. NO PROSELYTE.

Mr. URBAN, April 17.

THE Court Calendar for 1788 and some preceding years states the royal family of Portugal thus:

Maria Frances Isabella, queen of Portugal, born Dec. 17, 1734, married June 6, 1760, to her uncle Don Pedro, born July 5, 1717, died May 25, 1786; by whom she has issue Joseph Francis Xavier, prince of Brazil, born Aug. 21, 1761, and married Feb. 21, 1777, to his aunt Maria Francisca Benedictina, born July 24, 1748, and two other sons and two daughters.

In 1789, the issue of Maria, &c. and her uncle, the late king, is stated to be John-Maria-Joseph-Lewis, prince of Brazil, born May 13, 1767, married to Charlotte Jaquina, daughter of the prince of Asturias, born April 25, 1775; Marianna Victoria, born Dec. 15, 1768, married to Gabriel Anthony, third son to the king of Spain. So that Joseph, &c. her elder son, must have died in 1788 or 9, unrecorded in your Obituary, any more than the death of his brother John in 1777, when his relict was proclaimed queen (XLVII. 194); and retiring, on what occasion is not said, to Spain, her native country, died there 1781. How could she be born 1775, as the Court Calendar says? You tell us a king of Portugal died, and a queen succeeded, in 1777 (vol. XLVII. 146, 147); but your historical verity fails, in not adding whether it was Joseph whose life was attempted 1758, the date of whose death I wish to ascertain, or whether the queen was his daughter Maria, who married her uncle Don Pedro that year. You call her the new sovereign, p. 146; and tell us she was proclaimed (p. 194); and yet you mention the dowager taking leave of the king, queen, and royal family, when she went to Madrid, where she died 1781 (LI. 94). Was this dowager the relict of Joseph?

All you tell us of the affairs of Portugal from this time is the birth of the youngest princess, April 29, 1793, and the queen's ill state of health.

It is hoped some of your correspondents will remove this genealogical obscurity from the throne of Portugal.

Is not the Irish primate, described p. 140, the same of whom Dr. Johnson, “ speaking

“speaking of a certain prelate who exerted himself very laudably in building churches and parsonage-houses, however (said he) I do not find that he is esteemed a man of much professional learning, or a liberal patron of it; yet it is well where a man possesses any strong positive excellence. Few have all kinds of merit belonging to their character.” *Boswell’s Life of Johnson,*

vol. I. viii*. 8vo.

Whatever *Johnson* was by way of bookseller at Lichfield, his fame is certainly not eclipsed by his successor *Jackson*, if a pun may be admitted on the name of the historian of that city. See vol. LVI. p. 293. D. H.

Z. A. asks, whether there was a *Sir Thomas Smith* attainted of High Treason, as a follower of James the Second’s abdication?

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796-7.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 17.

THE *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the following message from his Majesty:

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he is at present engaged in concerting measures with his allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war, if the failure of his Majesty’s earnest endeavours to effect a general peace on secure and honourable terms should unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable; and his Majesty will not fail to take the first opportunity to communicate the result of these discussions to the House. In the interval, his Majesty conceives that it may be of the greatest importance to the common cause, that his Majesty should be enabled to continue such temporary advances for the service of the Emperor as may be indispensably necessary, with a view to military operations being prosecuted with vigour and effect at an early period; and his Majesty recommends it to the House to consider of making such provision as may appear to them to be most expedient for this purpose. G. R.”

He then moved, that his Majesty’s message should be taken into consideration on Monday. Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

December 19.

The *Lord Chancellor* presented a message to the King, similar to that sent to the House of Commons on Saturday. After it was read by the clerk, his lordship moved, that it be taken into consideration on the morrow, and that the House be summoned. Ordered.

The bills on the table were read.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day being read, for ta-

king his Majesty’s message into consideration; Mr. *Pitt* said, whether gentlemen considered the message with a view to the general interests of Europe, to a more vigorous prosecution of the war, or to the restoration of a solid and honourable peace, he was sanguine enough to suppose that the motion he intended to submit would meet with the unanimous concurrence of the House. What he now proposed was only a vote of thanks for his Majesty’s most gracious communication. He concluded by intimating, that, if the motion for the address was carried, he should move, in a Committee of Supply, that the sum of 50,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to make a temporary advance to his Imperial Majesty. He then moved the address of thanks; which being carried, he moved the grant to his Imperial Majesty; which was also carried.

H. OF LORDS.

December 20.

The order of the day being read, that all the Lords should be summoned; Lord *Grenville* moved, that his Majesty’s message should be read; and, the message being read, he moved, that an humble address should be presented, promising to assist his Majesty, conformable to the purport of that address. The noble Lord said a few words on the propriety of assisting the Emperor with a loan.

The Duke of *Bedford* allowed the necessity of such a loan, as it might be conducive to peace; but he reprobated the idea of a minister sending money to a foreign prince without the consent of Parliament; and this matter, he said, he should bring before the House after the Christmas recess.

In

In the Commons, the same day, a petition was presented from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the city of London, against the construction of wet-docks in the port of London. Received, and counsel ordered to be heard in behalf of the petitioners.

On the order of the day, for receiving the report of the Committee respecting the temporary advance to the Emperor of 500,000*l.* by way of loan, Mr. *Nichols* objected to the motion until the governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England should state at the bar whether the country could do it with safety. The measure he considered as the commencement of a system which might drain this country of all its specie, and involve it in inevitable ruin. He then moved accordingly.

The amendment was negatived, and the resolution read the first time.

On the question for the second reading, Gen. *Tarleton* rose, and took a general review of the last campaign, and entered into a comparative statement of the present situation of the belligerent powers, to convince the House of the inefficacy of persevering in the subsidizing system.

The resolution was then read, and passed.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* began by taking a view of the advantages to be derived from the possession of the Cape of Good Hope, and which might continue to be enjoyed by us without injuring the interests of any other nation who usually trade to that country. With that view he moved, agreeably to the Navigation Act, that the House resolve itself immediately into a Committee, to consider of the state of commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

After a few objections from Sir *Francis Baring*, the motion was agreed to; and the House resolved itself into the said Committee, in which leave was given to bring in a bill pursuant to the same.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* hoped to comprize the business he had now to state to the House in a narrower compass than he was usually obliged to do. This object was obtained by the accuracy lately introduced into the accounts on this subject. He then proceeded to state the estimates of the dif-

ferent establishments; and proved that the revenues of each and all of them were considerably on the increase, and that their joint-revenue exhibited a surplus of nearly one million and a half: all his former statements and prophecies were, therefore, found to be accurate, and exactly fulfilled. He moreover congratulated the House, and the publick at large, on the prospect of still greater revenue in future, and enumerated the many advantages gained during the war, but particularly the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and the island of Ceylon. He also touched on the regulations lately sent out to India; which, he trusted, would completely remedy all the grievances that had been complained of by the India armies, and fill them with gratitude for the great exertions made in their favour.

Mr. *Biddulph*, Sir *F. Baring*, Mr. *D. Scott*, and Mr. *Hussey*, offered a few observations; after which, Mr. *Dundas* moved a string of resolutions founded on his various statements; which were agreed to.

The orders of the day were then taken into consideration; during which Mr. *Rose* proposed to take off the new duty on coffee; which was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

December 21.

The Marquis of *Bute* was introduced by the Marquisses of Bath and Hertford, and took his oaths and seat.

The order of the day being read, for the commitment of the loan-bill, the Duke of *Norfolk* said, he reproached himself for suffering the bill to proceed so far without some comment on the conduct of Ministers, who had not ever thought it necessary to communicate to the House a single syllable on a bill which added eighteen millions to the debt of the nation. In his opinion, the terms of the loan were disadvantageous to the publick; and he had heard, that large sums had been subscribed under circumstances which, he thought, ought to induce their Lordships to call for the production of a list of the subscribers before they proceeded farther in the bill.

Lord Grenville not being present, the *Lord Chancellor* moved, that the farther consideration of the bill be postponed till to-morrow. Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Stofford* reported his Majesty's answer to the address.

The Hon. *Edward James Eliot* brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election. The report comprized five resolutions: 1st, that *George Woodford Thelluffon, esq.* was not duly elected member for the said borough; 2d, that the said *George Woodford Thelluffon* was not eligible, and therefore that the petitioner, *Geo. Tiernay, esq.* ought to have been returned in his stead; 3d, that the said *Geo. Tiernay* was duly elected member for the borough of Southwark; 4th and 5th, that neither the petition, nor the opposition which had been made to it, were frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. S. Douglas brought up the report on the India budget; which was read, and the resolutions contained in it were agreed to.

Mr. Rose brought up a clause as a ryder to the Scotch distillery-bill, enabling the distillers, who were unwilling to pay the new duties, to claim a drawback of the duties paid on such of their stills as they should discontinue to work.

H. OF LORDS.

December 22.

On the motion for the commitment of the new loan-bill, the Duke of *Norfolk* moved an instruction to the Committee, to empower the Lords of the Treasury to postpone the payment of the loan till the 3 per cents. were 75.

It was opposed by Lord *Grenville*; and negatived.

On the third reading of the bill, the Duke of *Norfolk* proposed a clause, to empower the cashiers of the Bank of England, to pay to such subscribers to the loan as chose to accept of it, the principal sum subscribed, with the legal interest only; which was also negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, agreeably to the report made to the House in favour of *Mr. Tiernay*, by the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election petition, that gentleman took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. Biddulph moved, that certain papers relating to the criminal jurisprudence of India be presented to the

House. He complained that several modes of criminal justice in that part of the British dominions had been established, which claimed the interference of Parliament. He concluded by moving, that copies or extracts of the correspondence of the governor-general of Bengal and the India Company, respecting the criminal judicature established at Bengal, &c. be laid before the House.

After some conversation, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Pitt said, he rose agreeably to notice, to bring forward his plan for the relief and maintenance of the poor. His plan did not differ from that which he proposed last year. It was his intention to have the bill committed before the recess, in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity of considering of the measure during that time. He then moved the introduction of the Bill. (See p. 284.)

Mr. Sheridan approved of the measure; and hoped, as he had taken the plan out of the hands of an hon. gentleman (*Mr. Whitbread*), last session, who would have expedited it, that the bill would not meet with any farther delay. The measure met his hearty concurrence; and he hoped that the House would warmly adopt it.

Upon the bringing up of the report of the amended militia-bill, a long conversation took place; in which Lord *Stanley*, *Mr. Pitt*, *Mr. Sheridan*, and *Mr. Wilberforce*, took each a part. Some clauses were received; the principal of which were, one for excepting any person from the old militia for five years, who should either serve personally, or find a substitute, for the new militia. The second clause in the bill is for omitting the words "I am a Protestant" in the oath, should any person object to it.

The latter clause produced a conversation between *Mr. Sheridan* and *Mr. Pitt*; the former of whom expressed his satisfaction, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had profited by his suggestion in respect to the Roman Catholics; and he gave notice, that he should, after Christmas, bring forward a motion on the general principle of the measure.

H. OF LORDS.

December 23.

His Majesty's assent was given, by commission,

tion, to the loan-bill, the in-
-bill, the bill for allowing the
tion of goods in neutral bot-
nd to several naturalization and
ivate bills. The lords com-
ers were, the Lord Chancellor,
chbishop of Canterbury, and
encer.

ie Commons, the same day, on
ion that the supplemental mi-
l be read the third time,

Jolliffe could not help expres-
disapprobation both of this and
alry-bill before they passed into
ey were both dangerous mea-
and, at best, would be found
ry; and he would move to re-
em, as they contained a clause
permitted them to be amended
tion.

ne third reading the cavalry-bill,
Alderman *Lusington* was desi-
introduce a clause for exempt-
t-masters from contributing for
orses as they kept solely for hire.
use was not yet ready; but he
it would not be too late next

Pitt made no objection to the
being presented; but did not
his assent to the principle of it.

Wigley said a few words; after
the bill was read the third time.

(To be continued.)

URBAN, *April 2.*
MIT me to say a few words
cerning the *Tremella aestoc*, or
ly, so often mentioned in your
ine, and again, lately, p. 94.
stance intended by the Linnæ-
ne is certainly not an animal
tion in any sense of the word.
rwin, Mr. Pennant, and others,
ink it proceeds from herons,
or frogs, are either in an error,
y must mean some other sub-
of similar appearance, but dif-
quality. The true *Tremella*
s a real vegetable, a species of
erous genus, of which many
resemble it in habit, if not in
as *Tremella mesenterica*, *Tre-*
rborea, &c. of *Gmelin's Syste-*
ture, and *Withering's Arrange-*

If it were of animal origin, it
eventually corrupt and putrify,
other gelatinous animal matter;
s will spontaneously dry up to a
membrane, and thus remain

without any such tendency. Fire als^o
is an unerring test of these substances,
which may seem of doubtful nature;
whilst burning, the animal origin, if
real, would soon betray itself by a
strong empyreumatic smell, like that
which proceeds from consuming hair,
feathers, bones, horn, or sponge; but
the *Tremella aestoc* undergoes this trial
without any such indication; a test,
that constitutes one of the principal
reasons for transferring the sponges from
the vegetable to the animal kingdom,
where they now stand, under the class
of *Vermes*, in the *Systema Nature*.

Yours, &c.

JUNIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

IT is a very reproachful truth that,
in the present enlightened state of
human attainments, a science, above
all others more immediately subserv-
ient to our existence, should be com-
paratively only in a state of infancy;
that, notwithstanding the active and
spirited exertions of several very re-
spectable societies, established for the
sole purpose of promoting its advance-
ment, it should still labour under the
most embarrassing obstacles. You will
readily perceive that I allude to the
science of Agriculture; a science
which, notwithstanding its present im-
perfections, has been practically culti-
vated from the earliest ages, and which
contributes to the support and happi-
ness of civilized states in a more essen-
tial degree than any other whatever.
In these, indeed, it is the very basis
and primary cause of the importance
they enjoy. Hence it is particularly
surprising that no path has ever been
struck out by which the means of cul-
tivating it might be rendered more ex-
peditious, and fixed on more natural
and permanent principles. The first
step to promote so desirable an end
would be to investigate its nature, and
the connexion it holds with the various
other pursuits of life. Such an en-
quiry would obviously point out the
most rational means of reducing it to
an easy and natural system. Experience
has already furnished so many and im-
portant facts and observations in agri-
culture, that, except they are soon ar-
ranged under some general system,
there is considerable danger lest the
perfection of the science should be ra-
ther retarded than advanced, from the
immense number of particulars the
agriculturist

agriculturist must necessarily retain in his memory. The societies which have been instituted for the promotion of agricultural knowledge, and which are now establishing in different provincial towns, have held out rewards only for practical improvements and discoveries; not considering that, when a variety of facts has been obtained relative to any science, they should be arranged according to the resemblance in their operations and effects, from which comparisons such general conclusions are to be derived as will serve to form a theory to which all the cases may be referred for explanation. An accurate and judicious investigation will convince any person that the principles of agriculture are primarily chemical. The various soils of our country originate in a mixture of primitive earths and the remains of dead organized bodies. These differ so widely from each other, that some of them afford, with a trifling cultivation, the most abundant crops; while others, by the most laborious cultivation, will scarcely produce any at all. It appears, from the most authenticated experiments, that a particular grain requires an appropriate soil; and it would be easy, by means of chemical processes, to ascertain the proportion of ingredients which form such soils. From experiments of this nature we might deduce permanent principles upon which a regular system might be established. How far these principles will conduce to the formation of such a system, Lord Dundonald has evinced in a very elaborate and learned treatise, shewing the connexion that subsists between agriculture and chemistry. To this ample work I beg leave to refer those who wish to pursue this important and interesting subject, which I now close with the remarks already before them; and, should they meet their approbation, will, at a future period, expatiate on some other means necessary to facilitate and promote the knowledge and practice of agriculture.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN,

April 4.

IN the most perfect productions of human ingenuity there is much to correct, and still more to improve. Although I am an admirer of the Linnean system of vegetables, yet I am not so blind to its defects but that I think this law particularly applicable

to it. The discovery of the sexes of plants was one which threw great light on the theory of vegetation. Considered in this view, it was a discovery of the greatest importance. But, though the sagacity and industry of a Linnæus made it subservient to the establishment of a systematic arrangement of plants, yet I cannot think it a circumstance so invariable and uniform, for such a purpose, as that which in a partial degree formed the basis of many preceding systems, *viz.* the fructification*.

Linnæus, indeed, saw the propriety of founding a natural system, and was, therefore, aware of the importance of discovering the method existing in the order of Nature; and his most accurate researches were directed to this object. The result of them he has left as a legacy for the use and guidance of those who may embark in the same pursuit. Considering, however, the narrowness at best of our knowledge of the œconomy of Providence in the constitution and regulation of the universe, we cannot expect at present to become acquainted with that link of the chain of Nature which comprizes the vegetable creation. We must, therefore, remain contented with that system which our experience and convenience point out to us as the most perfect: but, we should always endeavour, as far as we are able, to keep in view the order of Nature; for, in proportion to the extent of our deviation from that, will the imperfection of our works be augmented. The enquiry then here is, has Linnæus, in adopting the precarious principles drawn from the sexes of plants, established a system as natural as our knowledge of the vegetable œconomy will admit? Most assuredly not. His system, though more complete and convenient than any which preceded it, has most cruelly cruciated Nature, separating things that ought never to be separated, and uniting such as agree only in the individual circumstance which is the foundation of his method. A few instances will amply prove the justice of this assertion.

In the class *Diandria* there are genera which evidently belong to the na-

* Linnæus has defined the fructification to be *vegetabilium pars temporaria generatio dicata*; but, for convenience, I must beg permission in this essay to signify by it only the seminal parts of vegetables.

tural order contained in the 14th class, and are united with it by every tie of consanguinity; and these Linnæus has separated, e. g. *Salvia*, *Rosmarina*, &c. &c. The second order of the third class contains the greater part of the grasses; but some *genera* are necessarily disunited by the principles of the sexual system, as *Antboxanthum*, *Carex*, &c. &c. The fifth class contains an assemblage of natural orders which never ought to be arranged in one; as the *Asperifolia* in the first order, and the *Umbellata* in the second. The two orders of the class *Didynamia* are too strongly marked with circumstances peculiar to themselves, and too widely different from each other to admit their union. The four classes, *Gynandria*, *Monœcia*, *Diœcia*, *Polygamia*, are so replete with difficulties, and occasion such embarrassment to the student of botany, that they ought not to have formed a part of an arrangement designed to facilitate the study of this science. Several ingenious modern botanists have adopted a simplification of the Linnean system, which discards these classes. This has cleared it of some of its incumbrances. Much, however, yet remains to be done before it can be divested of those obscurities which abound in the last class. Such is the nature of Cryptogamous plants, that they will fall under no arrangement. Some persons of late have wished to reject a great part of them from the vegetable kingdom, while others have proposed to retain them in an appendix to the sexual system. Whatever be their structure, it is plain that a very large part of them are furnished with seeds and seed-vessels; and this circumstance affords a presumptive argument, that a system, entirely founded on the fructification, would not only naturally include a larger part of the vegetable world, but produce an easier and more uniform classification of it than any yet invented.

Should it be objected, that this plan has already been adopted without this success by very able and learned botanists, *viz.* Cæsalpinus, Morison, Herman, Ray, &c. I answer, that they only made it a circumstance for the foundation of particular classes, and not the basis of their whole systems. In the construction of any system, positive laws should be laid down, and the arrangement uniformly and invariably

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established upon them. To form such a system, is no easy task; it requires the efforts of most experienced and active Naturalists. But, in the present improving state of botanical knowledge, and with the advantages derivable from the labours and researches of all who have dedicated their lives to this science, surely it is not impossible that an uniform system, founded on the fructification, i. e. the seminal parts of plants, might be formed. Did it not savour of pedantic ostentation, I would venture to add the schedule of a plan for one; but, when I consider the respectable number of learned and intelligent botanists who are daily enriching the science with the most valuable discoveries, and extending its limits beyond the most unwearied researches into the obscurest recesses of vegetative nature, a conviction of my own inability and inexperience arises on my mind, which prudence induces me to construe into a monitor of caution and silence. From such men only the attempt could come with an appropriate sanction; and, if any of them could dedicate a small portion of their labours to it, whatever might be the result of their enquiries, they would assuredly deserve, and obtain, the thanks of all who are engaged in the study of this interesting science.

Should any objections to what I have here advanced, or reasons why the plan is impracticable, strike any person who may read this letter, I shall be obliged to him for the communication of them, as they may have the happy effect of correcting errors I am unconscious of, or suggesting improvements I have not been aware of. Or, should my motives in proposing this design not be sufficiently obvious, I will avail myself of a future opportunity of explaining them in a clearer manner, and on a more enlarged scale.

Yours, &c. FRUCTISTA.

Mr. URBAN, *Clapham*, April 4.
MUCH as I was pleased at the suggestion of J. S. to publish a *Pocket-Flora*, I cannot, however, suffer your next month's Magazine to be closed without offering a few remarks upon the subject. That such a work is wanted, daily experience evinceeth; and the utility of this publication cannot be more strongly inculcated than by the sanction of all the most eminent botanists

botanists in the kingdom, who have long thought the like treatise to contribute much to the improvement of the science, and add no inconsiderable encouragement for the lovers of botany to pursue their studies with encreasing zeal and diligence. The plan of the work, and the method which J. S. is pleased to adopt, must meet the approbation of all those who are either adepts in the science, or have but a partial knowledge of the subject.

Yours, &c. P—r.

Mr. URBAN, *Soho, April 10.*

I AM one of the many who find the science of botany an infinite source of delight; but, my time is so much occupied by other pursuits, I have very little to spare for my pleasure, and therefore eagerly snatch at any thing which facilitates the road to my favourite study. The first proposal in your Magazine for a *Pocket-Flora* of course caught my attention. Emenator began by "wishing to promote the science of botany:" but, when I found he meant to publish it in *Latin*, I could not help saying that, however he might promote it, he certainly would not much extend it. However, Sir, I am happy to perceive that, by the subsequent attention of your correspondents, something is likely to be done, and I hope too in *English*.

That such a book is much wanted, seems agreed on all hands; and, surely, it will not be less useful to the learned if the unlearned understand it.

It is true, from the labours of the former the work must be furnished; but the suggestions of the latter, as knowing their own wants best, may give a clue to be followed to advantage.

Feeling the want of such a work as would lead me to the knowledge of a plant wherever and whenever I found it, I had endeavoured to supply myself, by making the most concise extracts I possibly could, and placing them in such a manner as to be applied *in situ*.

Imperfect as they are, if likely to be of use to any one of your correspondents, who seriously takes up the matter for publication, they are much at his service.

The method I have observed, and which occurred to me as shortest and most serviceable, is as follows.

I have ruled my paper in columns.

The first contains the names; the other columns are titled at the top, with *time of flowering, colour of flower, description of seeds or fruits.* Then follow the different places of growth, which are pointed out by a dash of the pen under the titles *pastures, waysides, ditches, woods, heaths, &c.*

I must own, Sir, this is only a beginning of what I intended hereafter to digest and arrange in a better way; but which, I hope, will now be superseded by the labours of some of your correspondents, who, I trust, will produce a book to be applied to on the moment of finding any plant.

As, for instance; are we upon a heath in the month of July, and find a plant in flower, and another in seed, let the work be so arranged as, under the column *heath*, we may be led by the colour and number of petals, or by the form of the seed-vessel, &c. to a knowledge of their names.

In short, Sir, this work I conceive to be quite contrary to those already published, they being generally descriptions of plants affixed to their names; but, the work now wanted is one that may lead to the name from the description you then are able to make of it, when holding the plant in your hand, or viewing it in its place of growth.

B. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April 12.*

AMONG all the plans of a *Pocket-Flora* lately proposed in your valuable Magazine, I do not see one that appears to me likely to answer the intention; which I take to be that of affording a portable guide in the field, or on a journey, where it would be inconvenient to carry about a more voluminous work. I consider the greater number of the proposed plans as little more than catalogues more or less descriptive, but very inadequate to the purpose of enabling the student, in a great number of instances at least, to ascertain precisely the plants he may meet with. My reasons will more fully appear, on considering what are the essential requisites of a systematic work, by the help of which any person, with a moderate share of attention, shall be able to determine plants before unknown to him; and we will then see whether a book, containing those requisites, can be comprized in a portable size. I shall suppose the student to be well grounded in the first principles

principles of the Linnæan system; which, it is obvious, he must acquire previously to his practising as a botanist, and that he has no difficulty in understanding the names and distinctions of the classes and orders. The first thing, then, after determining the class and order of a plant he is unacquainted with, will certainly be to discover the *genus*; and that can only be done by having the *whole* of the generic character before him. This, as the solid foundation of practical knowledge, is an indispensable requisite; and any plan that does not embrace this object must necessarily be defective. I trust there need no arguments to prove the truth of this proposition. The specific character next follows, another requisite; but, in many of the *genera*, the species are so numerous, and so closely allied, that it is too often no easy task to distinguish them, unless directed by a particular description, and more especially by some characteristic marks, which, when they occur, often afford a more easy distinction than even a laboured description. In this part of the work the chief difficulty of the plan will consist in avoiding the extremes of prolixity and obscure brevity; and it will, therefore, call for the knowledge of an experienced botanist to execute it well. This plan, then, will include the generic and essential characters, the specific character, and a judiciously-abridged description with the characteristic marks, including also place of growth, duration, time of flowering, colour of flowers, common English names, and varieties. In this manner the perfect plants (including also the ferns) may be, I think, comprised in one pocket-volume of thin writing-paper, not exceeding 400 pages, with a small, but distinct, type. The remainder of the *Cryptogamia* will not admit of abridgement. I believe it will be found sufficiently difficult to discriminate many of the species, even with the help of Dr. Withering's copious explanations. The 3d volume of his work (2d edition) must, for the present, be a substitute: at any rate I am sure the class *Cryptogamia* can never be included in the same pocket-volume with the other classes without rendering the whole too concise to be of any use. It need not be remarked, that this plan must contain the descriptive part of an English *Flora* only;

every thing foreign to that purpose, though proper in a larger work, must be here omitted. I suppose that, by necessary abbreviations and attention to the mode of printing, at least 4 plants may be included in each page. As the whole number of plants to be described will not exceed 1300, consequently they may be comprised in little more than 300 pages; the remainder may be occupied by the generic characters; and synoptic tables, with the artificial character, should, if possible, be added at the head of each class. The price of the volume may be 8 or 10 shillings. It is surely unnecessary to observe that, if it be intended to be generally useful to natives, it *must* be in *English*.

One word more, Mr. Urban, now we are on the subject of botany, whilst I state an observation, which, I hope, some of your readers, who may have an opportunity of examining the living plant, will be kind enough to correct, if I have fallen into error. In the generic character of *Sanicula*, "the flowers of the center" are said to be "abortive." In our English species, *Sanicula Europæa*, common or wood Sanicle, the florets are collected into small globular heads, in the center of which, extending quite through from side to side, are the fertile or female florets, composed of a large calyx including the seeds; divided into five segments; and beset on the outside with soft bristles hooked at the end, and of a red colour, and not much unlike a head of the bur dock in miniature, giving the whole head of flowers a reddish hue. There are no petals or stamina, but, in the center of the floret, a large glandular substance through which issue two long divaricating styles. On each side of these florets, in two patches filling up the globular head, are the barren or male florets, very different from the others, consisting of a very small calyx, five large white petals bent about the middle and turned inwards, five white filaments supporting the same number of white anthers; no germen. I could discover no hermaphrodite flowers.

It will immediately appear how different this description is from that of Dr. Withering in *Botanical Arrangements*, 2d edition, p. 266; and Dr. Smith, in *English Botany*, p. 98; and also how ill it agrees with the generic character of *Sanicula*.

B.

80. Pbi-

80. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1795*. Part I. and II.*

THIS volume opens and concludes, as usual, with the Croonian lecture on muscular motion, by Everard Home, esq. F. R. S.

ART. II. is the Bakerian lecture. Observations on the theory of the motion and resistance of fluids, with a description of the construction of experiments in order to obtain some fundamental principles. By the Rev. Sam. Vince.

III. On the nature and construction of the sun and fixed stars, by Dr. Herschel. After reciting the various well-known opinions respecting the sun, Dr. H. proposes his own; that the spots are the parts of the disk which are seen with few or no clouds hanging over them; that the sun has an atmosphere in which the matter of light is floating, which, when in great masses, will intercept entirely the view of the sun's body, and, as it is less dense, will afford better means of observing the body. From the greater inequalities in the sun's surface, the various appearances in the spots are accounted for; and the solar clouds are compared to the luminary decompositions which take place in our *aurora borealis*, or luminous arches, which extend much farther than the cloudy regions. He considers the body of the sun as analogous to the planets and fixed stars, and like them capable of receiving inhabitants.

IV. An account of the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in a letter from Sir W. Hamilton. Previous to this great eruption, 1794, a thick vapour surrounded the mount, the water of the great fountain at Torre del Greco began to decrease, some of the wells in the town became dry, and it was necessary to lengthen the bucket-ropes in the town and neighbourhood. The atmosphere was observed to be charged in excess with the electric fluid; and on June 12, after a violent rain, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Naples, and places above thirty miles distant from that city. On the 15th, soon after ten o'clock at night, another shock, not so violent, was felt, and soon after the dreadful eruption took place. Fountains of flame and masses of ashes burst from different parts with thundering

noises. Immense stones were thrown out, some of which were said to be 20 f. high and 30 f. round. Naples dark, and was involved in darkness. The black smoke of the mountain was interspersed with zigzag lightning, and appeared replete with electric fire, as in 1767 and 1779. The eruption began on the 16th, and continued about ten days, being most violent at the break of day, at noon, and at midnight. The torrent of lava, which destroyed great part of the town of Torre del Greco, reached the sea about 6 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, into which it rushed to the distance of 626 feet, its depth under water being 12 feet, its height above water the same, and its breadth 1204 feet. Sir William went in a boat within 100 yards of it the next day; but was obliged to hasten to land, as the *wonderful* heat of the water began to melt the pitch on the boat. Of the inhabitants only the aged and infirm perished, and several, who were surprized in their houses, escaped over the tops of them, or walked over the scorize or the surface of the red-hot lava, which to us, who never were on the spot, and supposed lava to be burning metal with a heat sufficient to make the sea boil when it run into it, seems wonderful, as well as the following anecdote: five or six old nuns were taken out of a convent in this manner, and carried over the lava, as I was informed by the frier who assisted them, and who told me, that their stupidity was such as not to have been alarmed or sensible of their danger; he found one upwards of ninety years of age actually warming herself at a remnant of *red-hot* lava, which touched the window of her cell, and which she said was very comfortable, and, though now apprized of their danger, they were still very unwilling to leave the convent in which they had been shut up almost from their infancy, their ideas being as limited as the space they inhabited. Having desired them to pack up whatever they had that was most valuable, they all loaded themselves with biscuits and sweetmeats; and it was but by accident that the frier discovered that they left a sum of money behind them, which he recovered for them; and these nuns are now in a convent at Naples." Those inhabitants who returned to their surviving houses found them broken open and completely gutted of every thing valuable; no part of the cathedral remained above the lava, except the

* by some unaccountable omission, the review of this volume escaped us in its proper place.

the upper part of the square bell tower, and, though the bells were unburnt, they had lost their tone as much as if they had been cracked, which Sir W. Hamilton supposed was by the action of the acid and vitriolic vapour of the lava, which over the cathedral and in other parts of the town was upwards of 40 feet thick; the general height during its whole course is about 12 feet, and in some parts a mile broad. On the 18th, the wind cleared away the thick cloud on the top of Vesuvius, and it appeared that great part of its crater had fallen in. In comparison of the column of smoke, which is conjectured to be not less than 25 miles high, the mountain, though 3600 feet high, appeared very small. The damage to the country was occasioned not only by lava and ashes, but by great inundations from clouds breaking as brought up by the attraction of the mountain near to its vortex. On the 30th, the writer ventured up the mountain, but could not reach the top of the crater, and was obliged to put a double handkerchief over his mouth and nostrils to prevent the fatal effect of the vitriolic fume. Immense chasms and new mountains were produced during the eruption. The darkness occasioned by the fall of the ashes varied according to the prevailing winds. On June 19, the inhabitants of Caserta, 15 miles from Naples, were obliged to light candles at mid-day; and in one day the darkness extended to Benevento, thirty miles from Vesuvius, where and at Ariano, in Puglia, at a greater distance, the shocks had been felt; the ashes involved the town of Taranto, 150 miles from Naples, in a thick cloud, and stones upwards of 5 lb. weight fell, on the 15th, in the territory of Sienna, above 250 miles from Vesuvius, of which the bishop of Derry wrote an account to Sir William Hamilton. These are the stones which professor Soldani proved to have been generated in the air, independent of volcanic assistance*. This dreadful eruption is however supposed to be less violent than those of 1631 and 1779. From the minute description of this we may form a better idea of that described by Pliny; and it is illustrated by six plates, representing the appearance of the eruption and the course of the lava, and a plate of Torre del Gre-

co, of which it overran so large a part; but in this plan references to the buildings are wanting.

V. New observations in farther proof of the mountainous inequalities, rotation, atmosphere, and twilight, of the planet Venus, by John Jerome Schroeter, esq. Mr. S. complains of Dr. Herschel, for controverting, and even denying, his observations on this planet through a better glass than his.

VI. Experiments on the nerves, particularly on their reproduction, and on the spinal marrow of living animals, by William Cruikshank, esq. From these experiments on the *par vagum* and intercostal, it appears that the nerves are susceptible of regeneration, and that respiration is the principal mover of the animal machine.

In the following article, Dr. John Houghton calls this regeneration in question; and from experiments asserts, that nerves are not only capable of being united when divided, but that the new-formed substance is really and truly nerve.

Meteorological journal kept at the secretary's apartments.

PART II. ART. IX. Some observations on the mode of generation of the Kangaroo, with a particular description of the organs themselves, by Everard Home, esq. Mr. H. determines this animal, which is of the opossum kind, to be a link between the animals whose young are nourished by means of a connection with the uterus and those that are nourished independent of it.—“The false belly has muscles to bring its mouth as nearly as possible to the opening of the vulva, which does not appear necessary for any other purpose than that of receiving the foetus. The bones belonging to the mammae and false belly have muscles, which by their action will bring down both these parts, and these parts are so much detached from the abdominal muscles, that this effect can be produced during their action to expel the foetus from the uterus. The vulva has naturally an inner projection, and the margin of the pelvis immediately before it is rounded and smooth, so as to admit of its moving easily in that direction; add to this, the action of opening the mouth of the false belly will bring down the skin, and allow the external orifice of the vagina to be thrown still farther out, so as to project more directly over the mouth of the false belly in

* On this see Mr. King's hypothesis in our vol. LXVI, p. 844.

in which the uterus is to be deposited?" There is a passage between the uterus and the vagina.

X. On the conversion of animal substances into fatty matter, much resembling spermaceti, by George - Smith Gibbes, B. A. From the experiments here continued may be derived some important truths in science, and many advantageous articles in agriculture and commerce. Directions are here given for a process towards whitening the substance procured from the dead animal by laying it in water.

XI. Observations on the influence which excites the muscles of animals to contract, in Mr. Galvani's experiments, by Dr. William-Charles Wells. The questions here answered admit of farther investigation.

XII. Observations on the structure of the eyes of birds, by Mr. Pierce Smith, student of physic. In 1792, the author observed an irregular appearance of the sclerotica, in that part of it which immediately surrounds the cornea, and which in birds is generally flat. On more minute examination this appeared to be scales lying over each other, and capable of motion on each other, harder than any other part of the sclerotica; and over them tendinous fibres were detected spreading and terminating at last in forming the four rectangular muscles belonging to the eye, so that, on contraction of these muscles, motion of the scales would be produced over each other, and thus the circle of the sclerotica will be diminished, and of course the cornea will be pressed forward or rendered more convex, and thus the form of the eye becomes altered and its axis elongated, and small objects near the animal rendered more distinct.

XIII. Observations on the best methods of producing artificial cold, by Mr. Richard Walker. Of the various mixtures herein employed a table is given.

XIV. Observations on the grafting of trees. *Grafts should not be taken from old and worn-out trees*, as they will never be healthy; and seeds from young trees of two or three years old will produce no fruit. Does this require the exertion of an F. R. S. to find out, or the patronage of the Royal Society to circulate?

XV. On welding cast-steel, by Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. "Cast-steel, in a white heat, and iron, in a welding heat, unite completely." When it is proposed to unite the cast-steel and iron,

they must "be heated separately, and the union of the parts proposed to be joined must be effected in a single heat."

XVI. The binomial theorem demonstrated by the principle of multiplication, by Abraham Robinson, A. M. of Christ Church, Oxford. Various proofs have been given of the binomial theorem, which are in general satisfactory, when the power to which a computed number is to be raised is a whole number. The writer of this article has endeavoured to give a demonstration of this theorem when the index is a fraction.

XVII. Experiments and observations on the nature of a kind of steel manufacturing at Bombay, and there called *Wootz*, with remarks on the properties and composition of the different states of iron, by George Pearson, M. D. Wootz is proved to be principally iron, but approaches nearer to the state of steel; that of raw iron is made directly from the ore, and has never been in the state of wrought iron.

XVIII. Description of a 40 feet reflecting telescope, by Dr. Herschel. The long detail of carpenters' and blacksmiths' operations towards the formation of this great machine would lead some to suspect the Royal Society had nothing better to fill up 52 pages of their Transactions with; and we really have not room even to abridge the description.

XIX. Abstract of a register of a barometer, thermometer, and rain, at Lyndon, in Rutland, 1794, by Thomas Barker, esq.

XX. Account of the Trigonometrical Survey carried on in the years 1791, 2, 3, 4, by order of the Duke of Richmond, late Master of the Ordnance, by Lieutenant-colonel Edward Williams and Captain William Mudge of the Royal Artillery, and Mr. Isaac Dalby. We have here a long minute detail of the proceedings in this survey, and description of the instruments used for it. A small instrument for surveying the interior parts of the country being now completed on the same plan with the large one, the survey will be continued, and published in these Transactions, as a continuation of the measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath, 1791, instituted with a view to ascertain the difference between the meridians of Paris and London. When the whole is completed, we shall be glad to see the result given to the public in a separate work, more easily to be come at than in detached numbers

of the Philosophical Transactions. A general survey of the island of Great Britain, at the public expence, was, as we learn from Vol. LXXV. under the contemplation of Government so early as 1763, under the conduct of Major General Roy; who lived only to go through the several operations pointed out in a memoir presented in 1783 by the late M. Cassine de Fleury to the French ambassador at London, which, being laid before our Sovereign, was by him recommended to Sir Joseph Banks, with such marks of royal munificence as speedily obtained all the valuable instruments and apparatus necessary for carrying the design into immediate execution. A considerable time elapsed after the death of General Roy till the Duke of Richmond had a casual opportunity of purchasing a very fine portable transit-instrument made by Ramsden, of similar construction to that invented by the General, but with some improvement, and also two new steel chains of 100 feet each by the same incomparable artist. With these the base on Hounslow Heath was re-measured, and found to differ only three inches on a base of 100 nicks. This instrument is here engraved and described. A relation is given of the progress in the surveys of 1792, 3, 4, and the angles taken in those years.

81. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1796. Part II. (Continued from vol. LXVI. p. 1020.)*

XI. ON the influence of cold on the health of the inhabitants of London, by William Heberden, jun. M. D. January, 1795, was the coldest, and January, 1796, the warmest winter of which any regular account has ever been kept in this country. "The excess of the mortality in January, 1795, above that of January, 1796, was not less than 1352, a number sufficient surely to awaken the attention of the most prejudiced admirers of a frosty winter. A prejudice concerning putrid diseases seems to have made people more and more apprehensive of them, as the danger has been growing less. It must in a great measure be attributed to this, that the consumption of Peruvian bark in this country has within the last 50 years increased from 14,000 to above 100,000 lb. annually; and the same cause has probably contributed from a mistaken mode of reasoning to prepossess people with the idea of the wholesomeness of a hard

frost. But Dr. Hunter, in his Observations on the Jail-Fever, (Med. Transf. vol. III.) has very ably demonstrated that a long frost is eventually productive of the worst putrid fevers that are at this time known in London, and that heat does in fact prove a real preventative against that disease. And, though this may be said to be a very remote effect of the cold, it is not therefore the less real in its influence upon the mortality of London. Nearly twice as many persons died of fevers in January, 1795, as did in the corresponding month of this year. I might go on to observe, that the true scurvy was last year penetrated in the metropolis from the same causes extended to an unusual length. But these are by no means the only ways, nor indeed do they seem to be the principal, in which a frost operates to the destruction of great numbers of people. The poor, as they are worse protected from the weather, so are they of course the greatest sufferers by its inclemency. Every physician and apothecary in London can add his testimony, that their business, among all ranks of people, never fails to increase and to decrease with the frost. For, if there be any whose lungs are tender, any whose constitution has been impaired by age or interrupted by disease, he will be very liable to have all his infirmities aggravated by such a season. Nor must the young and active themselves be quite secure, or fancy their health will be confirmed by imprudently exposing themselves. The stoutest man may meet with impediments to his recovery from accidents otherwise inconsiderable, or may contract inflammations or coughs, and lay the foundation of the severest ills. In a country where the prevailing complaints among all orders of people are colds, coughs, consumptions, and rheumatisms, no prudent man can surely suppose that unnecessary exposure to an inclement sky, priding oneself upon going without an additional cloathing in the severest winter, inuring oneself to be hardy at a time that demands our cherishing the firmest constitution lest it suffer, braving the winds and challenging the rudest efforts of the season, can ever be generally useful to Englishmen. But if generally, and upon the whole, it be inexpedient, then ought every one for himself to take care that he be not the sufferer. For, many doctrines, very importantly erroneous, many remedies, either vain

or even noxious, are daily imposed upon the world, for want of attention to this great truth, that it is from general effects only, and those founded upon extensive experience, that any maxims, to which each individual may with confidence refer, can possibly be established."

XII. An analysis of the Carinthian molybdate of lead, with experiments on the molybdic acid. To which are added some experiments and observations on the decomposition of the sulphate of ammoniac. By Charles Hatchett, esq. Scheele informed the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, that the mineral called *Molybdene* was composed of sulphur and a peculiar metallic substance; and succeeding experiments confirmed his discovery. The metallic substance was indubitably proved to be an ore of lead, but the mineralizing principle of it remained unknown. Mr. Klaproth and the present writer shew it to be a molybdate of lead.

XIII. Observations of the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle, at Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra, by John Macdonald, esq. "It has been remarked, that heat weakens the magnetic virtue, and cold strengthens it." Supposing with the great Halley the existence of four magnetic poles, by blending this supposition with the above principle well-ascertained, attempts have been made to account for the diurnal variation of the variation. Mr. Canton in 1756 first in Europe observed that this diurnal variation of the variation is greater in summer than in winter; and the results of the foregoing observation being diametrically opposite to his, with similar effects, afford not a small confirmation of the essential part of Halley's theory. The sciences of Electricity and Magnetism are, in Mr. M's opinion, yet in their infancy. From the greatness of the angles of the dip of the needle, he is led to suppose that the magnetic poles are fixed within the magnetic nucleus, or within the earth's surface, and that some of these poles are more powerful in their action than others, from the variation observed in various places in the globe.

XIV. Particulars of the discovery of some very singular balls of stone found in the works of Huddersfield canal. By Mr. Benjamin Outram, engineer to that canal company. At a *fault, break, or shale*, of the strata in the direction of the tunnel was a rib of limestone, near 4 feet thick in the bottom but not quite

so thick on the top of the tunnel, and, on each side this rib, balls (not perfectly globular, but flattened a little on the opposite side) of limestones promiscuously scattered, and of various sizes, from 1 oz. to upwards of 100 lb. weight, mixed with a kind of pyrites in small particles near the outward edges. There is no limestone within twenty miles of the place.

XV. Account of the Earthquake felt in various parts of England, November 18, 1795, with some observations thereon, by Edward-Whitaker Gray, M. D. About 11 o'clock at night the shock was felt as far Northward as Leeds, Southward as Bristol, Eastward as Norwich, and Westward as Liverpool, in a square formed by lines drawn to these points. In Derby and Nottingham it was felt most severely; in the latter more than one shock and luminous electric appearances in the sky. It was preceded by wind and rain, and followed by snow. The shock was in one uniform direction, and of greater extent than those of 1750, 1777, or 1792. What share the electric fluid had in it is here examined.

XVI. Newton's binomial theorem legally determined by algebra, by the Rev. William Sewell, A. M.

XVII. A description of the anatomy of the Sea-otter, from a dissection made in November, 1795, by Everard Home, esq. and Mr. Archibald Menzies, surgeon and naturalist in the expedition for discoveries under Capt. Vancouver. The animal, 4 feet long, is from Queen Charlotte's islands on the West coast of America, and plates of the skull, thoracic duct, and penis, are given.

XVIII. Observations on some ancient arms and utensils, with experiments to determine their composition, by Dr. George Pearson. The articles were found in the bed of the river Witham, in Lincolnshire. The brass instruments were alloys of copper by tin, and the iron ones were found to be steel. They were a *lituus*, the only one known to be in any cabinet in Europe, a spear-head, a saucepan (exactly like one in *Archæol.* XI. pl. viii. p. 105), with the letters CARAI stamped on the handle (not expressed in the plate), and had been tinned, which Pliny, xxiv. 17. says was done to brass vessels, to give a more agreeable taste, and to counteract the effect of rust; a brass scabbard, with a sword of iron in it, supposed Saxon or Danish, and found in the same river

river near Bardney abbey; and three celts from different places. For the process of the examination, specific gravities, experiments by fire, nitric acid, synthetical observations and experiments, conclusions and remarks, we must refer to this very curious and interesting paper, which consists of 56 pages. Dr. P. shews that "tin was infinitely more valuable to the antients than to the moderns." Without this metal it is not easy to conceive how they could have carried on the practice, and invented the greater part, of the useful arts. Tin was even of more importance to the antients than steel and iron are to the moderns; because allays of copper by tin would afford better substitutes for steel and iron than any substitute which the antients in all probability could procure for allays of copper by tin. We see also the importance of Britain in times more remote than those of which we have any record or tradition; being, in all probability, the only country which furnished the metal so necessary to the progress of civilization. In the barbarous state of its inhabitants, this island was known to the civilized nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa; and denominated in two of the most ancient languages, the Phœnician and Greek, by terms which denote the *land of tin*. I do not mean to represent the antients as not acquainted with the art of manufacturing iron or steel till long after the common use of copper, or that they did not know the superior properties of iron and steel; but steel was got antiently from those ores which yield it only in a malleable state, as it is probably obtained at this day in India, and called *wootz*; and as it is also obtained in the Northern circars, and by the Hottentots. As steel was the only state of iron antiently manufactured, it was too scarce, and much too dear, for general use; and hence the extensive use of allays of copper by tin, the best substitute for the malleable state of iron and steel.—The steel instruments are two swords, a dagger, and an axe.

XIX. Dr. Herschel on the periodical star, a Hercules, with remarks tending to establish the rotatory motion of the stars on their axes; to which is added a second catalogue of the comparative brightness of the stars.

XX. Mr. Barker's register of the barometer, thermometer, and rain, at

GENT. MAG. April, 1797.

Lyndon, in the county of Rutland, 1795.

XXI. Mr. Home's observations on the changes which blood undergoes when extravasated into the urinary bladder, and retained for some time in that viscus, mixed with blood. "That the blood is capable of uniting with a quantity of urine equal to itself, so as to form a firm coagulation, that the red globules do not dissolve in a coagulum so formed, that an admixture of urine prevents the blood from becoming putrid, and that the coagulated lymph breaks down into parts almost resembling a soft powder, are facts which I believe to be new; they may, however, have been before ascertained, though I have not been acquainted with them. They are certainly not generally known, and the object of the present paper is to communicate them to others. These facts, considered abstractedly, may not appear of much importance; but, when compared with what takes place in the human body, and found to agree with the process the blood undergoes in the urinary bladder, they become of no small value, since they enable us to account for the symptoms that occur in that disease, and lead to the most simple and effectual mode of relieving them."

XXII. On the fructification of the submerged Algæ, by Mr. Corrêa de Serra: shewing that, instead of *pollen* or *farina*, these plants are furnished with a *mucus*, and with *vesicles* instead of *antheræ*.

The volume concludes with a list of donations, and an index.

82. *A Dissertation on Virgil's Æneid, I. 37, containing Reasons for questioning its Authenticity.*

THE dissertator supposes the example of Epiphonema, cited by Quintilian, VIII. 5, and later critics,

Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem,
to be *spurious*, because, as he judges, *premature*. To us it appears not out of place in the *ouset* of events, which led to one so great and interesting. Our critic tries it by the drawling measure more like that of some poetaster, and by the paucity of sententious reflections or exclamations in Virgil, the application of *Moles* to a far less work of Ovid, and the bad Latinity of applying *condere* to *gens* as well as *murus*. Quintilian, in quoting the line as an instance of *rei narratæ vel probatæ summa acclamatio*, infirmates no doubts of its genuineness.

83. *A Letter to his Grace the Duke of Portland, in Defence of the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in sending an Ambassador to treat for Peace with the French Directory, against the Attack upon that Measure by the Right Hon Edmund Burke; and an Endeavour to prove that the present Establishment of the French Republic is compatible with the religious and political Systems of Europe.* By James Workman, Esq. of the Middle Temple.

ALL the arguments of this writer will never do away the infamy of the conduct of the French Directory to the person sent by his Majesty; to negotiate a peace on equitable terms. They waited an opportunity for their desperate attack on Ireland, till they had turned him out of the kingdom; and they meditated a blow upon Great Britain, who has offered them equal terms. Where then is the change in the principle of the French Government, or the confidence to be placed therein? The best defence of the conduct of ministry, in sending to treat for peace, is, that they have brought the French Directory to a categorical answer; which answer ought to convince the dispassionate Europe, that the French Republic is incompatible with the religious and political system, the peace and happiness, of Europe.

84. *The Compassion and Beneficence of the Deity. A Sermon, preached before the Society incorporated by Royal Charter for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, in the Tion Church of Edinburgh, May 20, 1796.* By Hugh Blair, D. D. F. R. S. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh; to which is added, an Account of the Object and Constitution of the Society. Published by Desire of the Society.

FROM Jerem. xlix. 11. the Doctor takes occasion to inculcate the obligation to provide for the distressed families of the Ministers of Religion. The society, instituted for that purpose in 1790, has already collected 4,769 l. including a liberal donation of 2,000 l. from his Majesty. How different are the principles of this sermon, applied to the Deity, from the principles of those who abuse his Compassion and Beneficence, to an unlimited degree of Mercy to unworthy impenitent sinners, who "treasure up to themselves wrath against the day of wrath, and revelation of the righteous judgement of God!"

85. *Observations on the late Act for augmenting the Salaries of Curates. In four Letters to a Friend.* By Eusebius, Vicar of Lilliput.

THESE letters were first printed in our Miscellany (vol. LXVI. pp. 723. 837, 902, 1087), in answer to writers on the Curates' Act in the same. They plead the cause of poor Vicars and Rectors with great energy, and we hope will lead our excellent rulers to a proper discrimination.

86. *An Essay on the Causes and Vicissitudes of the French Revolution; including a Vindication of General La Fayette's Character.* Translated from the French, by a Citizen of France.

THOSE who consider this as the best answer to Mr. Windham's *vivacious Philippic*, as it is here called, *against innocence in chains*, may hug the chains which La Fayette would ultimately have forged for them. We refer our readers to a character of him in our vol. LVII. 606, from "Remarks on Chastellux's Travels in America." We have already given our opinion of La Fayette; and as to the causes and vicissitudes of France, they are too palpable and public to need a fresh investigation.

87. *Further Considerations on the second Advent of Christ, shewing that, 1. it was not the destruction of Jerusalem, 2. that it is to be the Establishment of that Kingdom which Daniel foretold the God of Heaven would set up, c. 1 and 7. By the slubber of Antichrist in the French Convention, and an Inquiry into the second Coming of Christ.*

THE first of the tracts by this respectable author we reviewed LXV. 142, the second LXVI. 499. His speculations may be considered with equal comfort and advantage, being modestly and not dogmatically stated. Some of his positions appear to be rendered probable by his statement of them. The Coming of Christ to destroy Jerusalem is usually considered as only a figurative Advent; and his second Advent, properly so called, is still expected; nor is the Millenium, however the learned have been divided on it, a question that cannot be held without giving offence.

88. *The Bloody Buoy, thrown out as a Warning to the political Pilots of America; or a faithful Relation of a Multitude of Acts of horrid Barbarity, such as the Eye never witnessed, the Tongue never expressed, or the Imagination conceived, until the Commencement of the French Revolution. To which is added an*

structure

instructive Essay, tracing these dreadful Effects to their real Causes. By Peter Porcupine.

THIS title alludes to a sentence in a speech of the Abbé Maury, cited as a motto in the title-page, wherein he says, "You will plunge your country into an abyss of eternal detestation and infamy; and the annals of your boasted revolution will serve as a *bloody buoy*, warning the nations of the earth to keep aloof from the mighty ruin." After a feeling enumeration of the atrocities of the French revolution, which its warmest partizans are now ashamed of, and with which we shall not wound the feelings of our readers; we shall set before them the author's reply to the hackneyed but shameless arguments of Revolutionists, that the atrocities committed were occasioned by the attacks of the coalited powers, and by the gold of England.

"It has been asserted, again and again, by the partizans of the French revolution, that all the crimes which have disgraced it are to be ascribed to the hostile operations of their enemies. They have told us, that had not the Austrians and Prussians been on their march to Paris, the prisoners would not have been massacred on the 2d and 3d of September, 1792. But, can we possibly conceive how the murder of 8000 poor prisoners, locked up and bound, could be necessary to the defence of a capital, containing a million of inhabitants? Can we believe that the sabres of the assassins would not have been more effectually employed against the invaders, than against defenceless priests and women? The deluded populace were told, not "to leave the wolves in the fold while they went to attack those that were without." But these wolves, if they were such, were in prison; were under a guard, an hundred thousand times as strong as themselves, and could have been destroyed at a moment's warning. There is something so abominably cowardly in this justification, that it is even more base than the crime. Suppose that an hundred thousand men had marched from Paris, to make head against the Austrians and Prussians, there were yet nine hundred thousand left to guard the unhappy wretches that were tied hand and foot. Where could be the necessity of massacring them? Where could be the necessity of hacking them to pieces, tearing out their bowels, and biting their hearts?"

"Subsequent events have fully proved, that it was danger that produced these bloody measures; for, we have ever seen the revolutionists most cruel in times of the greatest security. Their butcheries at Lyons, and in its neighbourhood, did not begin till they were completely triumphant.

It was then, at the moment when they had no retaliation to fear, that they commenced their bloody work. Carrier, lolling at his ease, sent the victims to death by hundreds. The blood never flowed from the guillotine in such torrents as at the very time when their armies were driving their enemies before them in every direction."

89. *L'Argonautica di Apollonio Rodio tradotta et illustrata dal Cardinal Luxov.* Flaminio. T. II. Rome, 1791-4.

THE text is in this impression chiefly formed from Brunck's edition, though to the second volume are prefixed various readings from several MSS in the Vatican. It is illustrated by short notes under the text, and others more extensive at the end. We understand that Professor Beck, of Leipzig, has availed himself of whatever is valuable in this work, to improve his own new edition of Apollonius, which is soon to appear.

90. *The Gospel Treasure in Vessels of Clay.* A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Hon. and Rev. William Bromley Cadogan, A. M. Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading; preached in the Parish-Churches of St. Andrew Ward; robe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars, London, on Sunday, January 22, 1797. By William Gould, A. M. Rector of the said Church, and Lecturer of St. John's, Wapping.

FROM 2 Cor. iv 7. Mr. G. takes occasion to consider the Gospel as a treasure, its ministers as earthen vessels, and the excellency of the power of God. That the Gospel is a treasure, no Christian can doubt; that its ministers are too frequently *junks of clay*, is a little doubted; and that the excellency of the power of God is too frequently misconstrued and abused for the principles of enthusiasm, is still less doubted. That the Church of God lost an *able*, however faithful, minister of the word of life, whose who read his printed sermons, reviewed by us in vol. LXIII. p. 247, may better judge than we can; and, as we would candidly hope he preached many better, we should be sorry to assume these as decisive specimens. Mr. G. considers his as a plain sermon; and tells us, so little is said of the life of the deceased from the difficulty of attaining farther information. We cannot help saying, our readers will learn more of Mr. C's biography from our Obituary (p. 166); but his spiritual, more than his natural, life is the object of such biographers as Mr. G.

91. *The Glory of Christ. A Sermon on occasion of the Hon. and Rev. William Bromley Cadogan, preached in St. Giles's Church, Reading, Jan. 29, 1797; and since enlarged; to which is added, a brief Account of his Death. By the Rev. Charles Simeon, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.*

MR. S. is one of the evangelical preachers of the University of Cambridge; but this discourse, from Heb. ii. 8. tells us nothing that we have not read in such discourses before, and, perhaps, its only merit may have been the manner of delivering it to the people of Reading. All it says of Mr. C. is, that he died, in his 46th year, of an inflammation in his bowels, with texts of scripture in his mouth.

92. *An Elegy occasioned by the Death of the Hon. and Rev. William Bromley Cadogan, A. M. late Rector of St. Luke's Chelsea, Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Cadogan; who died Jan. 18, 1797. By Thomas F. Bidduph, A. M. Bath, 1797.*

WE have read better poetry by the same writer, who promises "Original Poems on Sacred Subjects."

93. *Antique Remains from the Parish-Church of St. Martin Outwich, London; humbly dedicated to the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants, of the Worshipful Company of Merchant-Tailors, Patrons of the said Church. By Robert Wilkinson. 4to.*

THE church in question being lately taken down, in order to be rebuilt, Mr. W. who is a print-seller near St. Peter's church in Cornhill, very laudably engaged an able artist (G. R. Ryley) to make drawings of the old building and its monuments. These are very neatly engraved, and a plan of the parish in 1799, in 13 plates, accompanied with particulars of the church and parish, and a list of the rectors from Newcourt to the present time. We cannot enough commend the design and execution of this little work; and wish success to it, and that every parish-church of equal antiquity, in the metropolis, and in the kingdom at large, might find such an artist to describe it.

94. *A Sermon preached in the Parish-Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council, of London, on the 8th of January, 1797, being the first Sunday after the Epiphany. By the Rev. Stephen Townley, A. M. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

FROM Malach. iii. 1. Mr. T. illus-

trates the Coming of the Messiah from ancient prophecies, from passages in prophetic writers, and from the present concurrent expectation of the Jews; and he comments on the person and office of Christ as the true Messiah.

95. *Plan of Defence against Invasion, proposed by Capt. James Burney, of his Majesty's Navy.*

WHILE Providence favours our navy with such brilliant success as that it has lately had against the fleet of Spain, we may hope Invasion will be kept from our coast. The directions, however, here given, are easy and practicable, and reflect honour on the British officer who suggests them.

96. *Zachariah, a new Translation, with Notes, critical, philosophical, and explanatory; and an appendix in reply to Dr. Fovleugh's Sermon on Z. c. ii. 8-11. to which is added, (a new Edition, with Alterations,) a Dissertation on Daniel ix. 20 to the end. By Benjamin Blayney, D. D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.*

THIS learned Divine, so well known by his Commentaries on the Writings of Jeremiah and Daniel, here undertakes to illustrate a minor prophet, whose book has been generally understood to contain in it many things hard to be understood. The good and learned Archbishop of Armagh had included it in his Commentary on the rest of the Minor Prophets, 1785, 4to; and his friend acknowledges great obligations to him, and inscribes his translation to him. He pays a proper compliment to Dr. Holmes's labours on the Septuagint; and vindicates Drs. Lowth and Kennicott from the hard censures of an amiable prelate now living, already noticed by us. On these united endeavours to ascertain the purity of the Hebrew original, and Greek version, Dr. B. observes: "Well may we think ourselves happy to live in an age in which such helps are at hand as in former times were not even within the thoughts of learned men, much less within their hopes of attainment. Let us prize them as we ought, and, uninfluenced by groundless doubts and prejudices, studiously set ourselves to make the best use and improvement of them. So may we reasonably indulge ourselves in the pleasing prospect of a daily increase in all knowledge and spiritual understanding, till, at length, the dark mists of error

ror being gradually done away, the blessed rays of revealed truth beam forth in full splendour upon us."

"A notion has been entertained that the angel who talked with Zachariah, and interpreted to him, ii. 3, was no other than Jehovah himself, *the second person in the blessed Trinity*. In examining some passages which follow, I think it will appear without foundation. In the mean time let me observe, that here he is not only simply called an *angel*, (that is, a "ministering spirit," as the Apostle to the Hebrews explains the term, expressly contrasting it with "the Son," Heb. i. 14.) but he is addressed by the other angel, not as a superior, but as a fellow servant, to whom he delivers orders as from a common master; "now speak to that young man, saying, &c." This is farther illustrated in an appendix, profusely on the subject, where it is shewn, that no passages in this prophecy, or in Jeremiah, can possibly be understood as by Dr. E. on the authorities of ancient fathers and commentators; and with equal moderation and warmth Dr. B. expostulates with the preacher of Oriel on his want of candour to him, and of prudence in respect to himself, in bringing this controversy before the publick in the pulpit.

On chap. vi. the Doctor does away the doubts whether the six last chapters were written by Zachariah, and observes, that, though it may be doubted whether any more than a small part of the foregoing chapter be *metrical*, it is very evident that all that follow are so altogether.

The citing of Zachariah by the name of *Jeremiah*, by St. Matthew, xxvii. 9. is explained pp. 35 and 56.

The "Dissertation, by way of enquiry into the true import and application of the vision related Dan. ix. 24 to the end, usually called Daniel's prophecy of 70 weeks, with some occasional remarks on the very learned professor J. D. Michaelis's letters to Sir J. Pringle," is a second edition, with alterations, of what was first published in 1775, grounded on the MS. of the Septuagint version of Daniel, published from the Chigi Palace at Rome, ascertaining the time to be 77 weeks and 62 years, instead of the common reading, seven weeks and 62 weeks, and thus correctly ascertaining the period from the decree of Cyrus for the return of the Jews from their captivity at Babylon, to the utter subversion of the city

and temple by the Messiah at his coming, without any prediction of the Messiah's own death; which hypothesis is confirmed by Professor Dathi, in his first edition of his version and notes on the greater prophets, 1779. But, for a more particular detail of the arguments, we must refer to Dr. Blayney's republication of his dissertation.

97. *A Plurality of Persons in the Godhead proved, and the Bible-translation of three important Passages in Zachariah vindicated. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1796. By John Eveleigh, Professor of Oriel College, and Prebendary of Rochester.*

THESE passages are the text, Zach. ii. 8—11. iii. 2. xiii. 7. What Dr. B. has said in answer to this sermon has been stated in the preceding article.

98. *Sixteen Sermons on various Subjects. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen, late Rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, and many Years Vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex.*

A VERY ample list of subscribers, amounting to near 1800, several of them for ten copies, would recommend this publication, while it marks the benevolence which prompted this relief for the preacher's five *unprovided* daughters, whose gratitude is feelingly expressed by their brother. But these discourses of a learned and too indulgent parent (who was so ill adapted for the cares of a family, that he ought to have preferred literary retirement and ease to every thing in the world) have intrinsic merit to recommend them; they are practical and plain, addressed to the heart; and we have only to regret that we are not likely to enjoy an opportunity of reading more of them, which we with pleasure recollect to have heard delivered from the pulpit.

Contrary to the usual practice, no list is prefixed of subjects, or texts, or occasions of these 16 discourses; and the list of subscribers (we suppose from being thrown together in too great haste) is disgraced, we are sorry to add, by incorrectness of names and places of abode.

99. *A Sermon occasioned by the Death of William Tayleur, Esq. delivered at a Meeting of Unitarian Dissenters in Shrewsbury, upon the 15th Day of May, 1796. By Theophilus Houlbrooke, LL. B. F. R. S. E. Liverpool, 1796.*

EVERY religious as well as political party has its hero. Mr. T. a man of independent character, is here held

up as the hero of Unitarianism, for having quitted the established Church and the lap of orthodoxy, and the ministerial character, for which he was intended, from a firm conviction that the Author of our faith was neither coequal with the Father, nor a pre-existent intelligencer, but only a man approved by God by signs and miracles, which God did by him; and that the Calvinistic doctrines in the established creed are equally contradictory to revelation and repugnant to reason, as dishonouring the attributes of God, degrading the value and dignity of virtue, withdrawing from the mind its strongest motives to generous exertions, and suppressing the noblest energies of the human heart. A short account of Mr. T. is to be expected from another quarter.

100. *The social Worship of the one God, agreeable to Reason and Scripture. A Sermon preached in the Chapel in Prince's Street, Westminster, on Sunday, March 27, 1796. on undertaking the pastoral Office in that Place. By Thomas Jervis.*

THE preacher, having been "with the greatest unanimity requested by the late Dr. Kippis's congregation to succeed their venerable friend in the capacity of their minister, and having done himself the honour of accepting their united invitation for this purpose," takes occasion, from John iv. 23, to vindicate social worship among Christians, with great professions of candour for the different opinions of Christians on doctrinal points, himself tacitly disclaiming all particular respect to "our divine instructor, and our only infallible guide," beyond that of following him, nor noticing the express declaration of Jesus Christ, that "no man cometh to the Father but through him," and "whatsoever we ask in his name he will give us."

101. *Consolatory Views of Christianity. A Sermon preached in the Chapel in Prince's Street, Westminster, on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1796, upon Occasion of the Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Kippis, who departed this Life on the 17th Day of the same Month, in the 72d Year of her Age. By Thomas Jervis. Published by Request of the Executors.*

THE good lady, who is the subject of this funeral discourse, had, it seems, "repeatedly expressed a desire that her late husband would, whenever it should please the Almighty to remove her out of this world, address a discourse to this congregation on a particular passage of Scripture, which she thought appli-

cable, though not peculiar, to her own situation. But as, contrary to all human probability, it seemed fit to infinite wisdom that she should be the mourning and afflicted survivor, that office devolves upon him who now addresses you. And accordingly, in willing compliance with what has been stated to me as the particular request of the deceased, I submit to the consideration of this respectable auditory the reflections which have occurred to my mind upon the subject of those instructive and consolatory words, Lament. iii. 26.—"The worthy and virtuous person, who suggested them to our consideration, was daughter of Mr. Bolt, a respectable merchant at Boston, in Lincolnshire; married Sept. 1753, to Dr. K. who died Oct. 8, 1795, in his 71st year. She survived him about thirteen months; and died Nov. 17, 1796, in her 72d year.

102. *Four Sermons on Public Occasions, By Charles Fleet, M. A. Rector of Durweston and Blynton, in the County of Dorset, and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.*

THESE sermons are inscribed to C. B. Portman, esq. as a testimony of respect; and the author hopes that, "considering the doctrines of the present day, they may not be thought unreasonable or unacceptable to the public." The Ist was preached before the University of Cambridge, in King's college chapel, March 25, 1786, being founder's day; from John i. 46. he vindicates the motives which suggested this royal foundation in the dark times of Popery, and shews how great good Providence has produced out of it in better times; and the improvement of the Institution recommended.

Sermon II. preached at a visitation at Blandford, July 17, 1794, text Rom. ii. 23, 24, recommends a practice equal to our knowledge, with a touch at the times, both political and polemical.

Serm. III. and IV. at Dorchester, Lent and Summer Assizes, 1796. Ps. cxxii. 3—5. 1. Cor. xii. 21, 22. The first, enforcing the several religious and civil duties; the second, guarding against fashionable doctrines of equality and insubordination.

103. *Specimens of British Minerals, selected from the Cabinet of Philip Rathleigh, Esq. of Menability, in the County of Cornwall, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. and F. S. &c. with general Descriptions of each Article.*

"The specimens exhibited in the follow-

ing prints [plates, which are 33 in number] have been selected from a large collection of minerals, to shew the varieties of British fossils, which differ so much from those of other nations, as scarcely to be known by the best mineralists. The external view of metallic ores can seldom give an accurate knowledge of their contents, but will frequently lead to suggestions that may facilitate and shorten the process of chemical experiments. The study of mineralogy being at this time pursued by men of the first abilities, every thing which tends to aid their experiments, by lessening their labour, will leave them more time to promote the advancement of useful knowledge. The collection from whence the specimens are taken, belonging to a private gentleman who lives in a remote part of the kingdom, is for that circumstance seen by few, though never refused to any who are properly made known, or who are recommended by their scientific abilities. Several years attention to this Collection, and great assistance from friends in procuring the varieties of British minerals, particularly from gentlemen who are most interested in the mines of Cornwall, have rendered this Collection very extensive, and to experienced mineralists very interesting. There is great difficulty in representing minerals on paper, and very few artists are to be met with who have any practice or experience in this line *; it will therefore be not very extraordinary if these representations should not give the satisfaction expected, though nothing has been omitted that might tend to promote that object. If this publication contributes either to use or pleasure, the end of it will be fully answered. The plates with figured tin and copper ores exhibit in one view many of the crystallizations, which those metals produced in their natural state. The figures are, in some instances, shewn more regular and perfect than they have been actually found in the matrix from which they sprang, or in which they are imbedded; interruptions to their present shape being frequently occasioned either by the matrix itself, or by other crystallizations shooting across them.

"The reader will be so good as to observe, that where the county, from which any particular species has been derived, is not mentioned, the fossils are from the county of Cornwall."

204. *An Illustration of the Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath.* By the Rev. R. Warner, Curate of St. James's Parish. Published by Order of the Mayor and Corporation.

AFTER being kept in long expecta-

* If we mistake not, many of the drawings were made, if not the plates executed, by Mr. Underwood; but no name is affixed to the plates.

tion of a scientific account of these discoveries by Mr. Baldwin, the architect, who conducted the new works and improvements which gave rise to them, and which was in part anticipated by Sir H. C. Englefield, in *Archæologia*, X. p. 325, and by Governor Pownall in a separate publication on the subject (reviewed by us in vol. LXV. p. 495), we find ourselves obliged to take up with an enumeration of the nine Roman inscriptions which are fixed in the wall at the East end of the abbey church, or preserved in the Guildhall, with five bas reliefs all cut in wood, with an explanation of them not always in point. An introduction of 26 pages is prefixed, reciting the early history of the Roman civ. The whole is a superficial compilation.

205. *An Historical Survey of the French Colonies in the Island of St. Domingo, comprehending a short Account of its ancient Government, political State, Population, Productions, and Exports. A Narrative of the Calamities which have desolated the Country since the Year 1789, with some Reflections on the Causes, and probable Consequences; and a Detail of the Military Transactions of the British Army in that Island to the End of 1794.* By Bryan Edwards, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. &c. Author of the *History of the British Colonies in the West Indies.*

THE History of St. Domingo, from 1789 to the landing of the English there in 1793, is too striking an effect of the frenzy of philanthropy, and the mad mistaken policy which it inspires, to remain unimpressed, by every possible means, on the minds of Englishmen. "Strongly impressed," as was the able and impartial writer before us, "with the gloomy idea that the only memorial of this once-flourishing country would soon be found in the records of history, he was desirous that his own countrymen and fellow-colonists, in lamenting its catastrophe, might, at the same time, profit by so terrible an example." Pref. xiv. The inhabitants of the French part of this rich and populous island were composed of three classes, 1. pure white, 30,000; 2. people of colour, and blacks of free condition, 24,000; 3. negroes in a state of slavery, 400,000. The government was by a governor general and an intendant, named by the crown, and generally considered as holding their offices three years; the powers of their joint administration unlimited. The colony was divided into three provinces, the Northern, Western, and Southern.

in each of which resided a deputy-governor, with subordinate courts of justice, subject to appeal to the superior councils, two for the Northern, and one for the Western and Southern. The number of the King's troops on the colonial establishment was commonly from 2 to 3000 men, and each of the 52 parishes raised one or more companies of white militia, one of mulattoes, and one of free blacks. Difference of colour has such an influence on the human race, that in all the West Indies, with some few exceptions, it distinguishes freedom from slavery; and we may distinguish a similar prejudice among the most liberal and enlightened nations of Europe. The situation of the mulattoes is represented as being, in many respects, more wretched than the enslaved negroes, in many parts of the West Indies; considered as public property, compelled to various vexatious services, and forbidden to hold any public office, trust, or employment, however insignificant, or to exercise any profession to which some sort of liberal education is supposed to be necessary. Nor did the distinction of the colour terminate, as in Britain or Ireland, with the third generation. The taint in the blood was incurable, and spread to the latest posterity. Nor had they the benefit of an equal administration of justice. But the circumstance that contributed most to afford them protection was the privilege they possessed of acquiring and holding property to any amount. Louis XIV. published in favour of the Negroes, 1685, the celebrated edict or code of regulations, well known by the name of the *Code Noir*; and it must be allowed, that many of its provisions breathe a spirit of tenderness and philanthropy which reflects honour on the memory of its author. But there is this misfortune attending this, and which must attend all other systems of the same nature, that most of its regulations are inapplicable to the condition and situation of the colonies in America. In countries where slavery is established, the leading principle on which government is supported is *fear*, or a sense of that absolute coercive necessity, which, leaving no choice of action, supercedes all question of *right*. It is in vain to deny that such is, and must necessarily be, the case in all countries where slavery is allowed. Every endeavour, therefore, to extend positive right to men in this state, as between one class of people and the other, is an

attempt to reconcile acknowledged contradictions, and to blend principles together which admit not of combination. The great end, I am afraid, the only certain and permanent security of the enslaved negroes, is the strange circumstance that the interest of the master is blended with, and in truth altogether depends on, the preservation, and even the health, strength, and activity, of the slaves. This applies equally to all the European colonies in America; and accordingly the actual condition of the negroes in all these colonies, to whatever nation they belong, is, I believe, nearly the same. Of that condition I have given an account in another place (*Hist. of British Colonies*). I have, therefore, only to observe in this, that in all the French islands the general treatment of the slaves is neither much better, nor much worse, as far as I could observe, than in those of Great Britain. If any difference there is, I think that they are better clothed among the French, and allowed more animal food among the English. The prevalent notion that the French planters treat their negroes with greater humanity and tenderness than the British, I know to be groundless; yet no candid person, who has had an opportunity of seeing the negroes in the French islands, and of contrasting their condition with that of the peasantry in many parts of Europe, will think them by any means the most wretched of mankind. On the whole, if human life in its best state is a combination of happiness and misery, and we are to consider that condition of society as relatively good in which, notwithstanding many disadvantages, the lower classes of society are easily supplied with the means of healthy subsistence, and a general air of cheerful contentedness animates all ranks of people; where we behold opulent towns, plentiful markets, extensive commerce, and increasing cultivation; it must be pronounced, that the government of the French part of St. Domingo (to whatever latent cause it might be owing) was not altogether so practicably bad as some of the circumstances would lead one to imagine. With all the abuses arising from the licentiousness of power, the corruption of manners, and the system of slavery, the scale evidently preponderates on the fair side, and, in spite of political evils and private grievances, the signs of public prosperity were every where visible. Such were the condition

and situation of the French colonies in St. Domingo in the year 1788—an eventful period; for, the seeds of liberty, which ever since the war between Great Britain and her transatlantic possessions had taken root in the kingdom of France, now began to spring up with a rank luxury in all parts of her extensive dominions, and a thousand circumstances demonstrated that great and important changes and convulsions were impending. The necessity of a sober and well-digested arrangement for correcting inveterate abuses both in the mother-country and colonies was indeed apparent, but unhappily a spirit of subversion and innovation, founded on visionary systems inapplicable to real life, had taken possession of the public mind. Its effects in St. Domingo are written in colours too lasting to be obliterated; for, the pride of power, the rage of reformation, the contentions of party, and the conflict of opposing interests and passions, produced a tempest that swept away every thing before it. To trace those effects to their proper causes, to develope the atrocious purposes of pretended philosophy, political fanaticism, and disappointed ambition, and to describe the vast and lamentable ruin they occasioned, thereby to furnish a profitable lesson to other nations, is the aim of the following pages” (p. 10—13).

On the 27th of December, 1788, the court of France came to the memorable determination to summon the States General of the kingdom, and resolved that the representation of the *tiers état*, or commons, should be equal to the other two orders. This measure, as might have been foreseen, proved the basis of the great national revolution that followed; and it operated with immediate and decisive effect in all the French colonies. Eighteen deputies were elected in the French part of St. Domingo, without any authority from the French ministry or the colonial government, and embarked for France as the legal representatives of a great and integral part of the French empire. They were not well received by the Minister or the National Assembly; “the cities of France having taken up a very strong and marked prejudice against the inhabitants of the sugar islands on account of the slavery of their negroes. It was not indeed supposed, nor even pretended, that the condition of these people was worse at this juncture than in any former period; the contrary was known

to be the truth. But declamations in support of personal freedom, and invectives against despotism of all kinds, had been the favourite topics of many eminent French writers for a series of years; and the public indignation was now artfully raised against the planters of the West Indies, as one of the means of exciting commotions and insurrections in different parts of the French dominions. This spirit of hostility against the inhabitants of the French colonies was industriously fomented and aggravated by the measures of a society who called themselves *Amis des Noirs* (Friends of the Blacks); and it must be acknowledged, that the splendid appearance and thoughtless extravagance of many of the French planters resident in their mother-country contributed by no means to divert the malice of their adversaries, or to soften the prejudices of the public towards them. The society in France, called *Amis des Noirs*, was, I believe, originally formed on the model of a similar association in London; but the views and purposes of the two bodies had taken a different direction. The society in London *professed* * to have nothing more in view than to obtain an act of the legislature for prohibiting the farther importation of African slaves into the British colonies. They disclaimed all intention of interfering with the government and condition of the negroes already in the plantations, publicly declaring their opinion to be, that a general

* The author, having said thus much of the *professions* and *ostensible declarations* of the Society, observes, p. 83, that “their leading members at the same moment held a different language; and even the society itself, acting as such, pursued a line of conduct directly and immediately repugnant to their own principles. Besides using every method to influence the people of Great Britain against the planters, they distributed tracts and pamphlets throughout the colonies, tending to render the white inhabitants odious and contemptible in the eyes of their own slaves, and to excite in the latter such ideas of their natural rights and equality of condition, as should lead them to a general struggle for freedom through rebellion and bloodshed; and medals representing a negro in chains.” It was natural to suppose the society, as a body, would exculpate themselves from such a charge. We are sorry to say they only equivocated, by vindicating their *committee* from the imputation, in an Advertisement published in the True Briton of March 30, to which Mr. E. inserted a pointed reply, ready to be sup-
posed

ral emancipation of those people, in their present state of ignorance and barbarity, instead of a blessing would prove to them a source of misfortune and misery. On the other hand, the society of *Amis des Noirs*, having secretly in view to subvert the ancient despotism of the French government, loudly clamoured for a general and immediate abolition, not only of the slave-trade, but also of the slavery it supported. Proceeding on abstract reasoning rather than on the actual condition of human nature, they distinguished not between civilized and uncivilized life; and considered that it ill became them to claim freedom for themselves, and withhold it at the same time from the negroes. It is to be lamented, that a principle so plausible in appearance should, in its application to this case, be visionary and impracticable" (p. 15—17). (To be continued.)

207. *The Poet's Fate, a Poetical Diablogue.* By George Dyer.

THIS Poem, which is handsomely inscribed "To the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund," will add not a little to the poetical fame of its author, who has already obtained some credit by a volume of "Odes and Elegies;" but is better known by a

"Dissertation on Benevolence," (see LXV. 229, 305); and the "Life of Mr. Robinson," (LXVI. 414, 554).

The instances of Poets enjoying wealth are lamentably few: yet we with pleasure notice two, whose writings are only exceeded by their private worth:

P. — "Sir William² had both taste and pelf,

Courted the Muse, without forgetting self;
And Rogers² is a bard of some renown;
See Money fly like lightning thro' the town.

X. But whence their wealth? Was Jones
the Muses' drudge? [Judge:
Jones shone in India—was an ermin'd
Midst circling nabobs liv'd at small expense,
And, though a poet, had some common
sense:

And Rogers, if he boast the town's regard,
Was born a banker, and then rose the bard."

The characters of several other writers are briefly delineated in verse, and enlarged on in the notes. By the communications of many of these our Miscellany has frequently been ornamented.

"Parr³, lords and dukes come forward
to commend, [friend?

But, who appears at court the doctor's
His books his riches,—and his only rule
A village pulpit, or a country school.

Let Aikin⁴ sport or toil midst rural scenes,
And Gregory's⁵ preaching bring him scanty
means; With

parted with proofs, in that of April 3. We agree with him, that the best ends are not to be accomplished by bad means; Enthusiastic advocates for equal rights and unlimited freedom may abuse Mr. E; but reformation of every kind must be of gradual operation: In all societies, young and inexperienced honest minds are led astray by men of sinister views beyond their own good intentions. The Society inserted in the True Briton of April 17 a long and passionate reply, retorting on Mr. E. his own words respecting the retaliation on the Spaniards of New Seville by the inhabitants of Cuba. But they forgot how inapplicable that case is to the present; and their intemperate resolution on the vote of the House of Commons, April 6, serves but to mark their *disappointment* in their favourite pursuit.

² "Sir William Jones, the author of 'Asiatic Researches,' published a volume of Eastern Poems before he visited the East. In 1784 he was appointed chief judge in India, with an annual salary of 8000 l. In 1794 he died, and left behind him a fortune of 60,000 l. In India he passed his life as an economist and a philosopher. The poems alluded to in the text are not those published in the Asiatic Miscellany, printed at Calcutta, but poems consisting chiefly of translations from the Asiatic language, which possess much true poetry."

³ "Rogers, the ingenious author of the 'Pleasures of Memory,' is a banker, as was his father. The poem is printed in an elegant and expensive form; and, having passed through eight editions, must be supposed to possess no small portion of the public favour."

⁴ "The celebrated Grecian, a learned and benevolent man, editor of *Gulielmi Bellen- deni de Statu Libri tres*.—Of a person who has been so industriously and successfully employed in the education of youth as Dr. Parr, I cannot allow myself to speak as a modern satirist: 'In nullum reipublice usum ambitiosâ loquelâ inclamit.' In the early part of life, the Doctor was second master at Harrow school; in a subsequent period, he conducted, with great reputation, a classical school at Norwich; he now resides, not overburdened with preferment, in the neighbourhood of Warwick; and, were he unknown as a man of letters, he might be beloved as a friend to the distressed."

⁵ "Dr. Aikin, an ingenious and industrious writer, has published works on topography, such as the 'History of Manchester,' &c. and the 'Calendar of Nature:' he is likewise the author of a volume of poems, as well as editor of some of our English poets."

⁶ "Dr. George Gregory, prebendary of St. Paul's: A prebend in this cathedral is lit-

With all his knowledge, this, but *reverend* still;
That but Licentiate with a Doctor's skill ⁶.

Porson ⁷, in Grecian lore you reckon great:
Will Porson e'er be minister of state?

Or Geddes ⁸ (give your fancy widest scope,
Give it a thousand years), be made the pope?

Friend ⁹ Cambridge will not rank among
her fools, [schools :

But lo! a Kipling hoots him from the
Hear Wakefield ¹⁰ still complain of ill suc-
cess, [less.

See happier Northmore ¹¹ make his money
Maurice ¹² with Indian triads props the
Church;

And see! the bishops leave him in the lurch;
And Taylor ¹³ sighs, as Sydenham ¹⁴ sigh'd
before, [o'er."

And now, like Holland, gives translation

It is with regret we observe, that li-
terary men are more often distinguished
by Pride and Poverty than the profes-

sors of other sciences; for, literary men
think they have a right to *dispute* to the
multitude.

Colonel Lovelace ¹⁵ "expired, we are
told by Mr. Dyer, in 1658, at a very mean
lodging in Gunpowder-alley, near Shoe-
lane, and was buried at the west end of
St. Bride's church, Fleet-street."

The ridicule attempted to be thrown
on the authors of the *The British Critic*
will recoil on their assailant. It is, in-
deed, unworthy the ingenuous character
which our Poet in general exhibits.

108. *Utrum Horum, a Comedy of two Acts, as
it is now acting with great Applause at
the respective Theatres of London and Am-
sterdam.*

THE design of this little piece is bet-
ter than the execution. In abler hands
much good might be done in this way.

tle more than a feather in the cap. Dr. Gregory is the translator of Bishop Lowth's
'Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews,' biographer of Chatterton, and author
of a philosophical work, in three volumes, intitled, 'The Economy of Nature.' In
the last work, the learned Doctor makes the following declaration: "I never yet have
been enabled to gain, by the exercise of my profession, a livelihood for myself and family."

⁶ "Alludes to the case of the Licentiate and College of Physicians."

⁷ "Richard Porson, a celebrated philologist, and critic in Grecian literature; whose
abilities, such as dread the severity of his criticism, no less than such as admire the inde-
pendence of his character, are equally forward to compliment. Porson is Greek Pro-
fessor in the University of Cambridge. But what is the amount of the Greek professor-
ship? Forty pounds a year!!!"

⁸ "Dr. Geddes, an eminent linguist, and author of "A New Translation of the Bible,"
now carrying on, is a Catholic clergyman; though, as the Doctor expresses himself "Ca-
tholic only *absolute*; Roman Catholic, *secundum quid*."

⁹ "William Friend, fellow and late tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, author of some
theological and political tracts, and of a 'Treatise on Algebra,' lately published, a per-
son conspicuous at Cambridge as a man of learning, and allowed by all to possess that cha-
racter. What then? He embraces supposed heretical opinions; he ventures to circulate
them in the University of Cambridge; in consequence of which, he is first ejected from
the tuition of Jesus College (worth about three hundred a year), and afterwards from the
very bosom of Alma Mater; and he is compelled to leave her, crying out, 'A cruel mo-
ther hast thou been unto me.'—William Friend now gives lectures on mathematicks."

¹⁰ "Gilbert Wakefield, the learned author of numerous publications, theological,
controversial, political, and critical; editor also of elegant editions of some of the Greek
and Latin classics. The Prefaces are, many of them, composed in a strain of satirical re-
monstrance, and of serious complaint, representing the present times as not peculiarly fa-
vourable to classical literature."

¹¹ "Thomas Northmore, editor of Tryphiodorus, translator of Plutarch's incompara-
ble treatise on the Distinction between a Flatterer and a Friend, and author of some ano-
nymous publications, is a man of fortune."

¹² "Thomas Maurice, the ingenious author of 'Indian Antiquities,' and of the 'His-
tory of Hindostan.' These volumes call in the aid of the Eastern astronomy, to confirm
the Mosiac records; amidst investigations more recondite, and discoveries more important,
they trace the analogies between the triangle, the *numeri triptote* of the Egyptians, and
the doctrine of the Trinity.—The above splendid and expensive publications have, it is
said, involved the author in the *res angusta domi*."

¹³ "Thomas Taylor, the indefatigable translator of many of the Greek writers, parti-
cularly Pausanias's History, Pausanias's Commentary, the Orphic Hymns, &c. &c."

¹⁴ "On the mention of Sydenham's name, every friend to humanity will deep a tear.
At the close of life, this learned and useful man was involved in the greatest difficulties, an
acquaintance with which excited the sympathies of some literary, benevolent men, and
gave birth to that excellent institution, established for the purpose of relieving authors in
distress, intitled, 'The Literary Fund.'"

¹⁵ Of whom see our vol. LXI. p. 1094; LXII. 99. 166. 321. 604. 972; LXIII. 217.

THE TRUMPET-CALL.—1794.

ἀρι παρ' ἀνδράσι, ὅτ' ἐν νεύει κίλαις
 τήμου
 ἀκίετοι δ' ἀπλάι
 ΠΙΝΔ. ΟΛ. ΕΙΔ. 5.

I.
ARM, warriors, arm! despair in-
 flames [foes:
 With frantic rage th' impending
 A country's cause your ardour claims,
 And Danger calls you from repose;
 Aloud he summons to the Belgic shore,
 To blast the tow'ring Gauls with wild
 affright;
 And Glory bids the storm of batt'e roar,
 Convulsing every nerve with fierce
 delight; [field
 While o'er your conflict in the deathful
 The Guardian Angel spreads his adaman-
 tine shield.

II.
 And ye, dread sovereigns of the deep,
 Britannia's floating pomp, advance!
 Arise, indignant, from your sleep,
 And thunder on the rage of France.
 Arise, and execute the high command;
 Bear to each hostile shore your coun-
 try's name; [injur'd land,
 And, fraught with vengeance for an
 Let your resistless bolts her wrath
 proclaim. [braves!
 Confusion to the pride your might that
 Arise, and vindicate your empire o'er the
 waves.

III.
 Hark, warriors! to the rude alarms
 That riot in the southern gale; [arms,
 While Gallia storms, with braudish'd
 The realms of Freedom to assail!
 Near, and more near, the barbarous
 triumph glows, [houring shore.
 And hurls defiance to the neigh-
 England, thy voice the slumbering war
 shall rouse, [brotal roar.
 Thy withering scorn shall quell the
 The banded Atheists sink in faint dismay,
 And, in low, broken sounds, the thunder
 dies away.

IV.
 Wake every strain of high applause
 To celebrate you hero's fall;
 Who, while the dreaded sword he draws,
 Expires beneath the destin'd wall!
 Brave youth, let nought disturb thy
 latest hours! [care;
 Thine offspring yet shall find a father's
 Rejoice! for victory greets thy kindred
 poa'rs
 And Albion shall record thy parting
 pray'r. [benign,
 Attend with reverence to the voice
 And to th' country's care the much-lov'd
 charge resign.

V.
 Ages and empires sink in gloom,
 Predestin'd to the silent grave!
 But Honour can reverse the doom,
 And bid old Time revere the brave.

Honour shall wing them to the hoar
 cliff's brow, [main;
 That frownshyperious o'er the subject
 There shall Britannia's lay their fame
 bestow, [strain,
 The fame that waits on her triumphant
 What time her terrors o'er the deep
 extend, [ocean bend.
 And suppliant at her throne the sons of
 V.

Arise then in your country's might!
 Arise, and justify the boast
 Of ages, whose illustrious flight [hoist!
 Has crown'd with fame the British
 Arise, ye rivals of your father's praise,
 With glory conquer or with glory
 die! [blaze,
 Arise, and let your patriot virtues
 And be the beacons of futurity!
 Ages to come shall emulate your name,
 And kindle at your shrine the consecrated
 flame. DE SACROSOSCO.

FRIENDSHIP.

If doubtful how a matter'll end,
 When you've a handsome wife and friend,
 You'll see, if to peruse you're minded,
 A wife well serv'd—a husband blinded.

LET the above, which here you
 view,
 For motto serve, and preface too.
 A Mr. Thomas, we shall find,
 Held talents of the saving kind.
 Whether the times were war or peace
 He try'd to make his store increase;
 Was well appriz'd, a swelling chest
 Tended to keep the mind at rest.

A friendship most sincere, we're told,
 Was form'd 'twixt him and William—hold!
 Under a dash I'll hide his name,
 Nor bring a gentleman to shame.
 The strong attachment for each other
 Came up, at least, to that of brother.

'Squire William's saving talent tho'
 Fell short a peg or two, or so.
 Howe'er, it must be understood,
 His credit was exceeding good.

To borrow, Will one hundred wanted;
 'Tis here, says Thomas, ready counted.
 Man after friendship justly pants,
 Which rises to remove his wants.

William, in dress, you'd think a beau,
 He spread his cash from top to toe,
 His hat surrounded with gold lace,
 Behind, a feather took its place,
 His waistcoat satin, and, what's more,
 With silver was embroider'd o'er,
 Sword, bag, and cane, we understand,
 Adorn'd his side, his neck, his hand.

That monkey, Cupid, I protest,
 Could not let Mr. Thomas rest;
 But with design, some people say,
 Threw lovely *Annet* in his way.
 He sigh'd, he burn'd, a short time tarried,
 Solicited, bought dress, and married.

“What

“What property might each unlock,
 “And bring into the marriage-stock?”
 Why those two things that most bewitches,
 She brought her charms, and he his riches.
 She 'd all the beauties, I profess,
 Which poets give to Goddesses.
 And tho' his charms might not excel,
 Yet, on the whole, were passing well.
 “What state of love, between the pair,”
 I neither know, nor need you care.

Our beau, 'Squire William, oft was there,
 In conversation with the fair;
 And gave, sometimes, a meaning glance,
 Perhaps, you 'd think 't was sent by chance.
 Howe'er, the road was free enough,
 It never met with a rebuff.

By smiling, ogling, squeezing, pressing,
 He hop'd, at length, t' obtain the blessing.
 The traveller, in dubious place,
 Who finds his road, skips on apace;
 His suit went right—her bosom swell'd,
 Was understood, but not repell'd.

In language of the softest kind,
 He found a time to break his mind;
 Tho' he could tell the fair no more
 Than she knew perfectly before;
 For, ev'ry tongue beneath the sky
 Is eas'ly read within the eye.

“She never did with passion burn;
 “But favors merit a return:
 “It would much more augment her joys,
 “Could she possess some female toys;
 “Gold lace, and di'mond buckles too,
 “Look vastly pretty on a shoe;
 “A generous mind is never stinted,
 “A hundred guineas just was hinted.”

And, now she 'd the retaining fee,
 He 'd all he wanted—So had she.
 The man who borrows, people say,
 Should not neglect the time to pay;
 But this small bit of etiquette
 'Squire William happen'd to forget.
 The money hanging long behind
 Our Thomas thought not very kind;
 Just hinted, with no ill intent,
 “The hundred guineas that were lent.”
 The 'squire replied, with easy air,
 “I paid the whole to madam here.”
 He knew, so spoke with cheerful face,
 She never durst explain the case.

Had lightning in the room been seen,
 She could not more astonish'd been;
 Nay, Sir, had you been in the place,
 You 'd seen it flash from Madam's face.
 The husband t'wards her cast an eye,
 As if expecting her reply.
 She answer'd,—“She 'd the money got,”
 Omitting to declare—for what.

This teaches, of all ways found yet,
 The snuggest way to pay a debt*.

W. HUTTON.

LINES ON A MULBERRY TREE.

RENOWN'D in legendary tale, we
 trace,
 The deeds of heroes, and their godlike race,

Plac'd in the banner'd hall enraptur'd see
 The festive pomp of ancient chivalry,
 Stretch o'er the magic page an eager view,
 And with the fanciful creation true.
 To numbers plaintive, as the tale she sung,
 Of love, fair Poesy, her lyre has strung,
 And oft th' extatic movement of her wire
 Has raised to energy the patriot's fire:
 But mine an humbler muse, no lofty strain
 Shall wake the silent echoes of the plain,
 Th' exploits of steel-clad heroes to rehearse,
 Or consecrate to love the polished verse:
 'Tis mine, in meaner measure, to descry
 Thy modest merits, dearest Mulberry!
 And deign, my favorite tree, a strain to hear,
 The grateful tribute of a soul sincere;
 Accept the genuine feelings of a heart,
 Untutor'd to deceive, untaught by art.
 Blest be the generous hand, the careful toil,
 Which plac'd thine infant stem in soft'ring
 soil, [storm,
 Shielded thy tender branches from the
 And gavethy growing bulk a graceful form;
 Oft would imagination fond portray,
 As near thy spot his daily labour lay,
 The blest enjoyment of that future time,
 When grown mature, and perfected by
 time, [shade,
 Pleas'd he might loiter 'mid thy grateful
 And find his culture and his care repaid.
 But, ah! relentless fate the wish repress,
 And damp'd the glowing ardour of his
 breast, [beat high
 Blasted the hope which made his heart
 And tore him from his darling Mulberry.

Clasp'd in the grave's cold arms, for-
 gotten lies [rise;
 The hand that bade thy branching glories
 But still the humble poet shall reveal
 Thy various virtues and thy grateful zeal;
 For now, in venerable grandeur old,
 Thy clust'ring fruit delicious we behold;
 Partake, as round thine aged trunk we sit,
 The feast of reason, and the flow of wit.
 'Tis thine to hang thy leafy honours high,
 And wave thy boughs to sweetest minstrelsy.
 Oft when the scorching Sun's meridian
 heat [treat,
 A grateful refuge makes thy green re-
 Beneath thine ample shade the charms
 divine
 Of wit, and social converse, still combine,
 The calm delight of sense refin'd to pour,
 And mitigate the sultry noon-tide hour.

Oft round thy stem in tinsel liveries
 bright, [worm's light,
 Dance the blithe fairies by the glow-
 And oft thy sigling branches seem to tell
 How hapless Pyramus and Thisbe fell.
 What, though old Shakespear's tree in
 fame may vie,
 And gain the meed of just celebrity,
 Rise like the monarch oak with brow
 sublime,
 And, grand, defy the injuries of time;

* This is an old idea from Chaucer's Tales. EDIT.

Yet, my dear tree, some honours still may fall
To thee, the humble shrub upon the wall,
These let me celebrate: full well I know
How wing'd with rapture every moment
flow, [shade]

When, 'mid the circling thoughts protecting
In native elegance, the beauteous maid
Pour'd her melodious lays, responsive rung
The soft piano to the strain she sung,
Whilst Echo, pleas'd such sounds divine to
share, [air]

Made the soft ling'ring cadence float in
There hush'd, in pensive measure slow,
Lull'd to repose the aching sense of woe,
And there despairing wild, but yet serene,
The sad lament of Scotia's injur'd queen.
Such scenes, combin'd with Music's power
to move

My soul, for Music is the food of love,
Taught my untutor'd heart the bliss to know,
That love alone is happiness below,
The curial drop indulgent nature gave
To pass with courage o'er life's stormy
wave. [praise]

But mine the task, my favourite tree to
Nor waste on love, on hopeless love, my
days.

Thy busy Memory still will fondly trace
Thy enraptur'd hours, beneath thy shady
space, [night]

So frequent spent, when no dull care was
For, all was love, all sweetest harmony;
When fraught with sense, with Wisdom's
magic pow'r, [hour]

Thy mistress came to gild the jocund
Skill'd in each matchless grace, each
thought refin'd, [mind]

Each choice perfection that adorns the
With innate sense o'er folly to prevail,
Or weep with pity at the mournful tale,
The rays of wit with humour keen to dart
And claim unrival'd empire o'er the heart.

Blest were those days; for, past in joys
sublime,

They mock the silent ravages of time,
Nor can oblivion's drowsy sleep remove
The grateful memory of the scenes we love.
But Winter spreads his desolating reign,
No longer heard the fascinating strain,
Beneath thine ample space, ah, hapless
tree! [see]

Lost is thy worth till Summer's hour we
What tho' thy shady honours, rudely shorn,
Ereient thy spreading branches all forlorn,
Yet still thy graceful poet loves to tread
Beneath the prostrate glories of thy head,
And, as the madd'ning tempest howls
around,

His bosom hears responsive to the sound,
Heaves in sad mournful sympathy the sigh,
While disappointment's tear bedews his
eye;

But hope, in present ill sedate, resign'd,
Broods on the fairy prospect yet behind.
So, when returning spring shall bid thee
rise, [skies]
And point with verdant foliage to the

Then shall the beauteous maid, thy boughs
among, [song]

Repay thy winter's toil with frequent
Breath thy branching honours graceful
rove;

And spread the fascinating charms of love,
Till, taught at length some mutual flame
to feel,

No levity can hide, no art conceal,
To stamp more favour'd youth: thus 'll gladly
resign,

Return his passion, tho' the slighted mine.
And you, dear mistress of my favourite
tree, [sigh]

Whose look is sense, whose smile benign,
Still as thy pensive front at early dawn
Roves o'er thy cultur'd flower, or beau-
teous lawn, [sigh]

Let former friendship one kind thought
Nor list the envious tales of obloquy; [give]
One friendly wish thy Mulberry's laureat
In grateful recollection let him live!

NONNUNCI

GERMANIA LIBERATA.

ALMA Themis juxta librans examina
regum [sequi]
Fataque, fortunaque, O arbitra, jure et
Libertatis amans, vindex in utraque pa-
rata,

Erigere oppressos et debellare tyrannos,
O quaesita diu qua te regione latentem
Quae tanta tenere morae? Germanica
Tellus

Te vocat indigno longum collisa duello,
Subversas leges, violataque fœdera plorans;
Adhuc; uitoremque ferens in bella totantem
Austriacam tutare Domum, quae lapsa ruinas
Jam trahit ambigui trepidans discrimine fati,

Nunc ubi fortunæ socii comitesque la-
borum? [tangunt?]

Non te, belga sagax, propria pericula
Cur tam ille Leo solitas non ardet in icas?
Ille soporiferam deglutit faucibus ossam
Gallicus occulta quam rite veneficus arca
Projecit auratam, dormitque supinus in
antro.

Tuque laboranti praesens succurrens
sceptro,

Anglia, justitiae custos, inimica tyrannis
Quae sic usque diu te distinet invida causae
Disimilemque tui nimis oblitamque tu-
orum?

Heu praedulcem alium regnandi diram libido,
Ambitio quid non regalia pectora cogit?
Ergo jacet violata fides? alienaque ferro
Arva petens impune sceleratos praedo tri-
umphat?

Ergo? inhorrescunt armato milite campi?
Et conjurati veniunt ad praeterea reges?
Ergo repentino turbata Silesia motu
Borussas acies infestaque signa moveri
Cum gemitu miratur, et obsidione teneri
Oppida.—Parte alia procurrit ad arma Ba-
varus, [urpna]

Caesarem diadema petens, omifexque ma-
Gallus, Saxo-Palatinus, socii agmina jungens
Au-

Austriadas feriunt inopini turbine belli?
 En! velut obsesso lupos infidiatūs ovili
 Latro Gallus agit deforra per trippida p̄cedis,
 Gaudens quæfitis alieni sanguine palmis.
 Ergo per Austracum victorica Ltia cōstiti
 Proh pudor! O Germane, viles impone
 volare

[rixæ,
 Damna vides cognata et iniquæ opprobria
 Bella infausta gerens nullos habitura tri-
 umphos?

Aspicias ut late pavitantibus intonat agris
 Ferrea tempestas et plurima Martis irrago!
 Sternitur indigno percussa Bohemia fato
 Atque obfessa novō succumbit Praga ty-
 ranno,

[volatu
 Deplomes trepidant aquilæ, refugique
 Tuta petunt, humiles vix erigit Austria
 cristas,

Jam capitis minor et cladi devota futuræ
 Mænia Vindeboræ quæso fundamine nu-
 tant.

Astitit hæc duri spectans certamina fati
 Hunnorum regina (O! Cæsare digna ma-
 rito)

[sereno
 Haud tot fracta malis vultuque animosa
 Fortunæ ludum crudelē ridet, et ardens
 Concipit ultrices iras, hostemque prementem
 Reprimit oblectans armisque reverberat
 arma,

cadere dedignans majoresque viribus ausa.
 Alta velut quercus, quam conjurata lacēs-
 sunt

Flamina ventorum, radicibus altius actis,
 Obfirmat caput indignans et nescia flecti.
 Exsuperat patiendo irasque retundit in-
 ermes.

Interea laceræ decussi frondis honores
 Jactantur temere ludibria vana per auras,
 Proxima quæ veniens rediviva reduxerat
 zettas.

Illa dies, Europa, tibi quam læta refulfit
 Nla tyrannorum quæ terga fugacia turmis
 Hussaridum monstravit et in certamine
 longo

[collo
 Victa dedit; tum viacta manu tum libera
 Excussit servile jugum Germanica Tellus,
 Gallicaque ambitio prægrandibus excidit
 ausis.

Mactæ animis et laude perenni, maxima
 princeps,

Aslæuzæ ym, tanti dæx fœmina facti,
 Adversus O pectus inexpugnabile rebus!
 Victrix Fortunæ, fato prudentia major,
 O Virtus ævi superans exempla recentis
 Te celebrare juvat; tibi nectit mæsa co-
 rollam
 Votiva cingens regalia tempora lauro.

Enterit illa dies modo, qui contraria junget
 Fœdera fœderibus, castrisque minantia
 castra,

Atque aquilis prisco sociatos more leones.
 Æmula Borbonidis tum surget clarior olim
 Austrica fortuna Domus, post subila fati:
 Cæsareaque iterum victrix regnabit in aula;
 Signaque trans Rhenum pacato ducit ab
 Istro

[comis:
 Prospera Flandriasis exercens prælia

Asseret imperium pelagi lapsonique tri-
 dentem [Angles,
 Jusque sceptrorum moderabitur arbiter
 Et certam statinata trahet Dunkirkarubram
 Inque vicam versis lucebit Gallia fœcis.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.
 No. XXVIII.

THERE is a return in the affairs of
 trade, [fortune;
 Which paid in current cash lent on to
 But, failing, all our business at the Bank
 Is check'd by bonds and promissory notes:
 By such a stoppage we are now arriv'd,
 And we must take what paper we can get,
 Or lose our dividends—

JULIUS CÆSAR, IV. 3.

Alime! for aught that I could ever read,
 Searching from page to page through the
 Red-book, [fair,
 Preferment's course did seldom yet run
 To gownmen-given, in sacred doctrine
 Skill'd,
 And useful science, of respectful years:
 Or did it stand upon the choice of friends,
 And there was merit in the choice; war's
 service,

Or borough interest, did lay claim to it,
 Making it mercenary as a bribe,
 Precarious as a bet, or lottery-prize;
 A brief quietus to some haughty peer,
 That in a spleen, or "peevish opposition,"
 Would enter his protest 'gainst heaven and
 earth; [vacant,"
 Thus, ere a man can say—"a prebend's
 Some honorable stripling snaps it up.

MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM, I. I.

Then live with me [stagh
 And quaff, and tell old college tales, and
 At sycophants, and silken-coated slaves;
 Take in the news, and see who's in, who's
 out, [is
 Who loses and who wins; and take upon
 The filling up of vacancies, as if [out,
 We were Pitt's confidants: and we'll wear
 In a poor cottage, packs and sets of
 robes [at court
 That ebb and flow with every change
 LEAR, IV. 3.

I've often seen elections, when the mob
 Have knock'd down all before them; and
 I've seen [pelt,
 The ruffled rabble swell, and hiss, and
 Barring the senate from th' affrighted peers;
 But never 'till to-day, never 'till now,
 Did I hear peers themselves, on a stage
 mounted,
 Kindle mad faction, stir up civil strife,
 And saucily dispute the right of kings,
 Incessing Heaven to their own disgrace.

JULIUS CÆSAR, I. 3.
 MASTER SHALLOW.

NINEILD's Verses come too late.

SONNET TO THE RIVER ARUN.

A RUN, in thy clear stream this simple weed
 A passing pilgrim flings with reverence
 Which, though it boast not fragrance
 nor bright hue,
 As well may please thee, as a coddler
 From such as with the Muse have better
 speed;
 For sure it comes of dear affection true,
 And unfeign'd honour for that worthy
 crew,
 Whom thou dost boast to be thy noble,
 Otway, like his own tragic maid illstarr'd,
 That tears from British eyelids oft hath
 won,
 Collins, by fancy clad, her favorite
 In her own robe of hede ethereal spun,
 And him *, tho' last, yet not of least
 regard,
 Who emulates Ferrara's † sportive son.

On the late REV. WILLIAM MASON, A. M.
 PRECEPTOR OF YORK. By Dr. CRANE.

*post funera virtus
 Fruit; et extincto, fama superstes erit!*

THE Muses, struck with horror and
 despair,
 Mourn their lov'd *Mason*, number'd with
 the dead,
 And, frantic, pluck the laurel from their
 Placing the baleful cypress in its stead.
 Mistaken Nine, your causeless grief restrain,
 Suppress each needless tear, each use-
 less sigh,
 Nor, void of hope, continue to complain,
 For know, your fav'rite bard can never
 die.
 The brazen monument, the marble bust,
 Through length of time, will moulder,
 and decay,
 The mortal frame return once more to dust,
 "The spirit, freed, enjoy eternal day."
 J. C. WELLS.

On the REV. W. D. TATTERSALL'S
 elegant and judicious Selections from Mer-
 rick's Psalms, set chiefly to new tunes.

TO Tattersall the laurel bring.
 So faithful to his God and King.
 When Merrick's Muse transported sings
 Sweet sonnets to the King of Kings;
 He, with much toil and great expence,
 Finds sweetest sounds for sacred sense.
 The team is pleas'd with jingling sound;
 The plowman whistles o'er the ground;
 The pilgrim's path was never long,
 When cheer'd with morn and even song;
 All Nature's harmony to man,
 Her chords divine 'tis joy to scan;
 His zealous heart in hope aspires,
 Through grace, to join th' angelic quires.
 AMICUS.

* Mr. Hayley. † Ariosto.

A T A L E.

Imitated from the French.

TWO Paris cockneys, heretofore,
 Standing not far from a church,
 Gazing, admired the stately pile,
 And differed much about the style.
 One said the order was Ionic;
 The other firmly held it Doric,
 Or the Corinthian, or rather
 A mixture of them all together.
 A poor lay-brother, who was by,
 To set them right, made this reply:
 Friends, wide of truth what you advance is,
 For 'tis the order of Saint Francis.] .] .

THE SWOPPING SONG OF THE
MALLARDIANS. AN ODE.

As it is to be performed on Tuesday the 14th
 of January, being the anniversary Com-
 memoration of the MALLARD.

GRIFFIN, bustard, turkey, capon,
 Let other hungry mortals gape on,
 And on their bones with stomachs fall hard;
 But let ALL SOULS mind the Mallard.
 Oh! the blood of good King Edward,
 It was a swopping, swopping, mallard.
 The poets feign Jove turned to swan,
 But let them prove it if they can;
 As for our proof, 'tis not at all hard,
 For 'twas a swopping, swopping, mallard.
 Oh! the blood, &c.
 Swopping he was from knee to thigh,
 Swopping he was from bill to eye;
 His swopping * * * * * (*cesunt nonnulla*)
 Outswopped all the winged nation.
 Oh! the blood, &c.
 The Romans once adored the gander
 More than they did their chief commander:
 Who did preserve, if fame do'nt fool us,
 The place that's call'd the head of *Tolus*.
 Oh! the blood, &c.
 Therefore let's sing and dance a galliard
 To the remembrance of the mallard;
 And, as the mallard does in pool,
 We'll tiddle, dive, and duck, in bowl.
 Oh! the blood, &c.

Printed in the year M DCC LIII.

"The Mallard night is celebrated every
 year on the 14th of Jan. in remembrance
 of a huge mallard, or drake, found (as
 tradition goes) imprisoned in a gutter or
 drain under ground, and grown to a vast
 bigness, at the digging for the foundation
 of the college. This mallard is the acci-
 dental occasion of a great gaudy once a
 year and great mirth, though the com-
 memoration of the foundation is the chief
 occasion. For on this occasion is always
 sung a merry old song." Pointer's Ac-
 count of Oxford, 57-58. Mr. Perry's
 conjecture, that a duck might live as long
 as a goose, drew on him, from the pen of
 the late Dr. Benj. Buckler, subwarden of
 All Souls, a humorous "Complete Vin-
 dication of the Mallard of All Souls Col-
 lege, 1751."

Abstract of the Premiums offered, in 1797, by the Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

To the P. U. B. L I C K.

THE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all such useful inventions, discoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for such useful purposes a sum amounting to near forty thousand pounds.

Whoever attentively considers the benefits which have arisen to the Publick since the institution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of those formerly established, will readily allow, no money was ever more usefully expended; nor has any nation received more real advantage from any public body whatever than has been derived to this country from the rewards bestowed by this Society; and this observation will be confirmed by inspecting a general account of the effects of the rewards bestowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intitled, "A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Institution in 1754, to 1776, inclusive;" which work may be seen by any person, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their house in the *Adelphi*.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this institution, and to enable the Society to prosecute to greater effect the work so successfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected.—Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being proposed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which such persons shall be balloted for; and, if two-thirds of the Members then voting ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of *twenty guineas* at one payment, or a Subscribing Member, upon payment of any sum, not less than *two guineas*, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society, and its several Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wednesday*, at six o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October*, to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. And the several Committees, to whose consideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the session.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisements are fully complied with.

The several candidates and claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge premiums or bounties, during their next session, are to attend at the Society's office in the *Adelphi*, on the last *Tuesday* in *May*, 1798, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the same, that day being appointed by the Society for the distribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address; and the candidates in the *Polite Arts* are to signify their ages, and whether their Drawings be *Originals* or *Copies*.

All the Premiums of this Society are designed for Great Britain, except those offered for the advantage of the *British Colonies*.

The Fifteenth volume of the Transactions of this Society is now in the press, and will speedily be published, when it may be had at the Society's house in the *Adelphi*; and of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inserted in the following Abstract, and the methods to be pursued by those who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the several branches of *Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement; and it is recommended to all Candidates to consult that book, in order that mistakes in making their claims may be avoided.

Adelphi, April 13, 1797.

By Order, SAMUEL MORSE, Secretary.

GENT. MAG. April, 1797.

PRE-

**PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING
AND HUSBANDRY.**

CLASS.

1. **A CORNS.** For having set ten acres, between October, 1796, and April, 1797; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

9. **RAISING OAKS.** Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

15. **RAISING OAKS.** For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different modes of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

17. **OAK TIMBER IN COMPASS FORMS.** For ascertaining, by experiment, the best method of training Oaks, not fewer than one hundred, into compass forms for ship-building; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

18. **SPANISH CHESNUTS.** For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1796, and April, 1797, with or without seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

19. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

26. **ENGLISH ELM.** For eight thousand, planted between June, 1795, and June, 1796; the gold medal.

27. For five thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in April, 1798.

34. **LARCH.** For planting, from June, 1794, to June, 1795, five thousand, the gold medal.

35. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

44. **SILVER FLR.** For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1793, and June, 1794; the gold medal.

45. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

50. **OSIERS.** For not less than five acres, planted between the 1st of January and the 1st of June, 1797, not fewer than twelve thousand on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

51. For three acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1797.

54. **ALDER.** For having planted, in the year 1794, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

58. **ASH.** For six acres planted in 1794; the gold medal.

59. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

68. **TIMBER-TREES.** For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1793, and May, 1795; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

72. **PLANTING ORCHARDS.** For planting an Orchard in the most judicious manner, not less than four acres, after the month of August, 1796; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

73. For the next in merit; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1815.

74. **ORCHARDS.** For the Orchard which, at the end of three years after planting, shall shew the greatest promise of success; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1799.

78. **SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER.** For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

80. **PREVENTING BLIGHTS.** For discovering the best method of preventing blights on fruit-trees; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

83. **TAKING OFF THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS.** For discovering a method of taking off the ill effects of blights on fruit-trees, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

84. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

86. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

87. **BEANS AND WHEAT.** For planting or drilling, between December, 1795, and April, 1796, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1796; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

90. **TURNEPS.** For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in March, 1798.

92. **VEGETABLE FOOD.** For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

94. **POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP.** For cultivating, in 1796, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

96. **CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE.** For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1796, and May, 1797, to ascertain which of the following plants can

be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep-rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep-cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes,

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797; the gold medal.

97. **PARSNEPS.** For cultivating, in 1797, not less than five acres with Parsneps, for feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

99. **MAKING HAY IN WET WEATHER.** For discovering the best method of making hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the making the produce of six acres of land to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

100*. **HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER.** For discovering the best method of harvesting not less than four acres of corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates, accounts, and samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

101. **CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB.** For raising, in the year 1797, not less than two thousand plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

103. **ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND.** For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1797.

106. **FORMING AND APPLYING WATER-MEADOWS.** For the best account of forming and applying Water-Meadows; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1798.

107. **IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE.** For a method of improving 50 acres of soils lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

108. For 25 acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1797.

113. **MANURES.** For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of foot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, or night-soil; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1798.

115. **IMPROVING WASTE MOORS,** For the improvement of not less than one hundred acres of waste moor-land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

119. **GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA.** For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1797.

123. **MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT.** For the best machine for dibbling wheat; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1798.

124. **MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN.** For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1797.

125. **IMPROVED HOE.** For the most improved horse or hand hoe, for cleaning the spaces between corn sown in equidistant rows, and earthing up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

126. **DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER.** For discovering a method of destroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

127. **DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM.** For discovering a method of destroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

128. **DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS.** For discovering an easy method of destroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

129. **CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP.** For discovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts of the cause and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

130. **PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP.** For discovering a method of preventing and curing those effects; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

132. **PROTECTING SHEEP.** For protecting in bad seasons in the year 1797, by means of hovels or sheds, not fewer than five hundred sheep; twenty guineas.

Accounts of the advantages, and *certificates* of the utility, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1798.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

134. **BARILLA.** For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

135. **PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES.** For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

137. **SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE.** For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts*, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

139. **PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET.** For the best account, verified by trials of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

141. **DESTROYING SMOKE.** For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

143. **CONDENSING SMOKE.** For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, certificates, and specimens, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

145. **CANDLES.** For discovering a method of making candles of resin, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

146. **REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL.** For disclosing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

148. **CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL.** For discovering a method of clearing goose feathers from their oil, superior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Accounts and 40 lb of feathers to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

149. **SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST.** For discovering a substitute for, or preparation of, yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1797.

150. **PROOF SPIRIT.** For making, in 1797, not less than one hundred gallons of Proof Spirit from articles not the food of man or cattle; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and ten gallons to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

151. **PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS.** For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

153. **INCREASING STEAM.** For a method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

154. **PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER.** For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a

method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1797.

156. **FINE BAR-IRON.** For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

158. **WHITE LEAD.** For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

159. **SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT.** For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

161. **REFINING BLOCK TIN.** For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

163. **GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD.** For discovering the most easily soluble composition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

164. **PURIFYING BRACKISH WATER.** For discovering the best method of purifying brackish water, so as to fit it for the use of families; the silver medal and fifteen guineas.

Certificates, and an *account* of the method used to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

165. **BLACK DYE ON COTTON.** For the best black dye on cotton yarn superior to any in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates, with five pounds of yarn so dyed, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

166. **PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST.** For a cheap composition to effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and certificates, with ten pounds of the composition, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

169. **OPIMUM.** For preparing, in 1797, not less than twenty pounds weight from poppies grown in Great Britain, equal to foreign opium; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Five pounds, *certificates*, and *accounts*, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1798.

170. For not less than ten pounds weight; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

173. **HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS.** For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1798; the gold medal.

174. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

175, 176. The same premiums will be given to daughters or grand-daughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland.

177. **HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS.** For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1798; the gold medal.

178. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

179, 180. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

181. **DRAWING.** For the best drawing, in Indian ink, of the statue of Joshua Ward, Esq. in the great room of the Society, not less than eighteen inches high; a silver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1798.

182. **DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES.** For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1798, the greater silver pallet.

183. For the next in merit, the less silver pallet.

184. **DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES.** For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1798, the greater silver pallet.

185. For the next in merit, the less silver pallet.

186. **HISTORICAL DRAWINGS.** For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1798, the gold pallet.

187. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

188. **SURVEYS OF COUNTIES.** For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be begun after the first of June, 1793, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1798.

192. **NATURAL HISTORY.** To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1798.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

195. **SILK.** For ten pounds of silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1797; the gold medal.

One pound, with *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

196. For five pounds; the silver medal.

197. **MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK.** For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

198. **CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS.** For not less than thirty yards, twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain, the gold medal, or thirty guineas; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1797.

199. **WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS.** For discovering a method of manufacturing hop-stalks, or other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, to supply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Five pounds of the wicks, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1798.

201. **PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES.** For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

**PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS
IN MECHANICKS.**

202. **TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.** For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1798.

203. **TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON.** For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

205. **DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS.** For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

206. **PARISH OR FAMILY MILL.** For the best mill for grinding corn for private families or parish-poor; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The mill and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

207. **MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE.** To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising ore, &c. from mines, at a less expence than any in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

208. **MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER.** For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

209. **PREVENTING WATER FREEZING IN PIPES.** For discovering a cheap method of preventing water freezing in pipes serving to supply dwellings; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1798.

210. **PREVENTING HORSES TURNING ABOUT IN MILLS.** For producing a model, shewing an easy method of preventing the necessity of horses turning about in drawing water from deep wells; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

211. **BORING ROCKS.** For discovering a more expeditious method than any in use of boring rocks in mines, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and description of the method to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

212. **CLEANSING CHIMNEYS.** For the best apparatus for cleansing chimneys from soot, and preventing children being employed within the flues; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

The apparatus and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tuesday in January, 1798.

213. **PREVENTING INJURY TO PASSENGERS.** For the best method of preventing passengers in carriages being injured when the horses have taken fright; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the utility of the invention to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

214. **GUNPOWDER - MILLS.** For inventing and perfecting, in the year 1797, a method of conducting gunpowder-mills so as to prevent a probability of their blowing-up; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

Any attempts on this subject, though not fully adequate to preventing explosion, will be considered and rewarded according to their merit.

**PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR
THE ADVANTAGE OF THE
BRITISH COLONIES.**

216. **NUTMEGS.** For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or Africa, the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

218. **CINNAMON.** For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the islands in the West Indies, or the settlements in Africa belonging to the crown of Great Britain, imported in 1797, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

220. **CLOVES.** For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the islands in the West Indies, or settlements in Africa belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, imported in 1797; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Samples and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

223. **BREAD-FRUIT TREE.** For a plantation of not less than one hundred bread-fruit trees in any of the colonies of the West Indies, or Africa, subject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with samples of

of the fruit, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

227. **KALI FOR BARILLA.** For cultivating two acres of land in the West Indies, or Africa, with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or 30 guineas.

228. For one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, with samples, to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

233. **DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER.** For discovering an effectual method of destroying the insect called, in the West India islands or Africa, the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

235. **BOTANIC GARDEN.** For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

238. **BHAUGULPORE COTTON.** For one ton imported into the port of London in the year 1798; the gold medal.

N. B. Cloths are made of this cotton of a nankeen colour without dying.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of Bengal, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

240. **ANNATTO.** For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

242. **TRUE COCHINEAL.** For not less than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the British settlements in the East Indies in the year 1798; the gold medal.

Certificates, signed by the secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that it is the produce of that settlement, with samples, not less than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1799.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

WE cannot use S. M's information in our OBITUARY, unless it were better authenticated; but we take this opportunity of informing him, and our other correspondents, that, as we never take money for the insertion of any character that appears worth using, we hold ourselves at liberty to lop off such parts as are wholly extraneous, and might indifferently apply to half the world. It is expected also that the POSTAGE of such articles should be paid.

A Correspondent desires us to procure him some information respecting the sect of the **ESSENTIALISTS**, unnoticed by Moheim or his translator; and their tenets.

Another Correspondent enquires where he can find the two Greek MSS. of great antiquity, one of the New Testament, the other of the Acts of the Apostles, sent from Turkey by the Rev. Mr. Payne, chaplain to the British Nation at Constantinople, to his brother, an apothecary, who presented them to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in May, 1731. (See our vol. I. p. 218.)

A third Correspondent asks, who is *Fercatulus*, coupled with Dio in Camden's Britannia, Hampshire?

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT is desirous of being informed who is the author of the "Philosophie de la Nature," published in six volumes 8vo. in 1777, and whether it has ever been translated into English.

B. S. recommends the introduction of *Box-Organs*, as help to Singing, in our Village-Churches. He has mentioned it to several of the Clergy, who approved of it. The only doubt entertained was, that it might diminish the solemnity of the service,—We think this cannot be done more effectually than by the "pipe, fiddle, and flute" of those *bands* of musicians placed in some distant village-churches.

Since the letters on a Pocket-Flora, pp. 296—300, were printed, we have been informed by J. S. (who thanks N. L. R. for his obliging offer,) that one now in the press will be published in May.

A. J. says, there is in the possession of Mr. R. of Guildford, "*The Humours of *****; or, the Election at Epsom, the 19th of March, 1741,*" supposed to be one of Hogarth's private prints. In the numerous affable, Mr. Woodroffe, who died at Poyle, near Guildford, about 15 years since, is plainly distinguished: "I'll stand candidate," says he to a gentleman near him, "if you'll support me." Mr. W. the late Speaker Onslow, and the other principal characters, are numbered; but the references lost. A farther account is requested.

If H. sends us a sketch of *Hutton Hall* (two miles from Ripon), it shall be used. He asks the meaning of the word *Khuiber*.

ALBIUS and the remarks of K. L. in our next; with ABBESS RODINO, LEAN BIBLE, and TICKENCOTE Churches, &c. &c.

INTEL-

this expedition from Mar-
 accordingly embarked in
 war and transports, and I
 at Royal Bay the 12th inst.
 and vessels of his Majesty's
 command, viz. Prince
 Vengeance, Scipio,
 and Terror Bomb.
 Abercromby em-
 prince of Wales.
 ously failed
 ports, to em-
 and the
 receive
 Fa-
 lect
 he
 me
 adlines,
 on my ar-
 14th, I found all
 ports were assembled.
 in the morning, I sailed
 drom and transports, passing
 acou and Grenada; and on
 red off Trinidad, and stood
 gulph of Paria, when, ha-
 rough the Great Bocas Chan-
 past 3 in the afternoon,
 Squadron was discovered at
 agaramus Bay, consisting of
 line, under the flag of a
 and 1 frigate. As the day
 anced before I approached
 the enemy appeared in
 Gasparaux island, which
 the anchorage, by batteries
 hat purpose, I ordered the
 orn, and Zebra, to proceed
 r up the gulph, and anchor
 transports. The Alarm, Fa-
 ctorieuse, were ordered to
 all above the transports du-
 it, and prevent any vessels
 ort Espagne. In the even-
 re dark, I anchored with
 he line in order of battle,
 enemy's squadron, within
 of the ships and batteries,
 it readiness to prevent their
 the night, which I suspected
 empt, as all their sails were
 y appeared perfectly ready
 At 2 A. M. of the 17th we
 of their ships on fire, and
 e others, all of which burnt
 y till near day-light, when
 ily consumed. One of
 escaped the conflagration,
 e sent from the squadron,
 ight out without receiving
 I have great satisfaction in
 heir Lordships, that this
 he enemy, commanded by
 a Sebastian Ruiz de Apo-
 llored or captured accor-
 d I herewith enclose; and

although this service was effected without
 any other act. on the part of his Majesty's
 Squadron under my command, than being
 placed in such a situation as to prevent
 their escape, I am fully convinced, that,
 had they remained at their anchorage
 until the next day, the officers and men,
 whom I have the honour to command,
 would have completed, by their exertion
 and zeal, the capture of the whole, got-
 withstanding the advantage of their situa-
 tion, under cover of about 20 pieces of
 cannon and 3 mortars, which were
 mounted on Gasparaux Island, and had
 been placed there for the sole purpose of
 defending the ships in the bay; that
 island, which, like the ships, had been
 abandoned during the night, was taken
 possession of soon after day-light by a
 party of the Queen's regiment. Gen. Aber-
 cromby, early in the morning, joined the
 Arethusa, and the troops were all landed,
 in the course of the day, under the
 direction of Capt. Woolley, covered by
 the Favourite Sloop, about 3 miles from
 the town, without opposition: the ge-
 neral took possession of the town the
 same evening; and the 18th the gover-
 nor desired to capitulate for the whole
 island; and the articles were agreed to
 and signed the same day; a copy of
 which I herewith transmit. [See the
 letter in p. 333.]

Capt. Harvey, of his Majesty's ship
 Prince of Wales, will have the honour
 to deliver this dispatch, from whom I
 have always experienced the greatest
 zeal and attention to his Majesty's ser-
 vice.

HENRY HARVEY.

Spanish ships of war burnt and cap-
 tured in Sagaramus bay, in the gulph of
 Paria, Feb. 17, 1797, by the squadron
 under the command of Rear-Ad. Harvey;
 San Vincent, 84 guns, Rear-Ad. Don Se-
 bastian Ruiz de Apodaca, Capt. Don Ge-
 ronimo Mendoza; Gallardo, 74, Don
 Gabriel Sorondo; Arrogance, 74, Don
 Raphael Banasa; burnt. San Damaso,
 74, Don Tor-f Jordan, captured. Santa
 Cecilia, 56, Don Manuel Urteábel, burnt.

March 23. Extract of a letter from
 Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Com-
 mander in Chief of his Majesty's ships
 and vessels employed at Jamaica and St.
 Domingo, to Mr. Nepeau, dated Dec. 27,
 1796.

On the 20th inst. the Resource and
 Mermaid arrived from windward at Ja-
 maica. In their passage down, off the East
 end of St. Domingo, they took the Ge-
 neral Levean, French brig corvette, of
 16 guns and 80 men, which sailed from
 South Carolina 16 days before; also off
 Allizelle, the South side of Domingo,
 they took a Dutch Brig and Spanish
 schooner, the former having on-board

several

LONDON GAZETTE

(loaded with coals) I have recaptured, and allowed her master to proceed to his original destination.

Parliament-street, March 27. Early this morning Captain Drew, of the 45th regiment, arrived from the Island of Trinidad, with the following dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby to Mr. Dundas.

Sir, Head-quarters, Trinidad Feb. 27.

On my arrival in this country I did not fail to lay before the Admiral my instructions, and to consult with him upon the means to carry them into execution. I found in him every desire to co-operate in the execution of the views to which they are directed. The arrival of part of the convoy from England enabled us to proceed with confidence in our operations; therefore, as soon as the troops could be collected from the different islands, which were ordered to rendezvous at Cariacou, the Admiral sailed from Martinique, which island he left with his squadron on the 12th inst. The precision with which the Admiral had given his orders to assemble the ships of war and transports left us not a moment of delay. On the 15th, in the morning, the fleet sailed from Cariacou. On the 16th, in the afternoon, it passed through the Boca, or entrance into the gulph of Paria, where we found the Spanish admiral, with four sail of the line and a frigate, at anchor, under cover of the island of Gaspargrande, which was fortified. Our squadron worked up, and came to anchor opposite to, and nearly within gunshot of the Spanish ships. The frigates and transports were ordered to anchor higher up in the bay, and at the distance nearly of 5 miles from the town of Port d'Espagne. The disposition was immediately made for landing at day light next morning, and for a general attack upon the town and ships of war. At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 17th we perceived the Spanish squadron to be on fire; the ships burnt with great fury, one line of battle ship excepted, which escaped the conflagration, and was taken possession of at daylight in the morning by the boats from our fleet; the enemy at the same time evacuated the island, and abandoned that quarter. This unexpected turn of affairs directed our whole attention to the attack of the town. The troops were immediately ordered to land, and, as soon as a few hundred men could be got on shore, about 4 miles to the westward of it, we advanced, meeting with little or no resistance. Before night we were masters of Port d'Espagne and the neighbourhood, two small forts excepted. In the morning a capitulation was entered into with the Governor Don Chacon, and

in the evening all the Spanish troops laid down their arms, and the whole colony passed under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty. It is a peculiar satisfaction to me that there is no list of killed or wounded; Lieut. Villeneuve, of the 8th reg. of foot, who was Brigade-Major to Brig.-Gen. Humpesch, being the only person who was wounded, and he is since dead of his wounds. From the Admiral I have experienced every possible co-operation. Capt. Woolley, of his Majesty's ship the *Arethusa*, and Capt. Wood of the *Favourite* sloop of war, who had been sent to reconnoitre in the gulph of Paria, afforded us minute information of the situation of the enemy previous to our arrival. Capt. Woolley, who directed the disembarkation, shewed all the zeal and intelligence which I have experienced from him on former occasions. To Lord Craven, who begged to attend the expedition, I am indebted for great zeal and exertion. Lieut.-Col. Sater, who is intimately acquainted with this country, has been, and continues to be, of very great use to me. I should not do justice to his general character if I did not take this opportunity to express it. My Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Drew, of the 45th reg. will have the honour to deliver this letter; he has served long in this country, and is capable to give such farther information as may be required. I humbly beg leave to recommend him to his Majesty's favor. I have the honour to be, &c. RA ABERCROMBY, K. B.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation; by which the island of Trinidad is surrendered to his Britannic Majesty; and the officers, troops, seamen, and marines, are to become prisoners of war. All the inhabitants are to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty. The prisoners are to be conveyed to Old Spain as soon as ships can be conveniently provided for that purpose, they remaining prisoners of war until regularly exchanged. Then follows the return of the ordnance, ammunition, stores, and provisions, captured in the island of Trinidad.]

March 27. Capt. Harvey, of his Majesty's ship *Prince of Wales*, arrived at the Admiralty this morning with the following dispatch from Rear-Adm. Henry Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbados and the Leeward Islands, dated off Port D'Espagne, in the Gulph of Paria, Feb. 21, 1797, to Mr. Nepean.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that, it having been determined an attack should be made on the island of Trinidad, both with a view to that colony, and to the Spanish squadron which had been there for some time past, the troops intended

intended for this expedition from Martinique were accordingly embarked in the ships of war and transports, and I sailed from Fort Royal Bay the 12th inst. with the ships and vessels of his Majesty's squadron under my command, viz. Prince of Wales, Bellona, Vengeance, Scipio, Favorite, Zephyr, and Terror Bomb. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby embarked with me in the Prince of Wales. The Invincible had previously sailed for Barbadoes, with two transports, to embark a part of the 14th regiment and the Thorn and Zebra were ordered to receive the detachment from Tobago; the Favorite was sent to St. Vincent, to collect some troops from that island; and the whole were ordered to rendezvous at the island of Carriacou, one of the Grenadines, on or before the 13th; and, on my arrival at that island, the 14th, I found all the ships and transports were assembled. On the 15th, in the morning, I sailed with the squadron and transports, passing between Carriacou and Grenada; and on the 16th arrived off Trinidad, and stood toward the gulph of Paria, when, having passed through the Great Bocas Channel, at half past 3 in the afternoon, the Spanish squadron was discovered at anchor in Sagaramus Bay, consisting of 4 sail of the line, under the flag of a rear admiral, and 1 frigate. As the day was well advanced before I approached the bay, and the enemy appeared in strength on Gasparaux island, which commanded the anchorage, by batteries erected for that purpose, I ordered the Arctusa, Thorn, and Zebra, to proceed a little farther up the gulph, and anchor with all the transports. The Alarm, Favorite, and Victorieuse, were ordered to keep under sail above the transports during the night, and prevent any vessels sailing from Fort Espagne. In the evening, just before dark, I anchored with the ships of the line in order of battle, opposite the enemy's squadron, within random-shot of the ships and batteries, and in constant readiness to prevent their escape during the night, which I suspected they might attempt, as all their sails were bent, and they appeared perfectly ready for sailing. At 2 A. M. of the 17th we discovered one of their ships on fire, and soon after three others, all of which burnt with great fury till near day-light, when they were entirely consumed. One of them having escaped the conflagration, the boats were sent from the squadron, and she was brought out without receiving any damage. I have great satisfaction in acquainting their Lordships, that this squadron of the enemy, commanded by Rear-Ad. Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, were destroyed or captured according to the list I herewith enclose; and

although this service was effected without any other act, on the part of his Majesty's squadron under my command, than being placed in such a situation as to prevent their escape, I am fully convinced, that, had they remained at their anchorage until the next day, the officers and men, whom I have the honour to command, would have completed, by their exertion and zeal, the capture of the whole, notwithstanding the advantage of their situation, under cover of about 80 pieces of cannon and 3 mortars, which were mounted on Gasparaux Island, and had been placed there for the sole purpose of defending the ships in the bay; that island, which, like the ships, had been abandoned during the night, was taken possession of soon after day-light by a party of the Queen's regiment. Gen. Abercromby, early in the morning, joined the Arctusa, and the troops were all landed, in the course of the day, under the direction of Capt. Wholley, covered by the Favorite sloop, about 3 miles from the town, without opposition: the general took possession of the town the same evening; and the 18th the governor desired to capitulate for the whole island; and the articles were agreed to and signed the same day; a copy of which I herewith transmit. [See the letter in p. 338.]

Capt. Harvey, of his Majesty's ship Prince of Wales, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, from whom I have always experienced the greatest zeal and attention to his Majesty's service.

HENRY HARVEY.

Spanish ships of war burnt and captured in Sagaramus bay, in the gulph of Paria, Feb. 17, 1797, by the squadron under the command of Rear-Ad. Harvey; San Vincent, 84 guns, Rear-Ad. Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, Capt. Don Geronimo Mendoza; Gallardo, 74, Don Gabriel Sorondo; Arrogance, 74, Don Raphael Bonasa; burnt. San Damaso, 74, Don Torref Jordan, captured. Santa Cecilia, 56, Don Manuel Urteabel, burnt.

March 28. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed at Jamaica and St. Domingo, to Mr. Nepeau, dated Dec. 27, 1796.

On the 10th inst. the Resource and Mermaid arrived from windward at Jamaica. In their passage down, off the East end of St. Domingo, they took the General Levean, French brig corvette, of 16 guns and 80 men, which sailed from South Carolina 16 days before; also off Allazelle, the South side of Domingo, they took a Dutch Brig and Spanish schooner, the former having on-board

several

several thousand dollars, and a valuable cargo of dry goods; the latter, laden with raw hides. [This Gazette also contains copies of letters from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Rear-Admiral Harvey, &c. &c. giving an account of the capture of La Corc Volant, by the Magicienne, Capt. Rickets; also L'Africaine French corvette, of 18 guns, by the Quebec, Capt. Cooke; the Maria Topaze, of 10 guns, the L'E'poir, of 4 guns, besides swivels, by the Lapwing, Capt. Barton; the Galgo, a Spanish corvette, of 18 6-pounder, and 6 swivels, having on-board 80,755 dollars, besides provisions, by the Alarm, Capt. Fellowes; La Légere, of 6 guns; taken by the Bellona; also La Buonaparte, a French privateer of 14 guns, by La Suffisante, Capt. Witman, and a French schooner, carrying 2 6-pounders, besides swivel, by the Matilda, Capt. Milford. It also contains a list of 12 Spanish merchant ships, sent in by the squadron under Rear-Admiral Hervey, several ships recaptured, &c.]

Admiralty-office, April 1. Letter from Lieut. H Kent, commanding the Dover armed transport, to the Commissioners for the Transport Service, dated at Spithead, March 27.

Agreeable to orders I received from Sir John Jervis, I sailed with the ship under my command from Lisbon on the 9th inst. with a fresh breeze from the northward. On Sunday the 12th, at noon, I discovered a brig, bearing N. N. W. I instantly crowded all the sail I could carry, and, having the advantage of squally weather, I gained on her fast. At midnight I got within reach, and after firing a few shot at her she hove to. I immediately boarded her, took possession, and put Mr. Isaac Jarman, master of the Dover, into her as prize-master. She proves to be his Catholic Majesty's brig, the Magellanes, commanded by Don Jacinto de Vargas Machuca, a very fine copper-bottomed vessel, pierced for 18 guns (had only 4 mounted), and navigated by 36 men.

Admiralty-office, April 4. Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Pringle, commander of his Majesty's ships at the Cape of Good Hope, to Mr. Nepean, dated Jan. 15.

On the 31st ult. his Majesty's ships Jupiter and Sceptre returned here from their cruise off the Mauritius, having captured three small vessels, two of which they destroyed; the third, a brig, arrived the 12th inst. Capt. Losack left that situation on the 25th of November, having previously detached the Crescent, Brave, and Sphinx, to look into Foul Point and Augustine Bay. On the 13th,

these last ships returned to this place, having captured five vessels, as per inclosed list; and also destroyed an establishment of the enemy at Foul Point, upon the island of Madagascar, the articles of the capitulation of which I now inclose, together with Capt Spranger's letter to me upon the subject.

Crescent, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 14.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of my orders, I proceeded, with his Majesty's ships Brave and Sphinx under my command, to Foul Point, in the island of Madagascar; and, having landed the marines and small armed men of the squadron, and summoned the French resident to surrender, I took possession of the fort and factory in behalf of his Britannic Majesty; and remained there till I had completed the demolition of the establishment, agreeable to my directions. The French had a considerable *dépot* of arms and ammunition, stores, and merchandise, for trading with the native, the destruction of which must greatly distress the enemy, as the island of Mauritius draws its principal supplies of provisions from this settlement. I have also the honour to transmit you the capitulation of M. Raffelin, the resident, whom I sent, together with other prisoners, in a cartel, to the isle of France; and remain, with great respect,

Sir, &c. J. W. SPRANGER.

[Here follows the capitulation of Foul Point, Madagascar, by which the settlement is surrendered, without resistance; and a list of five vessels, captured by the above squadron.]

March 26. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Molinette, a French privateer, by the Swallow, Capt. Fowke; also of La Reseche, a French privateer, of 12 guns, by the Zephyr, Capt. Lurie; also, Le Hardi, of 18 guns, by the Hazard sloop, Capt. Ruddach.

Downing-street, April 8. Extract of a dispatch received by Lord Grenville from Col. Graham, dated head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, Vindobona, March 20.

In my last dispatch from the Udine, of the 24th inst. I had the honour of informing your Lordship that the Archduke's head-quarters were just going to be moved forward to Paperiano, near Codroipo, in consequence of a report of the French army being in motion towards the Piave. This intelligence was soon after confirmed, with the additional account of Gen. Massena's having penetrated by Feltri into the upper valley of the Piave, and defeated Gen. Lusignan, near Balerno; but it was still doubtful whether their principal corps was advancing towards the Tagliamento merely to cover Gen.

Gen. Massena's column, or to undertake offensive operations. On the 15th Gen. Hohenzollern, who had been left with a detachment on the Piave, retired behind the Tagliamento, where the Imperial army was cantoned. On the 16th, about ten A. M. the enemy advanced by the high road of Valvasone, and pushed some small parties of cavalry and infantry across the river, which, from the extraordinary drought of the season, was every where fordable; but these were driven back with some loss. A distant cannonade was then kept up during the rest of the day till 4 P. M. when the enemy, having formed a very strong column of a demi-brigade in front, intermixed with cavalry and artillery, advanced rapidly, and crossed the river near the upper end of the extensive and open plain, occupied by twelve weak squadrons. His Royal Highness's personal exertions could not prevent these from yielding to such superior force. After this successful attack by the enemy's left, the right wing crossed the river without opposition; but the progress of their numerous cavalry was checked by the steady behaviour of the regiment of Paris, posted at the end of the plain near to Codroipo. The rest of the infantry was under arms farther back, near their cantonment, and was not engaged. On seeing the enemy's force, which both in cavalry and infantry was greatly superior to that of the Imperial army, the Archduke ordered a retreat after sunset. The head-quarters were that night at Otagnaul, and were removed on the 17th to Visco, behind Palma, which, not being in a state of defence, was evacuated on the 18th; the head-quarters being removed to Gorice. On the 19th the enemy advanced towards the Isonzo, in two columns, above and below Gradiska, which served as a *tête du pont* over that river. Their left was repulsed in an attempt to storm; but their right found little difficulty in crossing the river near Cassegliano, though in ordinary seasons it is scarcely any where fordable; and, as they might there turn the left of the position of Gorice, it became necessary to abandon it. The head-quarters came here this morning.

Admiralty-office, April 8. Letter from Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at and about Jamaica, to Nepean, dated on-board the Queen, Cape Nicola Mole, Feb. 2.

Since my letter of Jan. 12, 5 national vessels belonging to the French Republic have been captured by his Majesty's ships under my command, one of 6 guns and 40 men, by the Canada; three by the Magicienne; one of 24 guns, called the Brutus, which had done great mischief to our trade; and 2 others, of 10 guns

each. The prizes are arrived at Jamaica. The Swallow brig also captured a small schooner privateer (armed with swivels only and 18 men), on her way from Providence to this port.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture of L'Amitié French privateer, of 14 guns, by the Plymouth lugger, Lieut. Elliot; the Bon Amis French privateer, of 6 guns, by the Spitfire, Capt. Bournemouth; and Le Prens Garde à Loup French cutter privateer, of 2 3-pounders, besides swivels, by the Dover cutter. And also an Order of Council permitting all his Majesty's subjects to trade to and from Trinidad, lately captured.

April 11. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture (by Capt. George Fowke, of his Majesty's sloop Swallow,) of a small French privateer, carrying 2 swivels, and 18 men; she had only 14 on-board when taken. 4 having been put on-board an American schooner they had captured the day before, and had left Gonaves 6 days before I fell in with her on the 27th of January, for the purpose of intercepting American vessels bound to and from the British ports;—also, by Capt. Robt. Laurie, of Le Refleche privateer, of 12 guns, 6 and 4-pounders, pierced for 14, and 67 men, commanded by one Pierre Soustra, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, 32 days from Bayonne:—and, by Capt. Ruddle, of his Majesty's sloop Hazard, a very fine coppered French brig, Le Hardi, of 18 9-pounders, and 130 men, after a chase of 7 hours; she was built at Cowes, about 2 years ago, for the Spaniards, and left Brest the 17th of March, was soon after chased by 2 frigates, but escaped, after many of her shot went through her sails, and one struck her hull.

Drawing-street, April 15. By accounts received from Col. Graham, dated at the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Clagenfurt, March 27, it appears, that on the 22d an engagement had taken place, at Tarvis, between the French under Gen. Massena, and four battalions of Austrians, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gontreuil. The numbers of the French are said to have been from 12 to 15,000 men. The Archduke Charles, having travelled post from Leybach, arrived at Tarvis during the affair, and immediately mounting a prisoner's horse, during the remainder of the day, encouraged the troops by his example, displaying the most signal proofs of personal bravery and exertion. In the afternoon the great superiority of the enemy's numbers prevailed. Gen. Gontreuil, and Count Wratislaw, his Royal Highness's first aide-de-camp, were severely wounded, and the loss of men was considerable.

113. **MANURES.** For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of foot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, or night-soil; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1798.

115. **IMPROVING WASTE MOORS,** For the improvement of not less than one hundred acres of waste moor-land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

119. **GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA.** For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1797.

123. **MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT.** For the best machine for dibbling wheat; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1798.

124. **MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN.** For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1797.

125. **IMPROVED HOE.** For the most improved horse or hand hoe, for cleaning the spaces between corn sown in equidistant rows, and earthing-up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

126. **DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER.** For discovering a method of destroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

127. **DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM.** For discovering a method of destroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

128. **DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS.** For discovering an easy method of destroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

129. **CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP.** For discovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts of the cause and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

130. **PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP.** For discovering a method of preventing and curing those effects; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

132. **PROTECTING SHEEP.** For protecting in bad seasons in the year 1797, by means of hovels or sheds, not fewer than five hundred sheep; twenty guineas.

Accounts of the advantages, and *certificates* of the utility, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1798.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

134. **BARILLA.** For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

135. **PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES.** For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

137. **SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE.** For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts*, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

139. **PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET.** For the best account, verified by trials of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1797.

141. **DESTROYING SMOKE.** For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

143. **CONDENSING SMOKE.** For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, certificates, and specimens, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

145. **CANDLES.** For discovering a method of making candles of resin, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

146. **REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL.** For disclosing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

148. **CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL.** For discovering a method of clearing goose feathers from their oil, superior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Accounts and 40 lb of feather to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

149. **SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST.** For discovering a substitute for, or preparation of, yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1797.

150. **PROOF SPIRIT.** For making, in 1797, not less than one hundred gallons of Proof Spirit from articles not the food of man or cattle; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and ten gallons to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

151. **PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS.** For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

153. **INCREASING STEAM.** For a method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

154. **PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER.** For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a

method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1797.

156. **FINE BAR-IRON.** For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1798.

158. **WHITE LEAD.** For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

159. **SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT.** For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1797.

161. **REFINING BLOCK TIN.** For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1797.

163. **GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD.** For discovering the most easily fusible composition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

164. **PURIFYING BRACKISH WATER.** For discovering the best method of purifying brackish water, so as to fit it for the use of families; the silver medal and fifteen guineas.

Certificates, and an *account* of the method used to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1798.

165. **BLACK DYE ON COTTON.** For the best black dye on cotton yarn superior to any in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates, with five pounds of yarn so dyed, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1798.

166. **PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST.** For a cheap composition to effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and certificates, with ten pounds of the composition, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1799.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Two shots extraordinary,
To "fetch th' aerial eagles to the ground."

March 11. As Mr Denne, of Littlebourne Court, near Canterbury, was returning home from Whatmer Hall, Surrey, this evening, about half past six o'clock, he shot a very large eagle, which measures seven feet from tip to tip of his wings. The same gentleman, 26 years since, (March 24, 1772), shot an eagle within sixty rods of the same place.

Natural curiosity. There are now, at Henry B. Barnard's, Esq. at South Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, seven partridges, four of which are of the most delicate milk white, without a single coloured feather. The remaining three are pied. The covey consisted of eight. The above seven were taken by a net in September last, the eighth escaped. They are kept in a place built for the purpose of keeping pheasants and birds of that kind, and do not appear to suffer at all from their confinement.

March 17, Elizabeth Brocklesby was executed at Lincoln pursuant to her sentence, for the murder of her husband by poison. After sentence she was taken from the bar in a state of insensibility, and continued in so entire a state of stupefaction as to make it necessary to support her on the sledge which drew her to the gallows, and lift her on the platform. Her body was delivered to the surgeon, to be dissected and anatomised.

March 21, pursuant to his sentence, William Suffolk, aged 46, was executed on the Castle-Hill, Norwich, for the wilful murder of Mary Beck, of North Walsham — An intimacy subsisted between the prisoner and the deceased, which the brother disapproving desired Suffolk to discontinue his visits. Upon this, a violent dispute arose, in which Suffolk declared to the brother, that he should see a great alteration before night. Accordingly, meeting with the deceased unfortunately in the course of the day (Feb. 3.) on the common near North Walsham, Suffolk, he with a large stick attacked her, and repeated his blows till he left her for dead. In this state she was discovered, and had only strength to declare that Suffolk was her murderer, who, on being taken into custody, and soon after being informed by the constable that she was not then dead, declared, that, if he thought she could have stirred hand or foot, he would have beaten her till this time. His body is hung in chains near the spot where the murder was committed.

April 2. A ludicrous circumstance took place at the parish-church of *Chatham*. Mr. Robert Albert, house-carpenter to his Majesty's dock-yard,

had presented his son to be christened John Buonaparte, &c. The minister, not relishing this jacobinical hero, for a short time delayed the ceremony, which produced a trifling altercation; but Mr. Albert insisting on the name of his friend (who was the champion of liberty) being transferred into his family, the business was concluded without any farther scruple."

April 3. This evening a most alarming fire was discovered in the super-mansion-house of *Yetter*, belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, which, by the wonderful activity of the servants and workmen belonging to the place, aided by a numerous body of the inhabitants from the village of *Gifford*, together with the *Haddington* engine, brought thence by about one hundred of the *Durham* rangers now stationed there, who attended, accompanied by their officers, on the first alarm, happily saved the principal part of the house; only one of the wings was burnt, and a great part of the furniture destroyed. The fire was occasioned by a wooden joist being placed too near one of the vents, which had been burning some time before bursting forth.

By the death of Richard Lockwood, Esq. (see p. 355.) one of the verdurers of the forest of *Waltham* becoming vacant; *Montague Burgoyne* of *Lattar Hall* offered himself a candidate, pleading his having resigned his claim on a former occasion in favour of Sir William Smith, Bart. At the instance of many respectable friends, *Samuel Bosanquet*, of *Forest-house, Walthamstow*, stood forward as a competitor, and at a meeting of his friends, at the *Crown and Anchor* in the *Strand*, April 6, Lord *Mynard* in the chair, a very respectable number of gentlemen there determined to support Mr. *Bosanquet*; which was increased at a subsequent meeting at the same place on the 20th, Sir William Smith, verdurer, in the chair, and the other three verdurers signed their names: Mr. *Burgoyne's* friends withdrew from this meeting, and held one at the *St. Alban's* tavern the following day. Mr. *Bosanquet*, notwithstanding a most decided majority in his favour, finding the business took a party-turn, wishing to preserve the peace of the county from a poll under no restrictions in point of time or otherwise, withdrew his pretensions in the most handsome and judicious manner. The right of voting for verdurer of *Waltham Forest* is in all freeholders, however trifling their possession; no oath is administered to the electors, nor is bribery in such elections punishable by any statute: near 6000 voters have suffrages on the occasion. Mr. *Bosanquet*, by his well-timed resignation, has prevented a most violent contest; and Mr. *Burgoyne* was elected

the 19th. As we do not recollect any of Essex to have seen any the office which was the object of our warm contest, we subjoin the

"The Forest-Courts, instituted by the government of the King's different parts of the kingdom, for the punishment of all injuries done to the King's deer or venison, to the vert, to the covert, and to the covert in which they are lodged. These are, the Court of Attachment, of Regard, of Swainmote, and of Justice-seat. The Court of Attachment, Woodmote, or Swainmote Court, is to be held before the Justice of the Forest once in every year; and is instituted to inquire of offenders against vert and venison, who are attached by their bodies, if they are the minor (or *mainour*, as it is, in the very act of killing or stealing wood, or preparing to do so by fresh and immediate purchase, or by their goods. And in this court the foresters or keepers are to receive the same, and to certify them, under the seal of the Court of Justice-seat or Swainmote: for this Court can only inquire, but not convict, offenders. The Court of Regard, or survey of the forest, is to be holden every third year, for the regulation or expeditation of matters, done by cutting off the claws and hoofs (or *ilote*) of the forefeet, to prevent the deer from running after the deer. No other matters are to be thus lawed or examined: for none other was permitted to be done within the precincts of the forest, being supposed that the keepers, and these only, was necessary for the defence of a man's house. 3. The Swainmote is to be holden before the Justice of the Forest, as judges, by the steward of the forest, thrice in every year, for the trial of the freeholders within the forest, and the jury. The principal jurisdiction of this Court is, first, to inquire of the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest; *de delictis forestariorum, et aliorum ministerialium, et de eorum oppressione et iniuria illatis:*" and, secondly, to receive and try presentments certified from the Court of Attachment against offences against the vert and venison: and this Court may inquire, but not convict, which shall be certified to the Court of Justice-seat, under the seals of the Court of Attachment. But the principal Court is the Court of Justice-seat, which is to be holden before the Chief Justice in Eyre, or a Justice of the Forest, or his deputy, to hear and

determine all trespasses within the forest, and all claims of franchises, liberties, and privileges, and all pleas and causes whatsoever therein arising. It may also proceed to try presentments in the inferior courts of the forest, and to give judgment upon the conviction of the swainmote. And the Chief Justice may therefore, after presentment made, or indictment found, but not before, issue his warrant to the officers of the forest to apprehend the offenders. It may be holden every year; and forty days notice ought to be given of its sitting. This Court may fine and imprison, for offences within the forest, it being a court of record; and therefore a writ of error lies hence to the Court of King's Bench, to rectify and redress any misadministration of justice; or the Chief Justice in Eyre may adjourn any matter of law into the Court of King's Bench. These justices in Eyre were instituted by King Henry II. in 1184; and their courts were formerly very regularly holden; but the last court of Justice-seat of any note, was that holden in the reign of Charles I. before the Earl of Holland; the rigorous proceedings at which are reported by Sir William Jones. After the restoration, another was holden, *pro forma* only, before the Earl of Oxford; but, since the era of the Revolution in 1688, the forest laws have fallen into total disuse, to the great advantage of the subject."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, April 1.

At a Common Hall, the Lord Mayor laid before the Livery of London the following letter which he had received from the Sheriffs:

"My Lord, In compliance with the resolution of the Common Hall, we waited on his Majesty at the levee yesterday, to know when he would be pleased to receive the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery. We were informed by the Duke of Portland, that his Majesty would receive it on the Wednesday next at the levee, or any other levee-day; but would not receive the petition on the throne, as it does not come from the City of London in its corporate capacity. S. LANGSTON, W. M. STAINES."

The Livery then resolved, "That the Sheriffs of London had an acknowledged right to an audience of the King, and are in duty bound to demand the same;" and directed the Sheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, to demand a personal audience of his Majesty, to know his royal will and pleasure, when he will be pleased to receive upon the throne the said dutiful and loyal address and petition.

Monday, April 10.

This day the first regiment of Royal East India Volunteers received their colours from Lady Jane Dundas in a spacious piece of ground

ground adjoining White Conduit-house, belonging to the West-London Militia. The men, accompanied by Col. Scott, and the field-officers, were on the ground at half past 3 o'clock. The ceremony took place exactly at half past 4, after which Col. Scott gave an entertainment at the London Tavern, to the Court of Directors, the field-officers of the West-London, and the officers of the first and second regiment. Lady Jane Dundas was dressed on the occasion in the uniform of the regiment.

Wednesday, April 12.

At another common-hall, the report from the sheriffs was read, stating, that, having taken the earliest opportunity of writing on his Majesty at the levee, they had obtained an audience, and delivered the message directed by the Livery; to which his Majesty answered, "That the Address not being the Address of the City of London in its corporate capacity, he could not receive it on the Throne; that the answer given by the Duke of Portland was by his Majesty's desire; and that his Majesty repeated his readiness to receive the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, at the next or any other levee, provided the persons presenting it did not exceed the usual number of ten."

Two resolutions were then passed, declaratory of the rights of the Livery; and another was offered, which, the Lord Mayor said, "he could not, consistently with his duty to preserve inviolate the rights of the Livery, admit to be put: the business of the day upon which the Livery were met being specified in the summons issued to call them together, it was his duty to take care that no other business should be discussed. This was a rule which should never be deviated from; for, on its preservation depended every privilege the Livery possessed, as they might otherwise be converted, and surprized into measures, for the consideration of which their minds were not previously prepared."

After much altercation had taken place between several speakers, the Lord Mayor ordered the insignia of office to be taken up; and the hall was of course dissolved.

Saturday, April 18.

Between 12 and 1, the Prince of Wirtemberg arrived, with his retinue, at the Royal Hotel in Pall-Mall. Shortly after, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, Lord Grenville, Sir J. Hippesley Coxe, the Lord Mayor, and several other persons of distinction, visited him. He dined alone at the Hotel, and at half past 7 o'clock went in the Duke of York's carriage to Buckingham-House, where he was introduced by the Duke in form to their Majesties, the Princess Royal, and the rest of the royal family, with whom he staid till near 9 o'clock; when he returned to the Royal Hotel, and spent the evening there in company with Baron

Ruggi, the envoy from the Court of Stuttgart. Neither the Princess of Wales nor the Dukes of York were of the party at Buckingham-house. The Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest were there previous to the Prince of Wirtemberg's arrival; and were soon after joined by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is of somewhat shorter stature, and more corpulent, than the Prince of Wales; but, though fat, he is active, and well-proportioned, of expressive countenance; and strongly resembles the royal family; his complexion is dark, and he has a large mole on his cheek; he appears to be about 40 years of age.

Thursday, April 19.

In consequence of some strong remonstrances from the seamen on-board the fleet at Spithead, the Lords of the Admiralty have resolved to recommend to his Majesty that an addition of 5s. and 6d. a month be made to the wages of petty officers and seamen of the royal navy, which will make the wages of able seamen 1s. a day, clear of all deductions; an addition of 4s. 6d. a month to the wages of every ordinary seaman; and of 3s. 6d. to the wages of landmen: and that none of the allowance made to the marines when on shore shall be stopped on their being embarked on-board any of his Majesty's ships. Also, that all seamen, marines, and others, serving in his Majesty's ships, shall have the full allowance of provisions, without any deductions for leakage or waste; and that, until proper steps can be taken for carrying this into effect, short-allowance money shall be paid to the men in lieu of the deduction heretofore made; and that all men wounded in action shall receive their full pay until their wounds shall be healed, or until, being declared incurable, they shall receive a pension from the Chest at Chatham, or shall be admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

Friday, April 21.

This morning early a fire broke out at Mr. Bartlet's, calico-chandler, Brewer-street, Golden-square, which in a short time consumed the whole of the premises, the inhabitants escaping only with their lives. A quick supply of engines and water prevented its communication, by the great exertion of the firemen.

Saturday, April 22.

A royal proclamation was issued, for pardoning such seamen and marines of the Squadron of his Majesty's fleet stationed at Spithead as have been guilty of any act of mutiny or disobedience of orders, or any breach or neglect of duty, and who shall, upon notification of such proclamation on-board their respective ships, return to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty.

Wednesday, April 26.

The new budget was opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Vol. LXVI. p. 881. Mr. Wood, who died in the 75th year of his age, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with great composure, was, in the line of his profession, a safe, feeling, and successful practitioner: but he was more particularly the poor man's friend; one of the greatest pleasures he experienced being in gladdening the hearts of the honest and industrious poor.—Another correspondent says, "Mr. James Wood was a native of Northumberland, and related to the late Capt. Thomas W. of Bondnell, formerly of the Northumberland militia, whose widow died in November last (see p. 80 of this volume). He married the daughter and only child of Mr. Samuel Simpson, of the Hidehill, Berwick, shopkeeper and merchant, by his wife Sarah. Mr. S. by industry in business, and by good fortune, accumulated a considerable estate, which descends to his grand-children, the sons and daughters of Mr. Wood above mentioned."

Vol. LXVII. pp. 173, 250. Mr. Longman lost a son in the East Indies in 1796 (see vol. LXVI. p. 701); but has left two sons living. One daughter is since married; see p. 349.

P. 249. Lady Hobart is mistaken for her husband's mother. The deceased Lady H. was Mrs. Adderley, a young Irish widow. See p. 290.

P. 250. The late Dr. Jurin married a daughter of — Harris, widow of Mr. Douglas, by whom she had a daughter, married to Sir Edward Blacket, and still living; and by Dr. J. she had a son, James, who died without issue, having married a daughter of John Simpson, of Newcastle, re-married to the Rev. Mr. Carr, and five daughters: 1., married to the Rev. Mr. Totton; 2., to Mr. Chiswell; 3. Anne, single; 4. Catharine, married Shepherd; 5. Jane, married Mr. Arnold Langley, a surgeon in London.

P. 252. Mr. Thomas Christie was son of a merchant at Montrose, and nephew to Mr. W. Christie, another merchant of that place (author of "Discourses on the Divine Unity," &c. LIV. 924). After a good school-education, he was

placed in the counting-house by his father, whose idea was, that, whatever course of life the young man might afterwards wish to adopt, a system of mercantile arrangement would greatly facilitate his pursuits. His inclination leading him to the study of physick, he came to London, fully bent on becoming a physician, and entered himself at the Westminster General Dispensary, as a pupil to Dr. Simmons, for whom he ever after expressed the highest esteem. He next spent two winters at Edinburgh; and afterwards travelled, in search of general knowledge, to almost every considerable town in this kingdom*, where his letters of recommendation and an insatiable thirst of knowledge procured him admission to all who were eminent for science of every description; and, applying sedulously to the profession he had embraced, he went to the Continent for farther improvement; but, while he was at Paris, some advantageous offers from a respectable mercantile house in London (that of Turnbull, Forbes, and Co.) induced him to resume his original pursuit in life, and to become a partner in the firm of that house. The materials he had collected for his thesis, relative to a disease of uncommon occurrence, the Pemphigus, were published in "The London Medical Journal," in a letter to Dr. Simmons, which may be found in our LXIst volume, p. 834. Early in the year 1789 he published "Miscellanies; Philosophical, Medical, and Moral; Vol. I.; containing, 1. Observations on the Literature of the Primitive Christian Writers; being an Attempt to vindicate them from an Imputation of M. Rousseau and Mr. Gibbon (that they were Enemies to Philosophy and Human Learning); originally read to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland†; 2. Reflections suggested by the Character of Pamphilus of Cæsarea‡; 3. Hints respecting the State and Education of the People§; 4. Thoughts on the Origin of Human Knowledge, and on the Antiquity of the World||; 5. Remarks on Professor Meiners' History of ancient Opinions respecting the Deity; 6. Account of Dr. Ellis's Work** on the

* His intelligent and very copious remarks during this tour were all committed to paper, and communicated chiefly in three very interesting and well-written letters (all of which we have seen), addressed to the Earl of Buchan, Dr. Simmons, and Mr. John Nichols.

† In a dedication of this essay to "Dr. Percival, of Manchester, a physician who is not only distinguished by professional knowledge, but also by an elegant taste for the cultivation of classical and sacred literature," Mr. Christie says, "the materials were compiled several years ago, when my studies were of a different nature from what they have been of late. At present, I have done little more than put them together, and added some notes; and even this, my professional studies have not allowed me to do with all the care I could have wished."

‡ Inscribed, "To my Friend Edmund Goodwyn, M. D. *Alter Pamphilus.*"

§ "To my honoured Relation and dear Friend George Dempster, Esq. Member of Parliament—a Friend of Man!"

|| "To Ebenezer Masland, Esq. Merchant of London; a small Expression of Respect and Esteem."

** "The Knowledge of Divine Things from Revelation, not from Reason or Nature, &c. By the late John Ellis, D. D. Vicar of St. Catharine's, Dublin, 1771," 2d ed. 8vo.

GEN. MAG. April, 1797.

Origina

Origin of Sacred Knowledge *. In 1790 he published, in two very large folio sheets, "Sketch of the New Constitution of France †, respectfully inscribed to M. Lewis Alexandre de Rochefoucault, by Thomas Christie." Sept. 19, 1792, he married Miss Thomson, of Somersham (LXII. 866), whom, in December following, he carried with him to Paris, where he found that the new Constitution, which he had so enthusiastically admired, was wholly new-modeled; and where he was employed by the National Assembly on the English part of their Polyglott edition (a version into eight languages) of the new Constitution of that Republick; and on his return, in 1793, published (by way of answer to Mr. Burke) "Letters on the Revolution of France, and the new Constitution established by the National Assembly" (vol. LXIII. 249). This seems to have been his last political essay; for, he soon after completely became a man of business, by entering himself as a partner in the considerable carpet-manufactory of Moore and Co. in Finsbury-square; where some necessary arrangements of trade induced him to take the voyage to Surinam, which terminated his career in the prime of life.

P. 253. There were two reasons for Lady Anne Conolly's Christian name: it was the name of her godmother Queen Anne, as well as of her mother.—When the last Earl of Strafford died, the title was not extinct, but he was succeeded by his cousin, Frederick-Thomas Wentworth, the present earl (many years an officer in the first regiment of foot-guards), heir of entail to all the titles, being eldest grandson so the brother of the first earl of the second creation.

P. 254. Mr. James Doddsley was the brother, the partner, and successor in the business, of the late ingenious Mr. Robert D. of whom a perfectly appropriate character has been given in our vol. L. p. 237. We shall therefore only now add of him, that, having commenced his literary career, nearly 70 years ago, with a small publication, which he modestly styled "The Muse in Livery," and with "The Toy-shop," written about 1732, which introduced him to the patronage of Pope, he commenced, in 1735, bookseller in Pall Mall; and continued to increase his fame as a writer, by several excellent productions, particularly "The Economy of Human Life" (of which we think very differently from our predecessors, XX. 483); and several well-received dramatic and poetical productions. His new profession proving successful, he was enabled to gratify the wishes of his bene-

volent heart by becoming himself a patron of authors, among whom was the famous Dr. Johnson. Robert very early invited his brother James (who was 22 years younger than himself) to assist him in business. Their father kept the free-school at Mansfield, co. Nottingham; and, being very much respected, had also many other scholars of neighbouring farmers and gentlemen. He was a little deformed man; and married a young woman of 17, at the age of 75, and had a child by this union at 78: besides Robert and James, he had many other children. One son (named Avery) lived with the late-Sir George Savile, bart. and died in his service. Another, Isaac, lived as gardener with Mr. Allen, at Prior-park, and afterwards with Lord Weymouth, at Long Leate.—He was 52 years in these families, and may justly be named the father of the beautiful plantations at Prior-park and at Long Leate. He retired from the latter situation at 78, and died in his 81st year. Mr. James Doddsley became an active and useful partner to his brother; in conjunction with whom he published many works of the first celebrity; "Collection of Poems," "The Preceptor," &c. &c. and commenced, in 1758, "The Annual Register." Robert, who quitted business early in 1759, died Sept. 28, 1764, at the age of 61 (XXXIV. 450); James persevered in acquiring wealth by the most honourable literary connexions. In 1782 he communicated to the Rockingham Administration the plan of the tax on receipts, which, though troublesome to the trader, has been productive of considerable revenue to the state. A few years after (1788), he was nominated as a proper person to be sheriff of London and Middlesex; in excuse for which, he cheerfully paid the customary fine. It is worthy noticing, as a literary anecdote, that he sold no less than 18,000 copies of Mr. Burke's famous "Reflections on the French Revolution;" with considerable advantage both to himself and to the author, to whom he made a very handsome compliment for the profits.—His property (which is estimated to be about 70,000l.) he has given principally to nephews and nieces, and their descendants; to some of them 8000l. 3 per cents each, and to others 4 or 5000l. each, in specific sums, or in higher funds: to each of his executors 1000l. These are, Mr. Tho. Tawney, of Brookes-place, Lambeth, who married a daughter of his brother Isaac; Mr. J. Walter, of Charing-cross (with whom he had been in habits of friendship, Mr. Walter having served his apprenticeship with his brother Robert); and Mr. G. Nicol, his Majesty's bookseller, in Pall Mall. To his attorney, Mr. Webster, 1000l.; to Mr. John Freeborn, who had been for several years his assistant in business, 4000l.; to his maid-servant 500l.; to his coachman 500l. and

* "To the Rev. Alexander Goddes, B.D. *Amicitie ergo.*"

† No date; but the decree of Aug. 17, 1790, is the last cited.

also his carriage and horses; to the poor of St. James's, Westminster, 200l. 3 per cents; and to the Company of Stationers nearly 400l.—By a habit of secluding himself from the world, Mr. James D. (who certainly possessed a liberal heart and a strong understanding) had acquired many peculiarities. He at one time advertised an intention of quitting trade; but, in less than a fortnight, repenting the resolution, again advertised that he should continue in business, and re-solicited the favour of his friends. For some years past, however, he kept no public shop, but continued to be a large wholesale dealer in books, of his own copy-right. Of these a part, to the amount of some thousand pounds, was burnt by an accidental fire in a warehouse which he had not prevailed on himself to insure; but the loss of which he was philosopher enough to bear without the least apparent emotion; and, in the presence of the writer of this article, who dined with him before the fire was well extinguished, sold, to a gentleman in company, the chance of the fragments of waste-paper that might be saved for a single hundred pounds. This agreement was not fulfilled, but the whole remainder was afterwards sold for 80 guineas. He kept a carriage many years; but studiously withheld that his friends should not know it, nor did he ever use it on the Eastern side of Temple-bar. He purchased some years since an estate, with a small house on it, between Clushurst and Bromley; on the house he expended an incredible sum, more than would have re-built one of twice the size, which afterwards he rarely visited, and at length lett, with the estate, on a long lease, at a very low rent.—Though he has often expressed his apprehension that the Law (if he should die intestate) would not dispose of his property as he could wish, he never could persuade himself to make a will till he was turned of 70; since when, he has made four; the last of them Jan. 4, 1797, not long before his decease. He left every legacy clear of the tax, and appointed six residuary-legatees.

P. 254. The family of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst was originally of Surrey, but have also, for a century or upwards, been possessed of Catesby, in Northamptonshire, by purchase by his grandfather, John Parkhurst. His mother was the daughter of Judge Dormer. Being a younger brother, he was intended for the Church; and, with that view, sent, first, to the school of Rugby, in Warwickshire, and thence to Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he was some time a fellow. It was not long after his entering into holy orders, that his elder brother died. This event made him the heir of a very considerable estate; though, as his father was still living, it was some time before he came into

the full possession of it. From his family-connexions, as well as from his learning and piety, he certainly had a good right to look forward to preferment in his profession; but, betaking himself to retirement, and to a life of close and intense study, he sought for no preferment; and he did not live in an age in which even Merit was commonly sought for to accept of preferment; of course, he never obtained any. Yet, in the capacity of a curate, but without any salary, he long did the duty, with exemplary diligence and zeal, in his own chapel at Catesby, which, after the demolition of the church of the nunnery there, served as a parish-church*, of which also he was the patron. When, several years after, it fell to his lot to exercise the right of presentation, he was so unfashionable as to consider church-patronage as a trust rather than a property; and, accordingly, resisting the influence of interest, favour, and affection, presented to the vicarage the person who now holds it, though, till then, known to him only by character; from no motive but a persuasion that he would faithfully perform the duties of it. Mr. Parkhurst was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1748; M. A. 1752; and many years fellow of his college. He was author of "A friendly Address to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, in relation to a principal Doctrine maintained by him and his Assistants, 1753," 8vo; "An Hebrew and English Lexicon, without Points; to which is added, a methodical Hebrew Grammar, without Points, adapted to the Use of Learners, 1762," 4to: its being published did not restrain him from continuing to correct and improve it; and, in 1778, another edition of it came out, much enlarged, and a third in 1792; "A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament; to which is prefixed, a plain and easy Greek Grammar, 1769," 4to; a second edition 1794: and there is now in the press a new edition of both these lexicons, in a large octavo, with his last corrections; for, he continued to revise, correct, add to, and improve, these works, till within a few weeks of his death. As, from their nature, there cannot be supposed to be any thing in these works that is particularly attractive and alluring, this continued increasing demand for them seems to be a sufficient proof of their merit. He published "The Divinity and Pre-existence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ demonstrated from Scripture; in Answer to the first Section of Dr. Priestley's Introduction to the History of early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ; together with Strictures on some other Parts of the Work, and a Postscript relating to a late Publication of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, 1787," 8vo. This work

* See Bridges's Northamptonshire, L. 35.

was very generally regarded as completely performing all that its title-page promised; and, accordingly, the whole edition was soon sold off. The brief, evasive, and very unsatisfactory notice taken of this able pamphlet by Dr. Priestley, in "A Letter to Dr. Horne," &c. shewed only that he was unable to answer it. Mr. Parkhurst was a man of very extraordinary independency of mind, and firmness of principle. In early life, along with many other men of distinguished learning, it was also objected to him, that he was an Hutchinsonian; and on this account alone, in common with them, he was neglected and shunned. There is not, in the history of the times, a circumstance more difficult to account for than the unmerited but unceasing discountenance shewn to those persons to whom Hutchinsonianism was then objected. Methodists, Papists, and sectaries of any and of every name, all stood a better chance of being noticed and esteemed than Hutchinsonians. Had it even been proved that the few peculiar tenets by which they were distinguished from other Christians were erroneous, the opposition they experienced might have been deemed *broad measure*, because even their opponents allowed their principles to be inoffensive, and themselves to be learned. Be this as it may, Mr. Parkhurst continued occasionally to read the writings of Hutchinson, as he did those of many other men, with whom he yet was far from agreeing in all points, as long as he read at all. And though he was always ready to allow that Hutchinson was oftentimes a confused and bad writer, and sometimes unbecomingly violent, he never ceased to regard him as an original thinker, and of wonderful strength of mind. To have been deterred from reading such an author, for fear of being thought an Hutchinsonian by those chiefly who know as little of Hutchinson as they did of the subjects on which he wrote, would have argued a pusillanimity of which Mr. Parkhurst was incapable. What he believed, he was not afraid to profess; and he certainly never professed to believe any thing which he did not very sincerely believe. An earnest lover of truth, he sought it where only it is to be found—in the Scriptures. The study of these was at once the business and the pleasure of his life; from his earliest to his latest years he was an hard student; and, had the daily occupations of every twenty-four hours of his life been portioned out, as it is said those of King Alfred were, into three equal parts, there is reason to believe a deficiency would rarely have been found in the eight hours allotted to study. What the fruits have been of a life so conducted, few theologians, it is presumed, need to be informed, it being hardly within the scope of a supposition, that any man will now sit down

to the study of the Scriptures without availing himself of the assistance to be obtained from his learned labours.

P. 255. Lady Sandys is not dead, as here stated. She is now in good health, in Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square. We were misled by the Peerage of 1790. Letitia Lady Sandys (mother of the last lord) died May 26, 1779; see XLIX. 327. The Marquis of Downshire has four children living, two sons and two daughters.

P. 256. For some farther particulars of Addison's daughter, see vol. LIV. p. 111.

Ibid. note, l. 6, r. "his son Robert."

P. 257, col. 2, dele Mr. Walpole's nomination to represent Norwich, and attending the Prince of Orange; all which applies to his uncle Horace Lord Walpole of Woolterton.—The epilogue spoken by Mrs. Clive when she quitted the stage (see vol. XXXIX. p. 264) was written by the late Earl of Orford.

"To private shades I bear the glorious prize," &c.

the house, &c. bequeathed to the Misses Mary and Agnes Berry.—Among his Lordship's legacies, one is somewhat curious: He has left a trunk to his grand-nephew, Earl Waldegrave, which is not to be opened till the latter, who is now about eleven years old, shall be of age.

P. 261. Madame Schwellenberg never expected her dissolution to be near, although she had long laboured under the infirmities of age. On the evening of her death, in attempting to divert herself at cards, and drawing near the table for that purpose, she fell into a fit, and expired, without uttering a sentence.—It has been commonly believed, that this lady, from her opportunities of acquiring wealth, &c. was immensely rich; it is probable, however, that her property has been greatly exaggerated. She was ever humane and liberal to the unfortunate and wretched. To the junior branches of the royal family, during their infant years, she acted with the tender solicitude and warm affection of a mother. The Queen has lost in her an accomplished woman and a very faithful servant.

P. 262. The natural and placid cheerfulness of disposition, and the universal benevolence of mind, which formed the leading characters of every action of Mrs. More's life, will long endear her memory to an extensive circle of valuable acquaintance and friends.

Ibid. The remains of the Countess of Derby were, on the 2d of April (three weeks after her decease, through the kind attention of some of the noble family of Hamilton, who have taken upon them to discharge her debts, amounting to near 5000l.) interred in her ladyship's family-vault at Bromley, in Kent, with great funeral pomp, the lady having expressed an earnest wish to be buried in a manner agreeable

agreeable to her rank. Three mourning-coaches and six followed the hearse; in the first was carried the coronet and cushion, all very richly decorated with escutcheons, and other trophies; the next was the Countess's carriage; then twelve others, belonging to different Nobility, among which were those of the Dukes of Argyle and Hamilton, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Stanley, Lady Warren, &c.

BIRTHS.

- March* **T**HE wife of T. Boys, jun. esq. 18. of Great Smith-street, a daughter.
27. The lady of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, knight, alderman, and M. P. a son.
28. In Berkeley-square, the Countess of Albemarle, a daughter.
- Lately*, the lady of John Mellish, esq. of Hammels, in Hertfordshire, a son.
- April* 1. The lady of Alderman Macaulay, a daughter.
3. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of the Bishop of St. David's, a daughter.
5. Mrs. Henderson, daughter of George Keate, esq. of New Charlotte-str. Bloomsbury, and wife of John Henderson, esq. of the Adelphi-terrace, a son.
8. At Malhanger house, Hants, the lady of Sir Alexander Grant, bart. a son.
- At his seat, Babworth-hall, co. Nottingham, the lady of the Hon. John Simpson, a daughter.
11. At the house of Sir Richard Gamon, bart. M.P. in George-street, Hanover-sq. Lady Amelia Gamon, a daughter.
16. In St. James's-place, Lady Carrington, a daughter.
- The lady of Sir C. Watson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1796. *Aug.* . . . **A**T Bengal, by special licence, Captain Benjamin-William Page, of his Majesty's ship Hobart, to Mrs. Elizabeth Mannington, late relict of the Chief of Prince of Wales island.
- Dec.* 13. At the Cape of Good Hope, Major Hugh Baillie, of the 63th regiment, to Miss Eliza Reynett.
1797. *Feb.* 2. Mr. Gaskill, to Miss Curtis, both of Thornhaugh, co. Northampton.
4. At Fring, Herts, John Rolie, esq. aged 83, to Miss Turner, of Ewell, Surr.
9. John Mansfield, jun. esq. of Birtall-house, near Leicester, banker, to Miss Ward, of Thorney-abbey, co. Cambridge.
- Mar.* 14. Col. Clinton, eldest son of the late Sir Henry C. K.B. to the Hon. Louisa Holroyd, youngest daughter of Ld. Sheffield.
- At Dublin, by the Lord Primate of Ireland, Robert Bernard Sparrow, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Loyal Essex regiment of fencible infantry, and high sheriff of the county of Armagh, to the Hon. Miss Acheson, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Gosford, governor of the co. of Armagh,

21. Mr. John White, bookseller, of Fleet-street, to Miss Tahourdin, daughter of the Rev. G. T. of Bentley, Hants.
- Lately*, Mr. John Henson, to Miss Mary Adams, both of Barnock, co. Northampt.
- At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Walter Ruding, of the 12th regiment, son of Walter R. esq. of Westcotes, near Leicester, to Miss Jennima Smith, daughter of the late George S. esq. of Madras.
- Rev. Mr. Deverill, to Miss Ruding, daughter of Walter R. esq. of Leicester.
- At St. Gregory's, London, Mr. Phillips, late publisher of the Leicester Herald, to Miss Griffiths, daughter of Capt. John G. of Tenby, co. Pembroke.
- Mr. James Vosper, of Gosport, Hants, to Miss Shand, daughter of James S. esq. of the royal artillery at Jersey.
- Mr. Hume, of Watford-hall, co. Northampton, to Miss Floyd, only daughter of Mr. F. of Swinford, co. Leicester.
- At Carlisle, Mr. John M'Knight, merchant, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Jane Tallantire.
- At Beckermont, Mr. Wm. Hartley, of Woda-hall, to Miss Nelly Pattinson.
- At Cirencester, Mr. David Watley, attorney, to Miss Spencer, of St. George's, Hanover-square.
- At Hawkins, in Kent, Mr. W. Kember, aged 65, to Miss Anne Marsh, aged 17.
- W. King, esq. of Merton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Hopkins, of Peterborough.
- April* 6. Mr. Peter Cedge, printer of the Bury Post, to Miss Johnson, only daughter of the late Mr. James J. of Bury.
- At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, Col. Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester, and nephew to Earl Grosvenor, to Miss Heathcote, sister to Sir Gilbert H. bart.
14. Capel Hanbury, esq. of Pontpool-house, co. Monmouth, to Lady Mackworth, of Gnoll-castle, co. Glamorgan.
16. At Henley-upon-Thames, co. Oxford, the Rev. Edward Nares, fellow of Merton-college, and youngest son of the late Hon. Justice Sir George N. to Lady Georgina-Charlotte Spencer, third daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.
18. Rev. John King, of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, to Miss Jane Bentley, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Roger B. vicar of Camberwell, Surrey.
17. At the Duchess of Gordon's house, in Piccadilly, Lord Viscount Brome, son of Marquis Cornwallis, to Lady Louisa Gordon, daughter of the Duke of Gordon.
19. By special licence, Lord Visc. Garlies, eldest son of the Earl of Galloway, to Lady Jane Parnet, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.
20. Stephen Dowell, esq. to Miss Longman, eldest daughter of the late Thomas L. esq. of Hainpstead.
24. Lord Dunfany, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Smith, sister of Drummond S. esq. of Hertfordshire.

several thousand dollars, and a valuable cargo of dry goods; the latter, laden with raw hides. [This Gazette also contains copies of letters from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Rear-Admiral Harvey, &c. &c. giving an account of the capture of La Corf Volant, by the Magicienne, Capt. Ricketts; also L'Africaine French corvette, of 18 guns, by the Quebec, Capt. Cooke; the Maria Topaze, of 10 guns, the L'Espoir, of 4 guns, besides swivels, by the Lapwing, Capt. Barton; the Galgo, a Spanish corvette, of 18 6-pounder, and 6 swivels, having on-board 80,755 dollars, besides provisions, by the Alarm, Capt. Fellowes; La Légere, of 6 guns; taken by the Bellona; also La Buonaparte, a French privateer of 14 guns, by La Suffisante, Capt. Witman, and a French schooner, carrying 2 6-pounders, besides swivel, by the Matilda, Capt. Milford. It also contains a list of 12 Spanish merchant ships, sent in by the squadron under Rear-Admiral Hervey, several ships recaptured, &c.]

Admiralty-office, April 1. Letter from Lieut. H Kent, commanding the Dover armed transport, to the Commissioners for the Transport Service, dated at Spithead, March 27.

Agreeable to orders I received from Sir John Jervis, I sailed with the ship under my command from Lisbon on the 9th inst. with a fresh breeze from the northward. On Sunday the 12th, at noon, I discovered a brig, bearing N. N. W. I instantly crowded all the sail I could carry, and, having the advantage of squally weather, I gained on her fast. At midnight I got within reach, and after firing a few shot at her she hove to. I immediately boarded her, took possession, and put Mr. Isaac Jarman, master of the Dover, into her as prize-master. She proves to be his Catholic Majesty's brig, the Magillanes, commanded by Don Jacinto de Vargas Michuea, a very fine copper-bottomed vessel, pierced for 18 guns (had only 4 mounted), and navigated by 36 men.

Admiralty-office, April 4. Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Pringle, commander of his Majesty's ships at the Cape of Good Hope, to Mr. Nepean, dated Jan. 15.

On the 31st ult. his Majesty's ships Jupiter and Sceptic returned here from their cruise off the Mauritius, having captured three small vessels, two of which they destroyed; the third, a brig, arrived the 12th inst. Capt. Losack left that situation on the 25th of November, having previously detached the Crescent, Brave, and Sphinx, to look into Foul Point and Augustine Bay. On the 13th,

these last ships returned to this place, having captured five vessels, as per inclosed list; and also destroyed an establishment of the enemy at Foul Point, upon the island of Madagascar, the articles of the capitulation of which I now inclose, together with Capt Spranger's letter to me upon the subject.

Crescent, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 14.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of my orders, I proceeded, with his Majesty's ships Brave and Sphinx under my command, to Foul Point, in the island of Madagascar; and, having landed the marines and small armed men of the squadron, and summoned the French resident to surrender, I took possession of the fort and factory in behalf of his Britannic Majesty; and remained there till I had completed the demolition of the establishment, agreeable to my directions. The French had a considerable *dépot* of arms and ammunition, stores, and merchandise, for trading with the native, the destruction of which must greatly distress the enemy, as the island of Mauritius draws its principal supplies of provisions from this settlement. I have also the honour to transmit you the capitulation of M. Raffelin, the resident, whom I sent, together with other prisoners, in a cartel, to the isle of France; and remain, with great respect,

Sir, &c. J. W. SPRANGER.

[Here follows the capitulation of Foul Point, Madagascar, by which the settlement is surrendered, without resistance; and a list of five vessels, captured by the above squadron.]

March 26. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Molinette, a French privateer, by the Swallow, Capt. Fowke; also of La Refleche, a French privateer, of 12 guns, by the Zephyr, Capt. Laurie; also, Le Hardi, of 18 guns, by the Hazard sloop, Capt. Ruddach.

Downing-street, April 8. Extract of a dispatch received by Lord Grenville from Col. Graham, dated head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, Vimpach, March 20.

In my last dispatch from the Udine, of the 24th inst. I had the honour of informing your Lordship that the Archduke's head-quarters were just going to be moved forward to Paperiano, near Codrupo, in consequence of a report of the French army being in motion towards the Piave. This intelligence was soon after confirmed, with the additional account of Gen. Massena's having penetrated by Feltri into the upper valley of the Piave, and defeated Gen. Lusignan, near Balerno; but it was still doubtful whether their principal corps was advancing towards the Tagliamento merely to cover Gen.

Gen.

Gen. Massena's column, or to undertake offensive operations. On the 15th Gen. Hohenzollern, who had been left with a detachment on the Piave, retired behind the Tagliamento, where the Imperial army was cantoned. On the 16th, about ten A. M. the enemy advanced by the high road of Valvasone, and pushed some small parties of cavalry and infantry across the river, which, from the extraordinary drought of the season, was every where fordable; but these were driven back with some loss. A distant cannonade was then kept up during the rest of the day till 4 P. M. when the enemy, having formed a very strong column of a demi-brigade in front, intermixed with cavalry and artillery, advanced rapidly, and crossed the river near the upper end of the extensive and open plain, occupied by twelve weak squadrons. His Royal Highness's personal exertions could not prevent these from yielding to such superior force. After this successful attack by the enemy's left, the right wing crossed the river without opposition; but the progress of their numerous cavalry was checked by the steady behaviour of the regiment of Pils, posted at the end of the plain near to Codroipo. The rest of the infantry was under arms farther back, near their cantonment, and was not engaged. On seeing the enemy's force, which both in cavalry and infantry was greatly superior to that of the Imperial army, the Archduke ordered a retreat after sunset. The head-quarters were that night at Otagnaul, and were removed on the 17th to Visco, behind Palma, which, not being in a state of defence, was evacuated on the 18th; the head-quarters being removed to Gorice. On the 19th the enemy advanced towards the Isonzo, in two columns, above and below Gradiska, which served as a *tête du pont* over that river. Their left was repulsed in an attempt to storm; but their right found little difficulty in crossing the river near Cassegliano, though in ordinary seasons it is scarcely any where fordable; and, as they might there turn the left of the position of Gorice, it became necessary to abandon it. The head-quarters came here this morning.

Admiralty-office, April 8. Letter from Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commandér in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at and about Jamaica, to Nepean, dated on-board the Queen, Cape Nicola Mole, Feb. 2.

Since my letter of Jan. 12, 5 national vessels belonging to the French Republic have been captured by his Majesty's ships under my command, one of 6 guns and 40 men, by the Canada; three by the Magicienne; one of 24 guns, called the Brutus, which had done great mischief to our trade; and 2 others, of 10 guns

each. The prizes are arrived at Jamaica. The Swallow brig also captured a small schooner privateer (armed with swivels only and 18 men), on her way from Providence to this port.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture of L'Amié French privateer, of 14 guns, by the Plymouth lugger, Lieut. Elliot; the Bon Amis French privateer, of 6 guns, by the Spitfire, Capt. Seymour; and Le Grand Garde à Loup French cutter privateer, of 23-pounders, besides swivels, by the Dover cutter. And also an Order of Council permitting all his Majesty's subjects to trade to and from Trinidad, lately captured.

April 11. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture (by Com. George Fowke, of his Majesty's sloop Swallow,) of a small French privateer, carrying 2 swivels, and 18 men; she had only 14 on-board when taken. 4 having been put on-board an American schooner they had captured the day before, and had left Gonaves 6 days before I fell in with her on the 27th of January, for the purpose of intercepting American vessels bound to and from the British ports;—also, by Capt. Robt. Laurie, of Le Refleche privateer, of 12 guns, 6 and 4-pounders, pierced for 14, and 67 men, commanded by one Pierre Soustra, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, 32 days from Bayonne:—and, by Capt. Raddach, of his Majesty's sloop Hazard, a very fine coppered French brig, Le Hardi, of 18 9-pounders, and 130 men, after a chase of 7 hours; she was built at Cowe, about 2 years ago, for the Spaniards, and left Brest the 17th of March, was soon after chased by 2 frigates, but escaped, after many of her shot went through her sails, and one struck her hull.

Drawing-street, April 15. By accounts received from Col. Graham, dated at the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Clagenfurt, March 27. it appears, that on the 22d an engagement had taken place, at Tarvis, between the French under Gen. Massena, and four battalions of Austrians, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gontreuil. The numbers of the French are said to have been from 12 to 15,000 men. The Archduke Charles, having travelled post from Leybach, arrived at Tarvis during the affair, and immediately mounting a prisoner's horse, during the remainder of the day, encouraged the troops by his example, displaying the most signal proofs of personal bravery and exertion. In the afternoon the great superiority of the enemy's numbers prevailed. Gen. Gontreuil, and Count Wratislaw, his Royal Highness's first aide-de-camp, were severely wounded, and the loss of men was considerable.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Two shots extraordinary,
To "fetch th' aerial eagles to the ground."

March 11. As Mr Denne, of Littlebourne Court, near Canterbury, was returning home from Whatmer Hall, Surrey, this evening, about half past six o'clock, he shot a very large eagle, which measures seven feet from tip to tip of his wings. The same gentleman, 26 years since, (March 24. 1773). shot an eagle within sixty rods of the same place.

Natural curiosity. There are now, at Henry B. Barnard's, Esq. at South Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, seven partridges, four of which are of the most delicate milk white, without a single coloured feather. The remaining three are pied. The covey consisted of eight. The above seven were taken by a net in September last, the eighth escaped. They are kept in a place built for the purpose of keeping pheasants and birds of that kind, and do not appear to suffer at all from their confinement.

March 17, Elizabeth Brocklesby was executed at Lincoln pursuant to her sentence, for the murder of her husband by poison. After sentence she was taken from the bar in a state of insensibility, and continued in so entire a state of stupefaction as to make it necessary to support her on the sledge which drew her to the gallows, and lift her on the platform. Her body was delivered to the surgeon, to be dissected and anatomised.

March 21, pursuant to his sentence, William Suffolk, aged 46, was executed on the Castle-Hill, Norwich, for the wilful murder of Mary Beck, of North Walsham — An intimacy subsisted between the prisoner and the deceased, which the brother disapproving desired Suffolk to discontinue his visits. Upon this, a violent dispute arose, in which Suffolk declared to the brother, that he should see a great alteration before night. Accordingly, meeting with the deceased unforseenly in the course of the day (Feb. 3.) on the common near North Walsham, Suffolk, he with a large stick attacked her, and repeated his blows till he left her for dead. In this state she was discovered, and had only strength to declare that Suffolk was her murderer, who, on being taken into custody, and soon after being informed by the constable that she was not then dead, declared, that, if he thought she could have stirred hand or foot, he would have beaten her till this time. His body is hung in chains near the spot where the murder was committed.

April 2. A ludicrous circumstance took place at the parish-church of *Chatham*. Mr. Robert Albert, house-carpenter to his Majesty's dock-yard,

had presented his son to be christened John Buonaparte, &c. The minister, not relishing this jacobinical hero, for a short time delayed the ceremony, which produced a trifling altercation; but Mr. Albert insisting on the name of his friend (who was the champion of liberty) being transferred into his family, the business was concluded without any farther scruple."

April 3. This evening a most alarming fire was discovered in the super mansion-house of *Yetter*, belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale, which, by the wonderful activity of the servants and workmen belonging to the place, aided by a numerous body of the inhabitants from the village of *Gifford*, together with the *Haddington* engine, brought thence by about one hundred of the *Durham* rangers now stationed there, who attended, accompanied by their officers, on the first alarm, happily saved the principal part of the house; only one of the wings was burnt, and a great part of the furniture destroyed. The fire was occasioned by a wooden joist being placed too near one of the vents, which had been burning some time before bursting forth.

By the death of Richard Lockwood, Esq. (see p. 355.) one of the verdurers of the forest of *Waltham* becoming vacant, *Montague Burgoyne* of *Lattar Hall* offered himself a candidate, pleading his having resigned his claim on a former occasion in favour of *Sir William Smith, Bart.* At the instance of many respectable friends, *Samuel Bosanquet*, of *Forest-house, Walthamstow*, stood forward as a competitor, and at a meeting of his friends, at the *Crown and Anchor* in the *Strand*, April 6, *Lord Moynard* in the chair, a very respectable number of gentlemen there determined to support *Mr. Bosanquet*; which was increased at a subsequent meeting at the same place on the 20th, *Sir William Smith*, verdurer, in the chair, and the other three verdurers signed their names: *Mr. Burgoyne's* friends withdrew from this meeting, and held one at the *St. Alban's* tavern the following day. *Mr. Bosanquet*, notwithstanding a most decided majority in his favour, finding the business took a party-turn, wishing to preserve the peace of the county from a poll under no restrictions in point of time or otherwise, withdrew his pretensions in the most handsome and judicious manner. The right of voting for verdurer of *Waltham Forest* is in all freeholders, however trifling their possession; no oath is administered to the electors, nor is bribery in such elections punishable by any statute: near 6000 voters have suffrages on the occasion. *Mr. Bosanquet*, by his well-timed resignation, has prevented a most violent contest; and *Mr. Burgoyne* was elected

At Leicester, aged 74, Richard Bolton, gent. late of Market-Harborough.

At Irnham, co. Lincoln, suddenly, while sitting in his chair, after eating a hearty dinner, the Rev. John. Hotchins, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, one of the magistrates for the division of Kesteven, rector of Faldingworth, co. Lincoln, and of Hareston, co. Leicester.

11. In the Temple, John Bigge, esq.

After a very short illness, in Marchetter-street, Mrs. Emma-Susannah Boehm.

At York, being taken ill on a journey, Mrs. Froud, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, widow of the late Mr. Charles F.

Suddenly, at Kells, the Rev. Dr. Bowmaker, of Dunse, in Berwickshire.

After a long illness, Jacob Smith, esq. an alderman and justice of the peace of Bath.

At King's-college, Old Aberdeen, in his 83d year, Professor Thomas Gordon, who, for a period of upwards of 60 years, had creditably discharged the duties of his office.

Aged 81, John Luson, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. His wife died on the 4th, aged 79. They had been married near 50 years.

At Tickhill, co. York, in his 64th year, Mr. Gill, late of Doncaster.

After a short illness, aged 24, Mrs. Rowland, wife of Mr. R. of Derby.

12. At Stratforth, near Barnard-castle, in Yorkshire, aged 73, the Rev. William Milner, M. A. vicar of that place near 50 years, and of Brigham, Cumberland. He was of Queen's college, Oxford.

In Pall Mall, Thomas Farrer, esq. He was buried in the family-vault at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

At his house near Merton, Surrey, aged 61, Joseph Skinner, esq. of Aldgate.

At North Ormsby, near Louth, aged 56, John Ansell, esq.

13. At Albrighton, in Shropshire, in her 87th year, Mrs. Mary Harwood, third daughter of Walter Gough, esq. of Oldsalings, in Staffordshire, grand-daughter of Sir Harry G. knt. of Perry hall, in the same county, and relict of Samuel Harwood, esq. of Crickheath, co. Salop; in the vault with whom she was interred, on the 20th, at Atcham, near Shrewsbury.— Her grand-daughter, Miss Martha Hammer Smith, died on Feb. 1, in her 17th year.

Sam. Davis, esq. of Hart-st. Bloomsbury.

In Cecil-street, Strand, aged 74, Francis Eyre, esq. many years solicitor for plantation-appeals, and formerly M. P. for Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln.

At Ham, Surrey, aged 73, Lieutenant-general Cowper.

At Hastings, Suffex, in her 76th year, Mrs. Whitham, relict of the late Abraham W. esq. consul at Majorca.

In his 78th year, John Marshall, esq. of Shoreditch.

Mr. Cowley, of Anwick, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

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Aged 87, Mrs. Chapman, mother of Mr. C. gardener, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In Prince's-buildings, Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Brown.

Mr. Cobley, grocer, of Leicester.

14. At Shaftesbury-house, Kensington, Ambrose Godfrey, esq. of Southampton-street, Covent-garden. The Godfreys have been chemists and druggists in Southampton-street more than a century; and it was an ancestor of the late Mr. G. who invented the cordial bearing his name.

Mrs. Harris, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. of Exton, Rutland.

At Castletown, in the Isle of Man, in his 75th year, John Quayle, esq. many years clerk of the rolls and comptroller of that island.

15. Mrs. Whatmore, relict of the late Edward W. esq. of Marshwood.

In Dover-street, Mrs. Biollett, relict of Solomon B. esq. of Dr.kestoune, in Ireland, and daughter of Henry St. Leger, esq. of Trankwell, Berks.

Aged 22, Miss Charlotte Gybbon, of Winchelsea, Suffex.

In Bloomsbury square, in a fit of apoplexy, John Boniot de Mainaduc, esq. M.D. and member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London. He died after his return from the funeral of Mr. Eyre, of Cecil-street. These two gentlemen were married to two sisters. His "Lectures" are announced to be "published as soon as his papers can be arranged, which, from his sudden and unexpected death, may require some time."

William Sharp, esq. of Brompton.

Mr. J. B. Madeley, jun. an eminent surgeon, of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford.

Of a consumption, after a long illness, Mrs. Busby, of Chislehurst, Kent, daughter of the late Mr. Hand, of Uppingham.

16. Mr. J. Holbrook, of Villiers-street, York-buildings, Strand.

Aged 61, Mr. William Bailey, of Little Wild-street, leather-dresser.

In Church-street, Soho, aged 88, Mr. Durley, formerly valet to the late Duke of Roxburgh, who left him 1000 l. a-year.

At Camberwell, in his 79th year, William-James Gambirr, esq.

17. At Sudbury, aged 80, after being wholly confined to her bed for 50 years, Elizabeth Partrier.

At Chelsea, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Whar-ton, one of the noblest footmen to his Majesty, having been some years in the service of the late King.

At Dartmouth, after a lingering illness, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Skinner, deputy-customer of the customs at that port; who, during a service of upwards of 60 years in the custom-house, discharged the several duties of his office with an impartiality and integrity that did him honour.

At the same place, in his 79th year, Mr. George Dolling.

REV.

ground adjoining White Conduit-house, belonging to the West-London Militia. The men, accompanied by Col. Scott, and the field-officers, were on the ground at half past 3 o'clock. The ceremony took place exactly at half past 4, after which Col. Scott gave an entertainment at the London Tavern, to the Court of Directors, the field-officers of the West-London, and the officers of the first and second regiment. Lady Jane Dundas was dressed on the occasion in the uniform of the regiment.

Wednesday, April 12.

At another common-hall, the report from the sheriffs was read, stating, that, having taken the earliest opportunity of waiting on his Majesty at the levee, they had obtained an audience, and delivered the message directed by the Livery; to which his Majesty answered, "That the Address not being the Address of the City of London in its corporate capacity, he could not receive it on the Throne; that the answer given by the Duke of Portland was by his Majesty's desire; and that his Majesty repeated his readiness to receive the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, at the next or any other levee, provided the persons presenting it did not exceed the usual number of ten."

Two resolutions were then passed, declaratory of the rights of the Livery; and another was offered, which, the Lord Mayor said, "he could not, consistently with his duty to preserve inviolate the rights of the Livery, admit to be put: the business of the day upon which the Livery were met being specified in the summons issued to call them together, it was his duty to take care that no other business should be discussed. This was a rule which should never be deviated from; for, on its preservation depended every privilege the Livery possessed, as they might otherwise be convened, and surprized into measures, for the consideration of which their minds were not previously prepared."

After much altercation had taken place between several speakers, the Lord Mayor ordered the insignia of office to be taken up; and the hall was of course dissolved.

Saturday, April 18.

Between 12 and 1, the Prince of Wirtemberg arrived, with his retinue, at the Royal Hotel in Pall-Mall. Shortly after, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, Lord Grenville, Sir J. Hippelley Coxe, the Lord Mayor, and several other persons of distinction, visited him. He dined alone at the Hotel, and at half past 7 o'clock went in the Duke of York's carriage to Buckingham-House, where he was introduced by the Duke in form to their Majesties, the Princess Royal, and the rest of the royal family, with whom he stayed till near 9 o'clock; when he returned to the Royal Hotel, and spent the evening there in company with Baron

Raggi, the envoy from the Court of Stuttgart. Neither the Princess of Wales nor the Dukes of York were of the party at Buckingham-house. The Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest were there previous to the Prince of Wirtemberg's arrival; and were soon after joined by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness is of somewhat shorter stature, and more corpulent, than the Prince of Wales; but, though fat, he is active, and well-proportioned, of expressive countenance; and strongly resembles the royal family; his complexion is dark, and he has a large mole on his cheek; he appears to be about 40 years of age.

Tuesday, April 19.

In consequence of some strong remonstrances from the seamen on-board the fleet at Spithead, the Lords of the Admiralty have resolved to recommend to his Majesty that an addition of 5s. and 6d. a month be made to the wages of petty officers and seamen of the royal navy, which will make the wages of able seamen 1s. a day, clear of all deductions; an addition of 4s. 6d. a month to the wages of every ordinary seaman; and of 3s. 6d. to the wages of landmen: and that none of the allowance made to the marines when on shore shall be stopped on their being embarked on-board any of his Majesty's ships. Also, that all seamen, marines, and others; serving in his Majesty's ships; shall have the full allowance of provisions, without any deductions for leakage or waste; and that, until proper steps can be taken for carrying this into effect, short-allowance money shall be paid to the men in lieu of the deduction heretofore made; and that all men wounded in action shall receive their full pay until their wounds shall be healed, or until, being declared incurable, they shall receive a pension from the Chest at Chatham, or shall be admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

Friday, April 21.

This morning early a fire broke out at Mr. Bartlet's, tallow-chandler, Brewer-street, Golden-square, which in a short time consumed the whole of the premises, the inhabitants escaping only with their lives. A quick supply of engines and water prevented its communication, by the great exertion of the firemen.

Saturday, April 22.

A royal proclamation was issued, for pardoning such seamen and marines of the squadron of his Majesty's fleet stationed at Spithead as have been guilty of any act of mutiny or disobedience of orders, or any breach or neglect of duty, and who shall, upon notification of such proclamation on-board their respective ships, return to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty.

Wednesday, April 26.

The new budget was opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Vol. LXVI. p. 881. Mr. Wood, who died in the 75th year of his age, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with great composure, was, in the line of his profession, a safe, feeling, and successful practitioner: but he was more particularly the poor man's friend; one of the greatest pleasures he experienced being in gladdening the hearts of the honest and industrious poor.—Another correspondent says, "Mr. James Wood was a native of Northumberland, and related to the late Capt. Thomas W. of *Beadnell*, formerly of the Northumberland militia, whose widow died in November last (see p. 80 of this volume). He married the daughter and only child of Mr. Samuel Simpson, of the *Hidehill*, Berwick, shopkeeper and merchant, by his wife Sarah. Mr. S. by industry in business, and by good fortune, accumulated a considerable estate, which descends to his grand-children, the sons and daughters of Mr. Wood above mentioned."

Vol. LXVII. pp. 173, 250. Mr. Longman lost a son in the East Indies in 1796 (see vol. LXVI. p. 701); but has left two sons living. One daughter is since married; see p. 347.

P. 249. Lady Hobart is mistaken for her husband's mother. The deceased Lady H. was Mrs. Adderley, a young Irish widow. See p. 290.

P. 250. The late Dr. Jurin married a daughter of — Harris, widow of Mr. Douglas, by whom she had a daughter, married to Sir Edward Blacket, and still living; and by Dr. J. she had a son, James, who died without issue, having married a daughter of John Simpson, of Newcastle, re-married to the Rev. Mr. Carr, and five daughters: 1., married to the Rev. Mr. Totton; 2., to Mr. Chiswell; 3. Anne, single; 4. Catharine, married Shepherd; 5. Jane, married Mr. Arnold Langley, a surgeon in London.

P. 252. Mr. Thomas Christie was son of a merchant at Montrose, and nephew to Mr. W. Christie, another merchant of that place (author of "Discourses on the Divine Unity," &c. LIV. 924). After a good school-education, he was

placed in the counting-house by his father, whose idea was, that, whatever course of life the young man might afterwards wish to adopt, a system of mercantile arrangement would greatly facilitate his pursuits. His inclination leading him to the study of physick, he came to London, fully bent on becoming a physician, and entered himself at the Westminster General Dispensary, as a pupil to Dr. Simmons, for whom he ever after expressed the highest esteem. He next spent two winters at Edinburgh; and afterwards travelled, in search of general knowledge, to almost every considerable town in this kingdom*, where his letters of recommendation and an insatiable thirst of knowledge procured him admission to all who were eminent for science of every description; and, applying sedulously to the profession he had embraced, he went to the Continent for farther improvement; but, while he was at Paris, some advantageous offers from a respectable mercantile house in London (that of Turnbull, Forbes, and Co.) induced him to resume his original pursuit in life, and to become a partner in the firm of that house. The materials he had collected for his thesis, relative to a disease of uncommon occurrence, the *Pemphigus*, were published in "The London Medical Journal," in a letter to Dr. Simmons, which may be found in our LXIII volume, p. 834. Early in the year 1789 he published "Miscellanies; Philosophical, Medical, and Moral; Vol. I.; containing, 1. Observations on the Literature of the Primitive Christian Writers; being an Attempt to vindicate them from an Imputation of M. Rousseau and Mr. Gibbon (that they were Enemies to Philosophy and Human Learning); originally read to the Antiquarian Society of Scotland†; 2. Reflections suggested by the Character of Pamphilus of Crete‡; 3. Hints respecting the State and Education of the People§; 4. Thoughts on the Origin of Human Knowledge, and on the Antiquity of the World||; 5. Remarks on Professor Meiners' History of ancient Opinions respecting the Deity; 6. Account of Dr. Ellis's Work** on the

* His intelligent and very copious remarks during this tour were all committed to paper, and communicated chiefly in three very interesting and well-written letters (all of which we have seen), addressed to the Earl of Buchan, Dr. Simmons, and Mr. John Nichols.

† In a dedication of this essay to "Dr. Percival, of Manchester, a physician who is not only distinguished by professional knowledge, but also by an elegant taste for the cultivation of classical and sacred literature," Mr. Christie says, "the materials were compiled several years ago, when my studies were of a different nature from what they have been of late. At present, I have done little more than put them together, and added some notes; and even this, my professional studies have not allowed me to do with all the care I could have wished."

‡ Inscribed, "To my Friend Edmund Goodwyn, M. D. *Alter Pamphilus.*"

§ "To my honoured Relation and dear Friend George Demplier, Esq. Member of Parliament—a Friend of Man!"

|| "To Ebenezer Maitland, Esq. Merchant of London; a small Expression of Respect and Esteem."

** "The Knowledge of Divine Things from Revelation, not from Reason or Nature, &c. By the late John Ellis, D. D. Vicar of St. Catharine's, Dublin, 1771," 2d ed. 8vo.

Origin of Sacred Knowledge *." In 1790 he published, in two very large folio sheets, "Sketch of the New Constitution of France †, respectfully inscribed to M. Lewis Alexandre de Rochefoucault, by Thomas Christie." Sept. 19, 1792, he married Miss Thomson, of Somersham (LXII. 866), whom, in December following, he carried with him to Paris, where he found that the new Constitution, which he had so enthusiastically admired, was wholly new-modeled; and where he was employed by the National Assembly on the English part of their Polyglott edition (a version into eight languages) of the new Constitution of that Republick; and on his return, in 1793, published (by way of answer to Mr. Burke) "Letters on the Revolution of France, and the new Constitution established by the National Assembly" (vol. LXIII. 249). This seems to have been his last political essay; for, he soon after completely became a man of business, by entering himself as a partner in the considerable carpet-manufactory of Moore and Co. in Finsbury-square; where some necessary arrangements of trade induced him to take the voyage to Surinam, which terminated his career in the prime of life.

P. 253. There were two reasons for Lady Anne Conolly's Christian name: it was the name of her godmother Queen Anne, as well as of her mother.—When the last Earl of Strafford died, the title was not extinct, but he was succeeded by his cousin, Frederick-Thomas Wentworth, the present earl (many years an officer in the first regiment of foot-guards), heir of entail to all the titles, being eldest grandson to the brother of the first earl of the second creation.

P. 254. Mr. James Doddsley was the brother, the partner, and successor in the business, of the late ingenious Mr. Robert D. of whom a perfectly appropriate character has been given in our vol. L. p. 237. We shall therefore only now add of him, that, having commenced his literary career, nearly 70 years ago, with a small publication, which he modestly styled "The Muse in Livery," and with "The Toy-shop," written about 1732, which introduced him to the patronage of Pope, he commenced, in 1735, bookseller in Pall Mall; and continued to increase his fame as a writer, by several excellent productions, particularly "The Economy of Human Life" (of which we think very differently from our predecessors, XX. 483); and several well-received dramatic and poetical productions. His new profession proving successful, he was enabled to gratify the wishes of his bene-

volent heart by becoming himself a patron of authors, among whom was the famous Dr. Johnson. Robert very early invited his brother James (who was 22 years younger than himself) to assist him in business. Their father kept the free-school at Mansfield, co. Nottingham; and, being very much respected, had also many other scholars of neighbouring farmers and gentlemen. He was a little deformed man; and married a young woman of 17, at the age of 75, and had a child by this union at 78: besides Robert and James, he had many other children. One son (named Avery) lived with the late-Sir George Savile, bart. and died in his service. Another, Isaac, lived as gardener with Mr. Allen, at Prior-park, and afterwards with Lord Weymouth, at Long Leate.—He was 52 years in these families, and may justly be named the father of the beautiful plantations at Prior-park and at Long Leate. He retired from the latter situation at 78, and died in his 81st year. Mr. James Doddsley became an active and useful partner to his brother; in conjunction with whom he published many works of the first celebrity; "Collection of Poems," "The Preceptor," &c. &c. and commenced, in 1758, "The Annual Register." Robert, who quitted business early in 1759, died Sept. 28, 1764, at the age of 61 (XXXIV. 450); James persevered in acquiring wealth by the most honourable literary connexions. In 1782 he communicated to the Rockingham Administration the plan of the tax on receipts, which, though troublesome to the trader, has been productive of considerable revenue to the state. A few years after (1788), he was nominated as a proper person to be sheriff of London and Middlesex; in excuse for which, he cheerfully paid the customary fine. It is worthy noticing, as a literary anecdote, that he sold no less than 18,000 copies of Mr. Burke's famous "Reflections on the French Revolution;" with considerable advantage both to himself and to the author, to whom he made a very handsome compliment for the profits.—His property (which is estimated to be about 70,000*l.*) he has given principally to nephews and nieces, and their descendants; to some of them 800*l.* 3 per cents each, and to others 4 or 500*l.* each, in specific sums, or in higher funds: to each of his executors 1000*l.* These are, Mr. Tho. Tawney, of Brookes-place, Lambeth, who married a daughter of his brother Isaac; Mr. J. Walter, of Charing-cross (with whom he had been in habits of friendship, Mr. Walter having served his apprenticeship with his brother Robert); and Mr. G. Nicol, his Majesty's bookseller, in Pall Mall. To his attorney, Mr. Webster, 100*l.*; to Mr. John Freeborn, who had been for several years his assistant in business, 400*l.*; to his maid-servant 50*l.*; to his coachman 50*l.* and

* "To the Rev. Alexander Goldes, *Esq.* *Amicitie ergo.*"

† No date; but the decree of Aug. 17, 1790, is the last cited.

also his carriage and horses; to the poor of St. James's, Westminster, 200l. 3 per cents; and to the Company of Stationers nearly 400l.—By a habit of secluding himself from the world, Mr. James D. (who certainly possessed a liberal heart and a strong understanding) had acquired many peculiarities. He at one time advertised an intention of quitting trade; but, in less than a fortnight, repenting the resolution, again advertised that he should continue in business, and re-solicited the favour of his friends. For some years past, however, he kept no public shop, but continued to be a large wholesale dealer in books, of his own copy-right. Of these a part, to the amount of some thousand pounds, was burnt by an accidental fire in a warehouse which he had not prevailed on himself to insure; but the loss of which he was philosopher enough to bear without the least apparent emotion; and, in the presence of the writer of this article, who dined with him before the fire was well extinguished, sold, to a gentleman in company, the chance of the fragments of waste-paper that might be saved for a single hundred pounds. This agreement was not fulfilled, but the whole remainder was afterwards sold for 80 guineas. He kept a carriage many years; but studiously wished that his friends should not know it, nor did he ever use it on the Eastern side of Temple-bar. He purchased some years since an estate, with a small house on it, between Chislehurst and Bromley; on the house he expended an incredible sum, more than would have re-built one of twice the size, which afterwards he rarely visited, and at length left, with the estate, on a long lease, at a very low rent.—Though he has often expressed his apprehension that the Law (if he should die intestate) would not dispose of his property as he could wish, he never could persuade himself to make a will till he was turned of 70; since when, he has made four; the last of them Jan. 4, 1797, not long before his decease. He left every legacy clear of the tax, and appointed six residuary-legatees.

P. 254. The family of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst was originally of Surrey, but have also, for a century or upwards, been possessed of Catesby, in Northamptonshire, by purchase by his grandfather, John Parkhurst. His mother was the daughter of Judge Dormer. Being a younger brother, he was intended for the Church; and, with that view, sent, first, to the school of Rugby, in Warwickshire, and thence to Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he was some time a fellow. It was not long after his entering into holy orders, that his elder brother died. This event made him the heir of a very considerable estate; though, as his father was still living, it was some time before he came into

the full possession of it. From his family-connexions, as well as from his learning and piety, he certainly had a good right to look forward to preferment in his profession; but, betaking himself to retirement, and to a life of close and intense study, he sought for no preferment; and he did not live in an age in which even Merit was commonly sought for to accept of preferment; of course, he never obtained any. Yet, in the capacity of a curate, but without any salary, he long did the duty, with exemplary diligence and zeal, in his own chapel at Catesby, which, after the demolition of the church of the nunnery there, served as a parish-church*, of which also he was the patron. When, several years after, it fell to his lot to exercise the right of presentation, he was so unfashionable as to consider church-patronage as a trust rather than a property; and, accordingly, resisting the influence of interest, favour, and affection, presented to the vicarage the person who now holds it, though, till then, known to him only by character; from no motive but a persuasion that he would faithfully perform the duties of it. Mr. Parkhurst was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1748; M. A. 1752; and many years fellow of his college. He was author of "A friendly Address to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, in relation to a principal Doctrine maintained by him and his Assistants, 1753," 8vo; "An Hebrew and English Lexicon, without Points; to which is added, a methodical Hebrew Grammar, without Points, adapted to the Use of Learners, 1762," 4to: its being published did not restrain him from continuing to correct and improve it; and, in 1778, another edition of it came out, much enlarged, and a third in 1792; "A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament; to which is prefixed, a plain and easy Greek Grammar, 1769," 4to; a second edition 1794: and there is now in the press a new edition of both these lexicons, in a large octavo, with his last corrections; for, he continued to revise, correct, add to, and improve, these works, till within a few weeks of his death. As, from their nature, there cannot be supposed to be any thing in these works that is particularly attractive and alluring, this continued increasing demand for them seems to be a sufficient proof of their merit. He published "The Divinity and Pre-existence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ demonstrated from Scripture; in Answer to the first Section of Dr. Priestley's Introduction to the History of early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ: together with Strictures on some other Parts of the Work, and a Postscript relating to a late Publication of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, 1787," 8vo. This work

* See Bridges's Northamptonshire, L. 35.

choir of York cathedral, and 47 years clerk of St. Olive's church, Mary-gate. He was the oldest chorister, the oldest ringer, and the oldest clerk, in that city.

Rev. Stephen Jenner, rector of Fittleston, Wilts. He was of Magdalen-college, Oxford; M. A. 1756, B. D. 1763; in whose gift the living is.

Rev. George Hutchins, rector of Goat-hill, co. Somerset.

At Husbands Bosworth, co. Leicester, the Rev. Rowland Davies, chaplain to Francis Fortescue Turvile, esq. of that place; and formerly professor of divinity, philosophy, and mathematicks, in the university of Doway, in French Flanders.

At Swannington, co. Norfolk, aged 72, the Rev. Stephen Buckle, rector of Ship-meadow, co. Suffolk, and curate of St. Mary, in Norwich.

At Hooton-Pagnall, near Doncaster, the Rev. J. Armitage.

At Kensington; aged 82, Mrs. Axtell.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Oxnard.

Mrs. Antie, wife of Mr. A. of the Strand.

In Craven-street, Strand; Major Thomas Green, late commander of the 25th battalion of sepoy's in Bengal.

Major Sage, late of the 90th regiment of dragoons.

At the Chapter-house in St. Paul's church-yard, aged 77, Mr. John Smith, clerk to Robert Comyn, esq. in whose family he had lived 54 years.

Mr. Thomas Hudson, late master of Hudson's coffee-house in Bond-street.

Mr. Matthew Pearson, late an eminent haberdasher in Tavistock-street.

At her house in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Grace, relict of Wm. G. esq.

April 1. At Dawlish, near Exeter, in her 16th year, Miss Caroline Shephard, a very amiable young lady, second daughter of Charles S. esq.

At Exeter, Rev. Robert Dodge.

Mr. John Willis, formerly a cabinet-maker, and the oldest inhabitant of St. Paul's church-yard.

The eldest son of Robert Collins, esq. of Stutton, near Ipswich.

Aged 63, Mr. James Page, attorney, of Leicester.

At Thetford, in her 78th year, Mrs. Anne Clarke, a maiden lady.

2. In Austin friers, aged near 80, Richard Grindall, esq. F.R.S. one of the surgeons-extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, more than 40 years surgeon to the London-hospital, and warden of the Surgeons Company in 1783. His only publication was a remarkable case of the efficacy of the bark in a mortification, in Phil. Trans. vol. L. He married, April 3, 1744, one of the daughters of the late Thomas Brand, esq. of the Hide at Ingatestone, Essex, and sister of Thomas Brand Hollis, esq. from whom he separated, and she died of the

small-pox in January, 1781. By her he had one son.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Botham, the only surviving daughter of J. Bockett, esq. and wife of Mr. Botham, of the Old Jewry.

3. In his 10th year, Master Robert Gidley, eldest son of Mr. Courtenay G. attorney, of Honiton, Devon.

At Limerick, in Ireland, John Harrison, esq. mayor of that city.

Suddenly, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Book, of Broxholme, near Lincoln.

At Carlisle, Wm. Giles, esq. late captain in the 19th regiment of foot.

In his 60th year, Mr. J. Hatfield, banker, of Norwich.

At Broughton, in Staffordshire, in her 25th year, Mrs. Charles Leicester, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Egerton, of Oulton, and wife of Charles Leicester, esq. second brother to Sir John Fleming L. bart. of Tabley, in Cheshire. This amiable young lady was, with more company, upon a visit to her sister, Mrs. Broughton, when she was seized, on Saturday the 1st instant, with alarming fainting-fits, and, notwithstanding the best medical assistance that could be procured, was carried off on the following Monday, to the great regret of her numerous relatives and friends.

4. Basil Alves, esq. fort-major of Edinburgh castle.

In her 15th year, Miss Frances A. Heyland, one of the daughters of John H. esq. of Weodeaton, co. Oxford.

Suddenly, at his house in Northampton, the Rev. Thomas Woolley, master of the free grammar-school in that town, rector of Harrington, and vicar of Rothersthorp, co. Northampton.

Mr. Osbert Denton, a respectable merchant at Lynn, who had for many years been much afflicted with the gout. In him the poor have lost a good friend and generous benefactor.

In his 60th year, at Chapel-house, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, the Rev. Hugh Laurens, rector of Grafton Flyford, co. Worcester, chaplain to the Earl of Coventry, and master of the grammar-school at Kingston; a man admirably qualified to fulfill the duties of his situation as an instructor of youth, uniting the most gentle and conciliating manners to the most persuasive and convincing arguments; and, for unaffected piety, goodness of heart, conjugal and parental affection, he was exemplary. His loss, which is deeply deplored by his friends, will be severely felt by those who are deprived of the benefit of his tuition.

5. At Warrington, co. Lancaster, of a decline, Mrs. Gaskil, wife of Mr. Roger G. merchant, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Biggin, of Thorp-house, co. Derby. She was the last of three sisters who, in the same

same number of years, finished their course in the bloom of life, but in the maturity of virtue.

At his house at Rickling, near Saffron-Walden, in his 53d year, Thomas Hall Fiske, esq.

At his seat at Wimbledon, Surrey, Michael Bray, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, an eminent conveyancer, and nephew and successor to the late Matthew Duane, esq.

In Suffolk-street, near the Middlesex-hospital, Wm. Wood, esq. late commissary of artillery in America and the W. Indies.

After a few days illness, Mr. Marcus Beresford, youngest son of Francis B. esq. of Ashborne, co. Derby.

Mrs. Grubb, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Aston, in Yorkshire, of a mortification, occasioned by breaking his shin in stepping out of his carriage two days before; the Rev. William Mason, precentor and one of the residentiaries of York cathedral, prebendary of Driffield, and rector of Aston; author of "Elfrida," " Caractacus," "The English Garden," "Translation of Fresnoy's Art of Painting," and several other celebrated poems, the Life of Gray, &c. He was the son of a clergyman, who had the living of Hull, but it is not easy to fix the precise time of his birth. He was admitted of St. John's-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1745; and whence he removed to Pembroke-hall, of which society he was elected a fellow 1747, and took the degree of M.A. 1749. In 1754 he entered into holy orders, and was patronized by the then Earl of Holderness, who obtained for him the appointment of chaplain to his Majesty, and gave him the valuable rectory of Aston. Mr. M. was an acknowledged scholar, and possessed high claims to a considerable degree of poetical reputation. All that could be gathered from the Greek and Roman stores certainly contributed to embellish his mind; but it may be reasonably questioned whether it was enriched by any great share of original genius; though it must be admitted that his "Caractacus" and "Elfrida" abound in passages marked by energy and spirit. The memorable "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers" has been often attributed to this gentleman; and, if he were the author of it, he certainly possessed no small portion of satirical humour as well as poetical strength: but the work is so different from the general character of his productions, that it is hardly to be considered as the offspring of his mind. It is certain that he never acknowledged it; and, therefore, we must probably look to some other son of the Muses. In private life his character, though with something in his manners beyond the mere dignity of conscious talents and literature, was distinguished by philanthropy and fervid friendship. For the latter quality we have only

to observe his conduct in relation to Gray, whose genius he estimated with a zeal of enthusiasm, to borrow an expression of old Theobald, "amounting to idolatry." Upon the whole, he is to be viewed as a man who may be ranked with the supporters of British literature and morals.—The appointment of the four canons-residentiaries of York cathedral is in the gift of the Dean, who is obliged, by statute, to give the vacant canonry to the first man he sees after the vacancy, capable of taking it. Mr. Markham was his first sight on the death of Mr. Mason. He married Mary, daughter of William Shermon, of Kingston upon Hull, esq. who died March 24, 1767, in her 28th year, at Bristol, in the North aisle of which cathedral he erected to her memory a neat monument of white marble, with the well-known lines.

6. At Bromley, Kent, in his 80th year, the Rev. George Farran, of Trinity-college, Cambridge; B.A. 1741, M.A. 1747.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbridy, Dorset; to which he was presented, 1759, by Jn. Treuchard, esq.

At the house of her son (Mr. John Throsby), in Leicester, after a short illness, Mrs. Martha Throsby, second wife of the late Alderman Nicholas T. of that place, who served the office of mayor in 1759. She had been, for several years prior to her death, the oldest person in Leicester, and retained her memory to nearly the last hour of her existence; since about the year 1750 she had enjoyed, in general, a good state of health; and walked in the garden the preceding week, and to church the latter end of last year. Through life she lived abstemiously, and would frequently tell her grandchildren to rise from table with an appetite. She was born in the first year of the present century; and consequently lived in the reigns of William III. Anne, and the Three Georges.

Mr. Robert Mays, master of the water-works under the corporation of Lynn.

8. In her 33d year, at her house in Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, in child-bed, the Lady of James Mackintosh, esq. barrister at law; leaving to her husband no consolation for the irreparable and untimely loss of the partner of his youth, but the discharge of his duty towards her children, and the remembrance of the virtues of the most faithful and tender of wives and mothers.

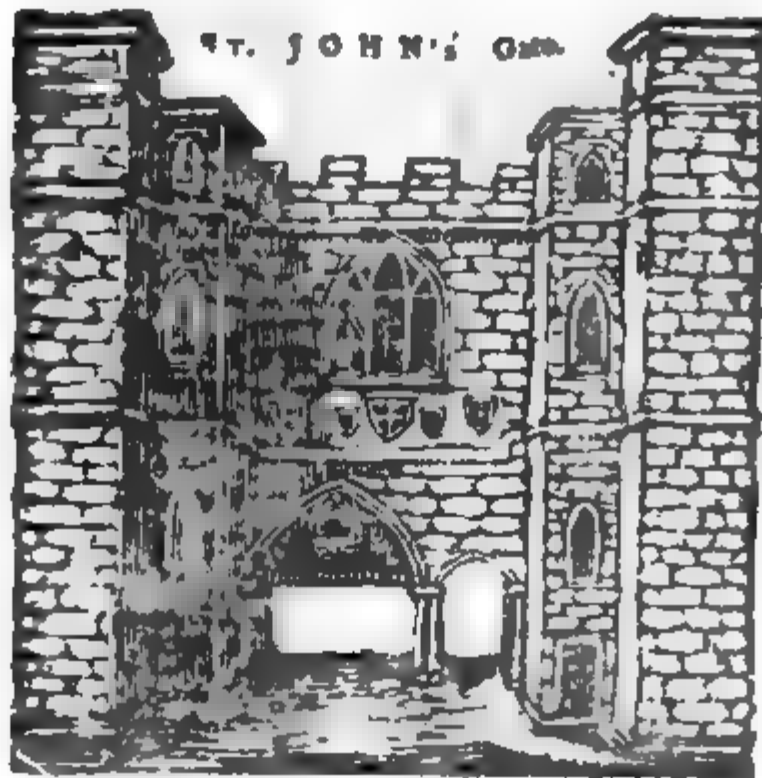
10. At her house in the Close, Lincoln, aged 63, Mrs. Best, relict of the late Rev. Henry Best, D.D. prebendary of the cathedral church of Lincoln, and daughter of the late Kenneth Dighy, esq. of North Luffenham, co. Rutland.

14. Mrs. Davys, wife of John D. esq. of Loughborough.

18. The Lady of John Mellish, esq. of Hammels, Herts, and her infant son.

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.
 Mail Express Jour.
 Hue and Cry.
 Daily Advertiser
 Times—Briton
 Morning Chron.
 Gazette, Ledger
 Herald—O die
 Morning Post.
 Morning Advertiser.
 13 Weekly Papers
 Bath 2, Bristol 4
 Birmingham 2
 Blackburn
 Bucks—Bury
 Cambridge 2
 Canterbury 2
 Chelmsford
 Chester, Coventry



Lancaster
 Doncaster 2
 Derby, Exeter
 Gloucester
 Hereford, Hull
 Ipswich
 ISLAND
 LONDON
 Lewes Leeds
 Liverpool 3
 Middlesex
 Manchester 2
 Newcastle 3
 Northampton
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By SILVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Meteorological Diarius for April and May, 1797.

Day	Wind.	Barom	Thermom.		Hygroth. feet in.	State of Weather in April, 1797.
			1.	2.		
1	SW calm	29,56	48	46	4 2-3	clouds
2	S calm	35	42	45	5	hail-stones, sun at intervals
3	E calm	27	40	41	5	rain
4	E brisk	24	44	43	5	white fleecy clouds, sun
5	NE calm	52	44	41	5	overcast
6	S moderate	52	44	41	5	showers
7	N calm	57	41	42	5	mild and pleasant
8	E calm	60	41	43	5	gloomy, with sun at intervals
9	E moderate	30,70	42	43	6	gloomy
10	E moderate	30	43	43	5	very gloomy
11	NE moderate	29,80	43	43	5	gloomy, rain at night
12	N calm	74	41	42	4	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
13	NW gentle	82	44	45	1	sun, with white clouds
14	NNW gentle	87	48	47	1	showers
15	NW calm	80	46	47	1	light showers
16	SW calm	70	46	47	0	sun, with black clouds
17	NW gentle	60	43	43	3	white and black clouds
18	W gentle	66	46	45	5	hail-storm with shower P. M.
19	SW calm	85	41	44	5	blue sky, with but few clouds
20	SE calm	30,0	42	44	6	blue sky, some white clouds
21	NE brisk	29,84	44	44	9	overcast, little rain P. M.
22	SE moderate	63	50	49	5	gloomy, with rain at 6 P. M.
23	S brisk	76	49	47	8	light showers
24	S brisk	76	51	49	7	light showers
25	SW gentle	85	49	49	5	white clouds, with sun
26	SE moderate	80	46	46	6	continued and heavy rain
27	NW brisk	50	49	48	5	gloomy, with sun at intervals
28	S calm	63	51	49	5	showers
29	SW moderate	43	50	50	5	showers
30	SW calm	34	48	48	5	blue sky, few clouds

2. A Wasp seen. Larch flowers.—4. Viburnum and Syringo foliate. A beautiful golden horizon at sun-set.—5. Mountain-ash foliate.—6. Humble-bee seen.—7. Daffodil flowers.—9. Two Swallows seen in Warestreet.—12. A white Snail upon the wall.—14. Hip-thorn foliate.—15. Horse-chestnut foliate.—17. A severe hail-storm about four in the morning.—20. A white Butterfly on the wing. Swallows seen at Walton.—21. Cuckoo sings. Starlings appear.—22. Elm foliate.—27. Grass springs.—30. Lime-trees foliate.—N. B. The Swallows have disappeared.

Fall of rain, 2.31 inches. Evaporation, 3 inches.

J. Holt.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1797.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1797.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1797.
	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		
Apr. 27	42	46	4	29,46	rain	May, 11	49	6	47	29,46	fair		
28	43	45	4	47	cloudy	13	52	59	46	81	fair		
29	42	46	44	52	rain	14	54	61	48	30,01	fair		
30	47	58	46	53	fair	15	54	64	53	9,95	fair		
1	46	56	45	54	fair	16	58	69	60	77	fair		
2	47	53	46	51	rain	17	60	6	55	70	rain		
3	54	58	45	40	showery	18	58	66	58	75	fair [evening		
4	47	52	47	32	rain	19	61	72	63	86	fair, thund. in		
5	48	55	46	51	showery	20	64	68	57	56	fair and windy		
6	52	61	44	63	thunder & hail	21	59	67	54	88	fair		
7	45	41	42	72	rain	22	60	65	53	20,01	fair		
8	46	53	39	88	fair	23	60	69	56	20	fair		
9	44	48	38	69	windy & rain	24	61	73	57	23	fair		
20	42	46	44	48	cloudy	25	67	81	67	19,94	fair		
21	44	50	46	46	cloudy	26	67	72	58	85	fair		

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

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A Y, 1797.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVII. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

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N a fortnight's excursion to Paris, towards the close of the year 1788, I sketched every evening a short account of the day's rambles and animadversions.

The MS. which contained it has been almost worn out by the reading which the partiality of several friends has given it. I have been frequently requested to give it to the publick thro' the medium of some periodical work, the nature of which did not so much require the finished productions of Art as the occasional effusions of a feeling mind. With this request I at length comply, trusting, that the time of which the following papers treat will not be deemed uninteresting. It was the dead calm before the tumult of the storm; it was a state of awful expectation, when the public mind was prepared for a change, when the generality of the people admitted the necessity of a reform, which all wished to receive in a salutary and invigorating stream, but which imagination could not paint in the form of a desolating torrent, sweeping away the wisdom and the works of ages, and involving the whole world in slaughter and devastation. Much of my youth has been spent in France. I have observed corruption in the government; but I have seen happiness in the people. I am far from being the advocate of the former; but it is not difficult to determine whether the Revolution has hitherto increased the latter. To that Great Power, who holds all nations in his hand, and regulates the vicissitudes of human affairs by the unerring decrees of infinite wisdom, we must bow with resignation, and consider the designs of human policy, the errors of politicians, and the misconduct of statesmen, but as secondary causes,

subservient to that First, that Great Intelligence, which pervades and directs the whole universe. On that Great Power we must rely for the production of a fairer order of things, for the amelioration of governments, morality, and religion, among mankind, recollecting that even the beautiful fabric of *heaven and earth rose out of chaos*.

I shall occasionally subjoin a few notes, chiefly suggested by the tremendous changes which have taken place since the tour was made. V.

Sketch of a Trip to Paris in 1788.

Saturday, Oct. 18. Left — at 2 P.M. in company with Mr. A; we were to meet Mr. S. in London. The party originally consisted of four; but, in the execution of any plan, some deviation from the original form of it must be expected, and care must be taken that the derangement of some of the parts may not destroy the whole. The post of the 18th brought me word that the original mover of the scheme could not fulfil his intentions.

We were apprehensive we should be too late; for, the Dover mail-coach, which we had secured, was to set off precisely at half after seven. Emulation produced the effect we desired. Our driver ran a race from — to — with an — coach, and we arrived at the George and Blue Boar, in Holbourn, in four hours and a half. Our friend S. did not appear, and we began to apprehend a second disappointment; but, a few minutes before the stated hour of departure, he arrived, and mutual congratulations succeeded mistrust and suspense.

That travellers are liable to perpetual impositions, we experienced at our very outset. The book-keeper of the Dover mail-coach had required the whole fare to be paid, but had given me the assurance that half the money would be returned of any place that

was not occupied. He, however, absolutely refused to refund any part of the money he had received. The dishonesty of this proceeding struck us so forcibly, that we assured him of our determination to call him to an account on our return. But the sense of an injury is often effaced by time, especially if ill-usage is not aggravated by incivility or by contempt. The man was peremptory, but he was respectful; and, instead of punishing him for his dishonesty, we forgave him for his civility.

By eight o'clock we had received the mail in Lombard-street, and proceeded on our journey. The night was calm, the weather mild, and we might have composed ourselves to sleep, had not the post-horn so frequently disturbed us. The reflexion of the moon on the river, as we passed Rochester bridge, opened to our view the beautiful shores on each side, and the forests of masts, which were conveying to every quarter of the globe the unrivalled manufactures of this island.

Sunday, Oct. 19. A little before eight we arrived at Dover, and breakfasted at Payn's York hotel; in which we found good accommodations, civil treatment, and reasonable charges. We had time only to visit either Dover castle, or Shakspeare's cliff. Castles we had seen, and could see, in several places; but a cliff, that will live in the description of our immortal Bard long after the castle shall be mouldered into dust, and the devouring surge shall have sapped the foundations of the "chalky bourn," and levelled its towering summit with the shore, was far more interesting to an admirer of the works of Nature. Shakspeare's description is much exaggerated. The ascent is indeed "horrible steep;" but "the crows and choughs that winged," at this time, "the midway air," appeared undiminished; "the fishermen that walked upon the beach appeared like *meas*;" and "the murmuring surge" was very distinctly "heard." But it should be observed, that Edgar did not mean to give a real description, but to imprint the idea of horror, by the most frightful images, so strongly on his father's imagination, as to induce him to desist from his desperate attempt. Perhaps this consideration may defend this beautiful passage against the objections of Dr. Johnson, who observes, that "the overwhelm-

ing idea of irresistible destruction is dissipated and enfeebled from the instant that the mind can restore itself to the observation of particulars, and diffuse its attention to distinct objects."

The piers of Dover are in a ruinous state; and the sums of money, that are now laid out in useless jobs and unprofitable repairs, would be more effectually employed in building substantial stone moles against the ravages of the sea. Both the outer and inner harbour are crowded with shipping, and indicate a brisk trade.

At half past eleven we embarked in the King George, Capt. Bagster; an excellent swift-sailing vessel, of about 60 tons, with neat accommodations for passengers. Our names were previously registered, and a fee of 1s. demanded by the officer; a custom peculiar to the Cinque Ports*. The wind was fair, though scanty; and the sea so smooth that none of the ladies were sick: cheerfulness of course enlivened the whole company. We saw nothing remarkable during the passage, which is reckoned to be eight leagues over, except a multitude of gulls crossing from France to England, and who are observed always to fly against the wind. Sometimes they are so fatigued by the various evolutions of their flight, that they perch upon the masts of ships, particularly in foggy weather.

We landed at Calais at four P. M. The entrance into the harbour leads through a long canal formed by two long moles faced with timber, and defended by two horn-works covered by a half-moon. Here is no road, and the entrance is not without danger. The mole that leads from the town was covered with people of all sexes, ages, and conditions, who came to gaze at the English passengers. A plain Englishman, who appeared in the middle of the crowd, attracted our notice; and we hailed him as a friend

* At Harwich and Helvoetsluys, before the Revolution in Holland, a custom still more expensive took place in the Dutch packets — a passport was made necessary, for which a fee of 12s. 6d. was demanded. The English agent at Helvoetsluys, Mr. Hutchinson, was a man of feeling and gentleness of manners, who was not extreme in the demand of the fee, when he saw that it would be peculiarly hard on the circumstances of the traveller. It would be well if the same thing could be said of the Harwich agent.

whom, four hours before, we should neither have known nor noticed in our own country. It is worthy of observation, that the attention which fellow-citizens pay to each other increases in proportion to the distance from the place of their abode. Thus two persons of the same town or county, who never exchanged a word or a look at home, will, in a distant country, address each other. If they meet in France or Italy, they will enter into a familiar conversation; but, if chance should bring them to the same spot in Asia or America, they will become inseparable companions, and form a connexion which will terminate only with their lives.

As we set our foot on shore, we were beset by a crowd of people, who addressed us all at once with great vociferation. When their words became distinguishable, we found they were deputies from all the inns and hotels of Calais, who, singly and collectively, pressed us to repair to their respective houses. This seems a very unnecessary trouble; for, few persons arrive in a town without recommendations to some particular house. M. Dessin's name is so celebrated in England, that we should not have thought we were at Calais had we not been in his hotel. We accordingly put ourselves under the direction of his *commis*, who, in the way, conducted us to a *bureau*, where we were obliged to register our names, and the place of our destination. Our baggage was sent to the custom-house, to be searched, and a fee of three livres* exacted from the *commis*. We satisfied the porters, and thought ourselves clear; when, 101 three or four men came to demand a fee for having touched the top of a fixed ladder while we were getting on shore. Some of our countrymen lavish their money so inconsiderately when they are abroad, that it is become extremely difficult to resist a thousand impositions.

Calais was more than a century in the power of the English, and was retaken by the Duke of Guise in 1558. It is well fortified, and its population amounts to 14,000 souls. The streets are straight and handsome, and all meet in the square, which is 66 toises† long, and 58 broad. The garrisons were formerly quartered upon the in-

habitants; but Louis XIV. erected, in 1689, two sets of barracks for the soldiers, near the glacis of the citadel. From Calais a canal has been made to Dunkirk, Gravelines, and St. Omer. There are no springs in this town, and the inhabitants are entirely supplied with cistern-water.

As soon as we had made a plentiful dinner, and drunk a few glasses of Burgundy and Champagne to our friends in England, a mendicant friar entered the room. He looked so sleek and well-fed, that charity to him seemed misapplied. The idea of the many objects of natural wretchedness and infirmity, which were to beset us on the road with much stronger incentives to compassion, inclined us to reject the application of this son of Indolence. But the shade of Yorick seemed to stand between us and the suppliant, and to threaten us, if we were insensible to his wants, with the painful recollection that agonized his heart after his refusal. I had no "tortoise snuff-box" to give him, as a mark of my penitence, and therefore determined to give him a piece of money. In the mean time I offered him a glass of Burgundy. It was the best, or rather the dearest, that Dessin could give; for, it was at 5 livres 10 sous a bottle. But the mendicant refused the wine with a low bow, which seemed to say, that he sought the general comfort of his society, not the gratification of his own appetite. For this instance of his disinterestedness his fee was increased. (*To be continued in our next.*)

Mr. URBAN, May 4.
MUCH has been said in your Magazine both for and against the Curates bill, which, impartially considered, is a wise and benevolent measure; and it will probably have a salutary effect in promoting residence, and preventing an unnecessary number of persons from entering into the church, by rendering titles not so easily attainable. The Curates bill is in strict conformity to the primitive usage of the church, when bishops nominated to livings within their respective dioceses, and out of the common stock, contributed by the faithful, appointed to each officiating clergyman the means of subsistence. However pitiable the case of Curates in many instances may be, I do not know a single Curate who has not a better stipend than many

* A livre is 10d. † A toise is 6 feet.

many poor rectors and vicars who do their own duty. I am personally acquainted with two vicars who have considerable cure of souls; and the whole income of each, even with Queen Anne's bounty, little exceeds 30*l.* *per annum*, and one of them has no vicarage-house. Another vicarage in the same neighbourhood is only 5*l.* a year and a goose-gate, *i. e.* the right of turning a goose to feed on the common. Indeed, I had once a vicarage and a rectory, of so small a value together, that, when the Curate was paid his salary, nothing remained *for me* to receive, but, on the contrary, I had repairs and other outgoings *to pay*, exclusive of the expences of institution and induction. The number of poor livings (so to call them) is so large, that a worthy Prelate, in a charge delivered at Salisbury about seven years ago (a prelate who has all the interests of religion and humanity so much at heart that they take place of every other concern with him), yet, in his calculation, it must be three hundred years before all the livings under the present amount of 50*l.* *per annum* are augmented; and, before that period arrives, the calculations of some divines bring us to the *Millennium*, when the Church will be in no need of Queen Anne's bounty.

But these discouragements are foreseen by every clergyman before he becomes one. There are others of a more modern date of far more baneful influence, and which may bring down the Divine displeasure upon this Church and nation; they are evils which, unhappily, the governors of the Church have no power to remedy, and which other powers *will not*. What I mean is the scandalous Simony and sacrilege (all *Simony* being *sacrilege*) in the buying and selling of livings. Our Saviour scourged the buyers and sellers out of the Temple, the only act of violence he ever exercised. *We*, on the contrary, by admitting them in, do make the House of God a den of thieves. The learned Mede has expressly declared his opinion (*Works*, vol. II. p. 930), that the sacrilege of which the Reformed Churches are guilty will call for a scourge before Antichrist shall go down; and he thinks this scourge may be the *clades testium*, the slaughter of the witnesses, in the Revelation of St. John. Now sacrilege, as to its essence, is destroying the distinction

betwixt holy and common. "God enjoins, by Ezekiel, or rather it is divinely predicted in that prophet, speaking of the *future* restoration of the Temple service, that the priests shall teach the people (under the Christian dispensation, which is symbolically represented in chap. xlv. & *seq.*) the difference betwixt holy and common." In chap. xxii. 26—31, of the same prophet, Almighty God declares the causes for which he *will* (*reddam*, says Grotius, not *I have*, as in our translation) pour out "his indignation and the fire of his wrath" upon the land—among which causes we find the following—"her priests have violated my law, and have profaned my holy things; *they have put no difference betwixt the holy and the profane.*" Now, I desire to know whether the buying and selling of the cure of souls be not merchandise, and putting no difference betwixt holy and common? and whether, reasoning by analogy, as Mr. Mede does, the Church of England, or rather the nation, hath not much to answer for, in giving a sanction to such proceedings? Look only into the newspapers of the day, and will you not there see advertised for sale advowsons, next presentations with immediate resignation, or with advantages (a pepper-corn rent of glebe or tithes) equivalent to immediate possession, and a thousand other artifices of law to beguile the conscience? I know the construction of the common-law, that it is no Simony to buy the next presentation of a living that is full. But the common-law is, or ought to be, subject to the law of God, which is itself a part of the law of the land; and, when the common lawyers controul the express law of God, then we may look upon the Divine law as mere blank paper, or *sheep skin*, upon which the attorney is to engross and superinduce what characters he pleases.

This ecclesiastical merchandise will, and does, introduce a laxness of *principle* in other respects. "I bought you, and I will sell you," said old Anthony Henley to his constituents. At this moment I can parallel this parliamentary instance with a similar one in the Church. An attorney bought a couple of livings for his son (who was found incompetent to any profession but the one of a rich incumbent); and the condition required on the part of the patron of one, was, that he should not reside,

nor concern himself in the parish. *The condition is fulfilled* *. In a vicinage known to the writer of these lines more than half the livings have been, or now are, upon sale. Officers unfit for the army; broken tradesmen, who have friends to lend them money; apothecaries who have failed of employment from ignorance; attorneys clerks; are, and have been, thus let into the Church, to become the guides of souls.

One principal cause of the naval glory of England, Mr. Urban, is, that an early education to the sea, and the knowledge necessary to pass at the Admiralty, are means which every officer finds requisite to his advancement. Let the same method be adopted in the Church, and it will attain similar glory. Proscribe the sale of all church-preferment, make every contract absolutely void which has church-preferment for its object, and you will scourge the buyers and sellers out of the Temple, and render it, what it should be, a house of prayer for all nations; and then the priests of the temple will be clothed with righteousness. **CLERICUS.**

*** On a re-perusal of the letter signed **CLERICUS MINORIS ORDINIS**, it does not answer the description of that which we are called on to print by a subsequent letter of April 4; which states that the former one was, "to recommend a Committee of Incumbents holding livings under 30l. a year, to solicit the governors of Queen Anne's bounty to take measures for the more expeditious augmentation of their poor livings."—We regret the disappointment, and request another copy.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

I BEG, through your means, to address a few lines to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; and I make no doubt it will produce an effect equal to the Curates' Bill, which, I presume to conclude, is in great measure owing to the numerous accounts given in your Magazine of the disgraceful state of the inferior clergy in this country.

To the Governors of Q. Anne's Bounty.

The Curates bill lately passed has given a very general satisfaction to the Clergy of that description, if we may exempt from that class those who, by augmenting their cures with Queen Anne's bounty, have made them benefices, though they cannot claim the

advantages of rectors or vicars, having, as it is said, no right to church-yard or surplice fees, Easter-offerings, &c. There are many in an unpleasant predicament on this account; and, where they have no rectory or vicarage, or, at least, the Curacy of some neighbouring parish where there is a house, are worse than a Curate who has a house to live in; and some indeed with less salary than Curates of non resident Clergy.

It is humbly hoped, therefore, that the Governors will be pleased to allow 4 or 5 per cent. until purchases can be found; which, if they are completed, will not produce the same advantage to those lately augmented as to those augmented 50, 60, 70, or 80 years since. when 300l. bought estates which now produce 20l. per annum; and, though that sum will not, at this time, purchase 10l. per annum, the former receive 10l. per cent. the latter only 2l. per cent. till they can find a purchase.

I understand, from an account of that fund published 1720, the Governors did at one time allow 4 or 5 per cent.; and, as the sum in hand must be immense, it would not injure the royal bounty, nor the intention of those respectable benefactors who have left sums and estates for increasing the income of the poor Clergy. Many of these benefices, *i. e.* augmented cures, are now much under 40l. per annum; and, though now they are annexed to livings by this last act of parliament, should they be separated, and a clergyman having nothing besides one of these, without house, the rent of one will take half his income; the duty be performed at unseasonable hours, or perhaps totally neglected; Curates in general, according to the last bill, being much better paid, although all the perpetual cures are now said to be 30l. per annum, or upwards.

There would be no great difficulty in demonstrating a more judicious, more useful, and more permanent, method of managing Queen Anne's Bounty, and improving every benefice, by the end of this century, to 100l. per annum, without violating the present laws. But at present, with all respect to the Governors and Directors, it is humbly prayed, that the augmented cures, or benefices, may, by increase of interest, or in any other mode they shall think better, increase the stipend equal at least with other cures

* Is not this buying his flock, and selling his conscience?

cures, according to this bill, and more explicitly declare and point out their claim to church-yards, Easter-offerings, and surplice-fees; all which, as well as a place of abode, are at present withheld from the Curates of a great many augmented cures, or, as by the last act, are now by law determined to be benefices vacating rectory or vicarage.

A PERPETUAL CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, May 16.

I HAVE long wished to say a few words in reply to V. and B. p. 816 of your last volume.

1st. If Dissenting-ministers are allowed to exchange the pulpit for the bar, and the Established Clergy are denied the same privilege, it is hard indeed! and ought to be enquired into; but I hope the refusal that occasioned this complaint was rather *particular* than *general*. I am an old man, sir, as you well know; and remember the late Rev. Mr. Madan exchanging the bar for the pulpit of the Established Church at Query. What objection against *reversal*? and request an instance of any party that has had such impediment thrown in his way.

2dly. I heartily accord with V. and B. in regulating the sale of arsenick (and, indeed, of every other poisonous drug), which might be thus easily done; by the Legislature obliging every *vender* to make out a regular bill of parcels for the same, and sending it home to the house of the *buyer*.

3dly. That the physician *should receive his fee before he writes*, because the lawyer does before he pleads, is a case not at all similar; for, I never heard of a counsel receiving his fee before he had been instructed in the whole evidence (either from plaintiff or defendant), from which he makes his brief accordingly; then comes the fee: so that he writes *before* he receives *his fee*. Q. E. D.

To pay a physician on his bare enquiry into the case, would be premature with a witness, as the prescription is often a *quietus*, and in that case there is no return of cash. But a counsel, in case of award, or non-trial, I believe, returns the whole, or at least a part, of the fee. But this I submit to better judges.

H. DE BRITAIN.

Mr. URBAN, May 11.

THE church at Linton, in Cambridgeshire, has undergone a thorough repair. The chancel is en-

larged, and extended about six feet farther into the body of the church. The two cedar pillars by which the communion-table was supported are removed toward the centre of the arch, and two magnificent marble supporters of the best and most modern carved work (by Christopher Rein) are substituted in their room. The whole altar-piece is new; one of the most striking remnants of Gothic architecture supposed to be known. The steeple is heightened to about ten feet, so that the isle is now in a parallel line with the altar. What materially adds to the beauty of this church is a picture of the Blessed Virgin Mary, executed with all the elegance of ancient performances.

D. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, May 17.

THE eminently-learned Bp. Newcome, p. 300, was promoted to his first see, that of Dromore, in March 1766. Was not this some time after the conversation between Drs. Johnson and Maxwell, referred to in the Preface to Boswell's Life of Johnson? Dr. M's acquaintance with Dr. J. commenced in 1754; when was he recalled to Ireland on a point of *duty*? Might not the primate Stone be the bishop so faintly commended by Johnson? He certainly was not distinguished by his professional learning.

W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, May 18.

I MUST beg the favour of you to inform your ingenious correspondent, that I did my tiles, which were almost new, with the composition he recommended to make them appear like slate. But, I am sorry to say, when the frost set in before Christmas, they almost all peeled off; particularly to the North.

Yours, &c.

C. J.

Mr. URBAN, May 19.

IN the first *note*, p. 250, we should read "vol. LVIII. p. 792." The "connubial medal" in vol. LXV. p. 474, still remains without explanation.

Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

* * * MRS. NOTCLIFFE DALTON, of York, asks, In what year did Sir Peyton Venris, who was chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1689, die? What descendants he left, and are any now remaining? She adds, that any account of Dr. Henry Parsons, M. D. (who married a Miss Whiteing, of Ipswich, a sister of Lady Ventris), and of his family, if transmitted immediately to her at York, would be rewarded.

Mr.



Genl. Map. May 1 1797. P. 1269.



1. *Llan Beblig Church. NE.*



2. *Abbess Roding Church. SE.*



3. *Elsinour Castle. S.*

Mr. URBAN, *Shropshire, Jan. 10.*
INCLOSED (*plate 1. fig. 1.*) is a drawing of Llan Beblie church, near Caernarvon, North Wales. The account of it is taken from Mr. Penant's tour in Wales.

"The mother church of Caernarvon, about half a mile S.E. of the town, is called Llan Beblie, being dedicated to St. Pablic, or Publicius (according to our historians), son of Maxen Wladig (Maximus the tyrant), and his wife Helen, daughter of Enlaf. It is said that he retired from the world, and took a religious habit. Richard the Second bestowed this church and the chapel of Caernarvon on the nuns of St. Mary's, in Chester, in consideration of their poverty. I find, in the recital of another charter of the same prince, that his grandfather Edward III. had bestowed on those religious the advowson of Llangathen, in Caermarthenshire; both which on the dissolution were annexed to the see of Chester, and remain to this day under the patronage of the Bishop of Chester.—In the church of Llan Beblie is the tomb of a son of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn, who died 1587, and Margaret, daughter of John Wynne ap Meredith. Their figures are in white marble, lying on a mat admirably carved. He is in armour; she has on a short quilted ruff, and quilted ruffles at her wrists, in a long gown, and a sash round her waist."

Yours, &c. CARACTACUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*
ABLESS RODING (*fig. 2.*) is distant from Chelmsford 11 miles, from Ongar 6, and from Epping 11. It was called *Abbess* from a manor in it and the advowson of the church belonging to the abbess of Barking. The lands in this parish are of a heavy soil; the houses few in number. The manors it contains are those of Abbess hall, Rookwood hall, and Berwick Bernes, or Berners.

Abbess hall stands behind the church. This manor continued in Barking abbey till the time of the suppression; King Henry VIII. sold it to Robert Chersey; and it is now the property of Eriab Harvey, esq. of Chigwell, Essex.

Rookwood hall, a venerable old mansion formerly (but now a farmhouse), to which there belonged an extensive park, stands nearly a mile South-west of the church, took its name from some ancient owners, and is the property of Mr. Mills.

Berwick Berners is a hamlet in this

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parish, the mansion of which stands about half a mile North-east of the church. A constable is chosen for this hamlet, who attends at Dunmow, which causes it to be reputed in that hundred. It belongs to Tho. Brand, esq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire. The present rector is the Rev. Mr. Dyer.

The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is of one pace with the chancel; the whole tiled. A wooden belfry, with a small spire upon it, contains three bells. The monuments it contains are, one against the left hand side of the East wall to the memory of Sir Gamaliel Cape; the effigies of their nine children are placed beneath those of their own in a posture of devotion. The other is a smaller monument, in which is the half-length figure of Lady Luckyn under a small canopy. She is represented in a studious posture, with her head reclining on her right-hand, and her left holding a book open. Behind this figure is the representation of two angels with a crown of glory, which they are just going to put upon her head. X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *July 13, 1796.*
HEREWITH I transmit you (*fig. 3.*) a view of Elfineur castle in Denmark (note generally known in that country by the name of *Cronenburg* castle), interesting to us Englishmen on three different accounts: as being the spot where our immortal Shakspeare has founded the scene of the royal ghost in the tragedy of Hamlet; as being the place where our unfortunate Matilda was confined previously to her being conveyed to Stade by Admiral Macbride; and as, by levying the toll of the Sound, raising from our extensive Commerce the best revenue of the Danish crown*.

The square tower at the Eastern corner was the prison of the injured queen; and from the platform of it had she used to bewail her fate, and cast her streaming eyes towards her native land. The view here represented fronts the South; but the Northern aspect, which is the entrance, is more magnificent. The kings of Denmark formerly resided pretty much at this castle, the apartments of which are numerous and spacious, and were once very richly furnished; but, in 1658. it

* 174,000l. annually by British ships only.

was taken and pillaged by the Swedes, who carried away the furniture, among which were several statues of massy silver; since which time it has become neglected, and there is nothing remaining of its former splendour but a few very indifferent pictures. The outworks are tolerably strong, consisting of a wet ditch, and ramparts in the modern style of fortification; and the inside of the castle forms a handsome quadrangle, not unlike some of our old colleges. It is under the command of a governor, who has handsome lodgings on the Eastern side, and is garrisoned suitably to the importance of its situation. The higher tower in the view is the belfry of the chapel, which is dark, and has nothing interesting in it; and, although there are several convicts kept here to improve and repair the fortifications; yet the neglected state of the ramparts, and the melancholy shade of the thick trees around them, with the sullen grandeur of the edifice, render it one of those places where the imagination is most likely to conjure up a ghost. This idea would present itself even at noon-day; what might not then fancy work at thickest gloom of night?

An admirer of our great Poet, on seeing this place, will hardly be persuaded but that he must have visited the spot where he has laid that scene which has so often terrified and delighted the lovers of the drama. The Danes however, by-the-bye, insist upon it that the story of Hamlet is all a fiction. Had I been told so before I had seen Elfineur, I might have been inclined to have credited them; but, since I have visited this castle, I feel myself unwilling to believe it so.

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z. &c.

Mr. URBAN, May 2.

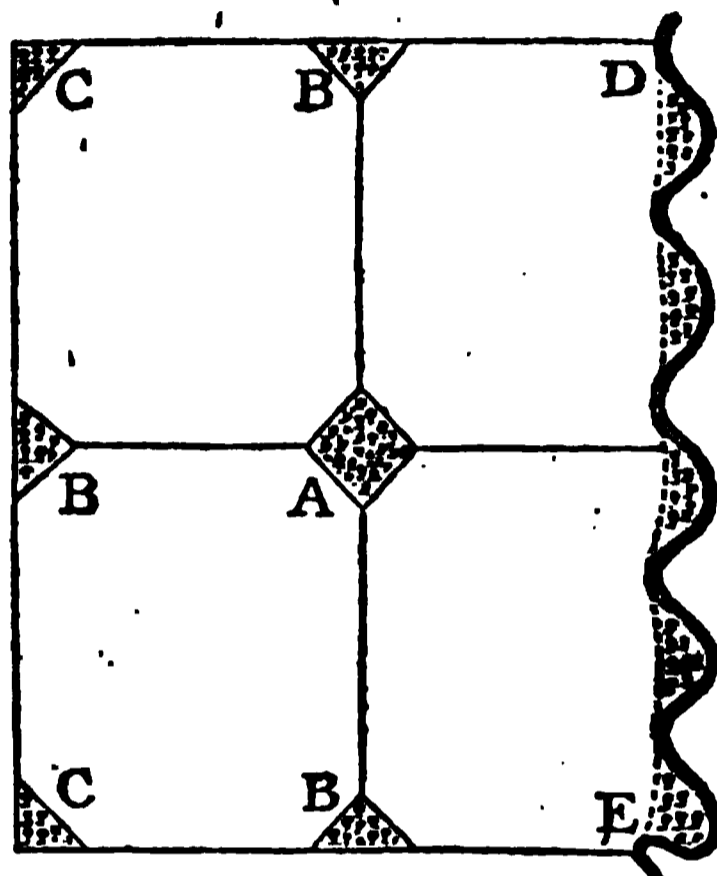
I BEG leave, through the channel of your very informing publication, to enquire of some one of your numerous correspondents the most radical preventive for the very unsightly appearance, and uncleanly effect, of the casts of earth-worms on gravel-walks? I have tried a solution of sea-salt in water in proportion of about a quarter of a peck to four gallons. Pouring this on the gravel in a small court-yard by a water pot, after a very heavy shower, it brought several worms to the surface, which were destroyed. But this remedy, which I found to be merely *porary*, is also too costly for *exten-*

sive application, or even for frequent repetition on a *small* scale. Perhaps a cheaper may be known to some one under whose inspection, this may fall; which, if he will kindly communicate it in your next Publication, will much oblige,
M. N. Clericus *Essexiensis*.

HINTS FOR PROPAGATING TIMBER.

(Continued from p. 215.)

LET the following figure represent the plot of part of an inclosed estate, or rather what is to be inclosed.



At the intersections of the lines, as at A, let the hedges be turned into such a direction that, instead of making four angles, they may inclose a square spot. Suppose it to be one square chain, or four perches, in length and breadth within the outside line of demarcation; this would allow the outside row of trees within the hedge to be about 50 feet; and, supposing five trees to be planted in each row, this in a full square clump will hold 25 trees at 12½ feet asunder in each row; and the interstices may be usefully filled up in the quincunx order with plants of such kinds for stooling as form the most profitable underwoods of the country. If it should be said that I have not showed space enough for my timber-trees to attain any perfection of bulk, the matter may be easily remedied by taking a few out when they are come up to a useful size; and it will produce an advantage in another respect, by drawing up those that are left to a greater length of stem. The quicking in such spots would be a mere trifle in extra labour and sets; and there would be a saving in mounding to

to protect the quicks, because the inside of those small inclosures would want none. I could enlarge greatly on adopting the most proper sorts of timber for the different soils; but, as every gentleman and husbandman may, by a little observation, be able to choose properly for himself, I shall not here enlarge. With a little attention and labour for the first few years, there might soon be produced such a vast number of those little clumps as would not only be highly ornamental to an estate, but likewise, in the course of a few years, would furnish some valuable resources for timber. Where circumstances will not admit a proprietor's taking in the four angles to form a square, it might be very well to inclose triangular pieces, as at B or C. Thus, by confining plantations into the angular parts of inclosures, the hedges would not be incommoded, and the old complaint, of *obstructions to the sun and air from rows of trees in hedges*, would be entirely done away. Where inclosures are bounded by brooks, or other watercourses, running in very crooked directions, as from D to E, the hocks, which are seldom productive of good herbage, might be very profitably appropriated to raising timber, or woods of the aquatic kinds; the true value and uses of some of which want to be better known, and more properly esteemed. *Alders*, and all the sorts of *potatoes*, thrive amazingly in such situations, and the fall of their leaves do but little damage. In boggy bottoms, *alders* yield more profit, if kept fenced and cut for staking, than any other wood whatever. In eight or nine years after the first cutting they will produce large poles, which, if barked while green, will make good ratters, rails, or hurdles, &c.; and poplars would do the same; but the poplar, or arbele, rather seems preferable as a timber. The poplar-kinds, it is well known, are not only of quick growth, but the board sawed from them is quite as good for many uses as the white deal; and, when barked green, and well seasoned, makes very good building-timber for light buildings. All the aquatic kinds of wood for any kind of timber use ought always to be barked while green. I cannot here omit one consideration which stamps a peculiar value upon the arbele, which is its incombutibility; for, though it is so light a wood

when dry, yet it yields so reluctantly to fire, that it may be charred to a coal before it will flame out. I much wish to see the Lombardy poplar more planted; it is a tree of beautiful growth; and, I am well assured, would turn to much profit if planted upon moist lands, and properly managed. They need not be planted more than 10 or 11 feet asunder, as they are very aspiring, and never form a spreading head. If planted in clumps, and properly shredded up while young, they will grow as strait and taper as a may-pole. I doubt not but they would make good masts, as they are very tough, and, when dry, are remarkably stiff and light: however, it is certain they would make good building-stuff, and the best of rails for inclosure. It being also a tree of rapid growth, the planting them would be attended with great advantage as well as utility. I have one plant which, at nine years growth from the nursery-bed, is between 40 and 50 feet high. But I fear I shall become tedious; therefore, I will only just propose to the consideration of any one, who may be inclined to appropriate a portion of his land to planting, whether he ought not to allot a place to the venerable majesty of the forest, and thereby endeavour to perpetuate the good heart of oak of Old England; to the prosperity of which (howsoever insignificant my endeavours may be) none can be a more hearty well-wisher than

Yours, &c. T. WOOLSTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, March 6.*

IN the ninety-second paper of the *Adventurer* there is given a criticism on the Pastorals of Virgil, which is distinguished by the signature under which Dr. Johnson wrote in that publication, and which bears evident marks of his pen. The dislike which that great man entertained for this species of composition is now well known, though, perhaps, at the time the *Adventurer* came out, it was not so notorious. His observations on the nature of pastoral poetry, in his *Lives of Pope and of Philips* prove that he had no relish for it, however natural might be its descriptions, or however elegant its matter. He condemned it as puerile and uninteresting, as representing scenes which never exist in real life, and as precluding by its very design the more sublime and bold attempts of genius.

genius. I am not now about to enter into a vindication of Pastoral Poetry; but it is impossible not to observe that this mode of estimation is extremely unjust. It is calling in *that* as a standard or criterion of excellence, to which the particular thing in question advances no pretensions, and by which of course it cannot fairly be judged. Compared with Epic or Lyric poetry, Pastoral composition is doubtless in its nature very inferior. But the aim of Pastoral poetry is not to elevate or surprize, to effervesce with unexpected transitions of passion; or to swell out with magnificent grandeur of thought. It aspires not to the higher efforts of genius. On the contrary, it professes to be plain, simple, and natural; to be a vehicle in which the beauties of rural situation, and the habits of rural life, may be accurately depicted. With this design, though it be not capable of those great displays which the other kinds of poetry afford, yet it affords scope to the delineation of character, and the richness of description. What so elegant as the representation of country simplicity, or so interesting as the exuberance of country imagery? There may be those who doubt the existence of the one, or the beauty of the other. They who pass their days in the smoke, and among the corrupt manners, of the metropolis, may question whether there be an air more pure, or a mode of life more upright, than what they hourly experience. But such feelings are, I trust, entirely artificial. Nature will ever possess admirers among those who are conversant with her works; and, as it is the task, and the sole task, of Pastoral poetry to exhibit Nature in her most simple attire, I think that it can neither be deemed visionary in its representations, nor without merit in its performances.

As it may fairly be supposed that the observations of Dr. Johnson in the *Adventurer* were written under the same prejudice of mind which was afterwards made known to the world in his *Lives of the Poets*; it is not to be wondered at that they partook of severity towards the object of their criticism. Such a supposition also will, I hope, justify the author of these remarks in contending with an authority so great, and so revered, as that of the learned Lexicographer. It is of consequence, that erroneous and unjust as-

sertions should not be assented to under the authority of great names; and he, surely, performs some service to the Literary World, who rescues learned merit from frivolous imputations and unfounded assertions.

In the paper to which I allude, Dr. Johnson allows to two productions only of the rural Muse of Virgil any considerable share of merit. The eight others, he says, are liable, either wholly or in part, to great objections. In support of this opinion, he regularly examines them each by each. As I purpose to shew that his observations are mistaken, I will follow him in the order in which he has considered them.

"The second eclogue," he remarks, "though we should forget the great charge against it, which, I am afraid, can never be refuted, might have perished without any diminution of the praise of its author; for, I know not that it contains one affecting sentiment or pleasing description, or one passage that strikes the imagination, or awakens the passions."

I will not remark on the uncharitableness with which the Doctor has presumed, without any examination, that this great charge cannot be refuted. It is not to my purpose now to enter into a trial of our Poet on this serious imputation; but justice compels me to observe, that it is more than probable that, as Virgil is known to have copied from Theocritus in many of his Pastorals, this also was an imitation of his model, and not meant as an expression of his own sentiments. This supposition is greatly strengthened by the uniform accounts handed down to us of the purity and chastity of his life. If, however, it should be rejected, the spirit of truth and candour will allow, that Virgil is now accused, as it were, on an *ex-post-facto* law. The world at that time was not enlightened by the wisdom, nor blessed by the purity, of the Christian dispensation. The depravity of Heathen morals was without shame or disguise, because the ignorance of the Heathen world, on the great subjects of moral duty and true philosophy, was almost without measure. Where crimes are indistinctly defined, and scarcely regarded in a bad sense, the commission of them can involve no great degree of turpitude; where they are openly avowed, and deliberately celebrated, we should pity rather the lamentable state of the times than

than be indignant at the atrocious conduct of the agent. In truth, I know not a stronger instance of the inestimable benefit which the world has received, from the pure and perfect precepts of the Christian religion, than the happy reformation which reflections on this unfortunate subject naturally suggest to us as having taken place among its disciples.

But, whatever our sensations may be on the subject of this eclogue, and the flagitious propensity which it may betray in its author, our moral indignation ought not surely to blind our critical faculties; nor, because it may bereave Virgil of his generally-supposed character, as a man of pure integrity of life, ought it to deprive him also of his acknowledged excellence as a poet of admirable talents. Yet such is the sentence of Dr. Johnson. He allows to this Pastoral neither the merit of sentiment or description, of touching the imagination, or affecting the passion. He strips it bare of every requisite which it ought to possess as a Pastoral composition. He reduces it to a level with the works of the most incorrigible blockheads, and virtually represents it to be such a one as, in those days, Bavius or Mævius might have written; or, in our times, Este, Boaden, or Merry, might be competent to produce.

This sentence cannot be supported by a reference to the Pastoral. On the contrary, I think, no reader of taste can be insensible to the beauties which a perusal of it displays; beauties which are as varied and striking, I had almost said, as any which occur in the other productions of his rural muse, but which, at least, need only to be pointed out to be universally acknowledged.

The complaints of Corydon break out in the following abrupt and natural manner:

“O crudelis Alexi nihil mea carmina curas?
Nil nostri miserere? mori me denique ceges.
Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant;
Nunc virides etiam occultant spineta lacer-
Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus æstu
Alia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentes:
At mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustro,
Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.”

He then enumerates his riches and rustic property:

“Mille meæ Siculis errant in montibus agnæ:
Lac mihi non ætate novum, non frigore,
desit.”

He vindicates the comeliness of his form by an apt allusion;

“Nec sum adeo informis: nuper me in lit-
tore vidi, [Daphnim,
Cum placidum ventis staret mare; non ego
Judice metuant, si nunquam fallat imago.”

Suddenly he paints to himself the felicity of humble life with the object of his wishes;

“O tantum libeat mecum tibi sordida rura
Atque humiles habitare casas, et figere
cervos, [hibisco l’
Hædorumque gregem viridi compellere

His skill in singing, and the gifts which he has prepared for Alexis, are next described. He enhances the value of the pipe by mentioning the sensations of his competitor on the occasion of Dæmetas bestowing it on him:

———— “Invidit stultus Amyntas.”

The description of the chapter of flowers is in a strain of the most mellifluous versification. He promises to add to it himself by gathering fruits: “Ipse ego cana legam tenera lanugine mala,
Castaneasque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis
amabat. [que pomo;
Addam cerea pruna; et honos erit huic quo-
Et vos O lauri carpam, et te proxima myrto;
Sic posite quoniam suaves miscetis odores.”

It is impossible not to remark in the second line the trait of Nature which is shewn in the recommendation of the nuts. The sole circumstance of Amaryllis having liked them Corydon seems to think an infallible proof of their goodness, and that it will of itself ensure to them a favourable acceptance. A modern poet would have launched out into the elegance of their flavour, a description of the country they grew in, and the distance they were brought from. *Mea quas Amaryllis amabat* is ten times more eloquent and expressive. It is by touches like this that the poet of genius is distinguished from the literary mechanick.

But Corydon soon recollects that,

———— “Nec munera curat Alexis;
Nec, si muneribus certes, concedat solas.”

He then abandons himself to despair;

“Eheu! quid volui misero mihi? floribus
Austrum
Perditus, et liquidis immisi fontibus apros. [Quem fugis, ah demens I habitatunt di quo-
que sylvas, [arces,
Dardaniusque Paris. Pallas, quas condidit,
Ipsa colat, nobis placeant ante omnia sylvæ.”

The change of passion in these lines is excellently described. He arraigns his folly in the mentioning of his gifts,

in which he would be so easily exceeded by I-lus, by the beautiful illustration of having himself destroyed his flowers by a tempest, and polluted his fountains by wild beasts. He then flies to the woods, consoles himself that they are the habitation of the gods, and leaves to Pallas the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of her cities.

At length he sobers, and becomes more temperate. The coming night restores serenity of mind. He recollects that he has left his work unfinished, and resolves for the future to apply himself to useful industry :

“ Ah ! Corydon, Corydon, quæ te dementia cepit !

Semiputata tibi frondosa vitis in ulmo est.
Quin tu aliquid saltem potius, quorum indiget usus,

Viminibus mollique paras detexere junco ?
Invenies alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexim.”

In the second of these lines there is an allusion to a precept of heathen superstition, which may be supposed to operate in the mind of Corydon as an incentive to more industrious pursuits. *Diis ex imputatâ vite ne libanto* is enumerated among the laws of Numa; and of such consequence was the due observance of this rule supposed to be, that whosoever infringed it was said to be punished with madness.

This eclogue describes with singular felicity the rage and fury of the love with which Corydon was inflamed. It abounds with frequent ebullitions of passion, and strong expressions of feeling. It possesses not much of the tameness of sentiment; for, its characteristic is eagerness and ardour. Its descriptions are, therefore, short but rapid, presenting to the mind the ideas of the poet by bold and abrupt figures rather than by smooth and equable diffusion. Some part is borrowed from Theocritus, Idyll. XI. In the passage in which Corydon defends the beauty of his person, from having seen himself in the sea, the similar circumstance which the Sicilian bard relates of Polyphemus immediately occurs. In this particular, Virgil seems not to have imitated with his usual judgement. The Cyclops might with propriety be represented as beholding himself in the sea; but it is more probable that a shepherd would use a river or a fountain for that purpose. Such a fault is, however, a relative imperfection only. Whether Corydon saw

himself in the ocean or in a brook, his own image would have been equally reflected. The conclusion, therefore, is the same; and the thought is equally elegant and equally just.

I hope by the preceding remarks that I have rescued the second Pastoral of the Mantuan Poet from the heavy reproaches of Dr. Johnson. On a future occasion I trust that, with your permission, Mr. Urban, I may be able to prove also, that the other rural compositions of Virgil are not so destitute of merit as the Doctor has described them to be.

ALBIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Mark's day.*

THE late learned and pious Mr. Wogan, in his Essay on the proper Lessons of the Church of England (vol. II. p. 475, of the 2d edition), concludes a note on the 20th verse of the 6th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans with the following words :

“ So that it plainly contains the doctrine of FREE-WILL, agreeable to the sense of our own Church and the doctrine of the primitive Fathers.”

And then subjoins,

“ This is further explained in the note in our exposition of the Epistle to the Romans now in MS.”

From the general tenour of Mr. Wogan's principles in the abovementioned Essay, there is much reason to suppose, that his “Exposition” must stand clear of that horrid doctrine of absolute unconditional predestination and election of some to eternal life, as held by John Calvin and his disciples; and of its concomitant, the absolute unconditional rejection and consignment of others to eternal torments; I say, it must stand clear of this blasphemous heresy on the one hand, and of the Pelagian doctrine, of man's ability to save himself without the grace of God, on the other.

The former of these heresies, in my opinion, has two most pernicious effects; for, beside offering violence to every attribute of a holy and just God, it tends to raise some men to the highest pitch of fanatic presumption, and to depress others into the horrors of despair. Beside this, such doctrine, being assumed as though it were taught in the Holy Scriptures, disposes many serious Deists (and such there undoubtedly are) to reject the whole Bible revelation.

It is obvious enough to all diligent and unprejudiced enquirers into primitive antiquity, that such doctrine was never received for orthodox among the primitive Fathers; neither was it received by the Church of England at her first reformation from Popery, in the 2d and 3d year of Edward VI. (whatever Mr. Toplady has asserted to the contrary), nor until John Calvin and his associates were suffered to intermeddle in it in the 5th and 6th years of the same reign. From that time, indeed, cruel *Calvinism*, political as well as theological, became fashionable in England, and soon after in Scotland too. There it was presently stirred up by John Knox and his mob-abettors into all the enormities of devastation, sedition, and open rebellion.

It is well worthy to be remembered with what infernal zeal and diligence the emissaries of the Court of Rome, in Queen Elizabeth's time, stirred up every evil principle that is in fallen man to accomplish their maxim, *divide et impera*. And, no sooner were Church and State overturned by the rebellion in 1641, and K. Charles I. murdered, than these men assumed the garb and character of Puritans, Independents, Quakers, &c. &c.; for, Proteus-like, they changed their form as often as they found it convenient to serve their purposes. And it was no uncommon thing for the same identical Jesuit to celebrate mass in the morning in a Popish chapel; and, in the afternoon, in a Quaker's or Independent meeting, to rant away, and rail at the poor oppressed Church of England, and her rites and services, as altogether Popish and idolatrous. Neither is the number and variety of heresies in the least diminished in these our days either in England or Scotland, nor likely to be so until the second coming of our Lord.

But, leaving this, let us return to Mr. Wogan, who is, indeed, not always perfectly consistent with himself; yet, notwithstanding this, the "Exposition" enquired after must be a valuable *desideratum*, and so would a judicious memoir of his life and writings. Such a publication from the pen of some surviving friend would be highly gratifying to many of your

INQUISITIVE READERS.

P. S. The first edition of Mr. Wogan's Essay was published without a

name in 1754, and the second with his name in 1764; both in 4 vols. 8vo.

Epitaph to the Memory of Mrs. SCOTT, Wife of Major John Scott, inscribed on a beautiful Grey Marble Slab on a Tomb in the Church-yard of Bromley, Kent. Said to be written by the Major himself.

"Beneath this stone
are interred
the mortal remains
of ELIZA SCOTT,
wife of Major John Scott,
of this parish.
She was born on the 19th April, 1746,
and died
on the 26th October, 1796,
in the 51st year of her age.
Though afflicted for several years
with the disorder
which put a period
to her life,
she had for many months past
been unusually well and chearful.
On Friday, the 21st October,
while sitting with her husband
and two of her children
at dinner,
she was suddenly taken ill.
The pain which she sustained
was as violent
as it was unexpected.
She bore it with exemplary fortitude
and Christian resignation,
and retained the full possession
of her faculties
almost to the latest hour
of her existence.
After taking a most solemn
and affecting leave
of her husband
and her children;
after giving her directions,
or expressing her wishes,
on every point that had a relation
to her worldly concerns,
remembering at that awful moment
the poor and the needy,
to whom she had ever been
a generous benefactress;
after expressing her humble,
though confident, hope
of a blessed immortality,
she resigned her soul
to the will of her Creator,
and expired,
without a pang
or a sigh,
on the fifth day of her illness.
In a world where none
are faultless
perfection is sought for
in vain.
But her virtues
were many, useful, and active.

She was a faithful
and an affectionate wife ;
a careful
and a tender mother ;
a humane and a charitable woman.

Her failings,
whatever they were,
affected herself alone.
Semel calcanda via letbi."

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, May 4.*
FOR the satisfaction of those readers who have been educated at this seminary, and have never seen it since, I send an account of the improvements the university and different colleges are engaged in planning and executing. The greatest, which falls on the university, is the new street (now Trumpington), which will be entirely re-built just double the present breadth, commencing below St. John's college, and extending beyond Peterhouse, near three-quarters of a mile in length. To further this plan, the old building of Caius college will be pulled down, as likewise the lodge of King's, and a great part of Bene't college. The colleges in this street, and the repairs and alterations they will undergo, are these: St. John's college to be faced with stone, and the chapel re-built according to a plan of Mr. Wood, under whose directions the bridge of that college is now rebuilding. It is proposed to re-build the university library, and erect a museum; but the dissensions of different heads of houses on these improvements has left this totally undecided. King's college will be augmented with two beautiful new buildings, one in the Grecian style, to correspond with the present, the other in the Gothic, to correspond with the chapel; both after the plan of the celebrated Mr. Wyatt. Bene't college is to be re-built according to the plan of Sir Jacob Downing, and, after him to be named Downing college*. These form all the alterations belonging to this street. Trinity-hall only, situated in Wrangham-street, besides these, will receive any alterations which are occasioned by the four new fellowships founded for the superannuated scholars of Merchant-tailors school. This latter foundation has indeed but just received the privileges aforementioned, as Dr. Jowett had been very active for some time in endeavouring to prevent

* We believe this to be a mistake. EDIT.

this addition. Should any plan be fixed upon by the heads respecting the new library and museum, there will necessarily be erected new schools; but, as these will be situated in a back street, they will not add to the grandeur of the new one. All these improvements, which are now begun; will be completed in about seven years; and, surely, there is cause for the sons of *Alma Mater* to exult in anticipating the day when their sister-university must be necessitated to acknowledge their inferiority in every respect.

Yours, &c.

S. T. D.

Mr. URBAN, *April 24.*
TURNING over the pages of some of the latter years of your Magazine, I perceive some queries unanswered, to which I am enabled to give some small information.

Vol. LX. p. 447. The terms enquired after by Senex are doubtless those of *Jackson*.

Vol. LXII. p. 104. A correspondent asks, by what claim the late Sir Geo. Henry Liddell succeeded to the title of baronet on the death of the late Lord Ravensworth? He was his nephew, son of his lordship's brother Thomas, and only surviving great-grandson of Sir Henry, the third baronet. His claim was consequently indisputable.

Vol. LXIV. p. 31. Enquiry is made after the family of *Wycbe*. Sir Cyril, the first and only baronet, died in 1756, in the duchy of Holstein, and with him the title became extinct.

Vol. LXV. p. 299. Information is desired of the family of Sidley, of Great Chart, in Kent, baronets. It is there said to have been extinct when the Baronetage of 1741 was published. In the Index to that publication it is by mistake said to be so, though inserted in the body of the work. It should have been the Sidleys of Ailesford, in Kent, baronets, that, instead of this, should have been there marked as extinct. Sir Charles Sidley, of Great Chart, survived many years after 1741, and was a journeyman-upholster in the city of London 1741; but when he died I know not. D. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *May 4.*
YOUR account of Mr. Dyer's Poems, p. 323, having induced me to peruse them; I observe that you have left unnoticed one part of the note on the learned Orientalist.



I think this will make a pleasing variety. J. LASKEY.

* *Fig. 8.* is communicated by Mr. T. Manton, from a seal lately dug up in a field near Thetford.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 3.

THE antiquity of Tickencote church, in Rutland (*fig. 9*), induces me to solicit a place for it in your Miscellany.

This church exhibits evident marks of great antiquity, Mr. Gough, in his *British Topography*, says, Dr. Stukeley supposed it to be the oldest church remaining in England; and that it was built by Peada, son of Peada, the king of Mercia, in the year 746; and Mr. Peck, in his *History of Stamford*, book VIII. p. 53, thus writes of it:

“From fine things if we turn to what is odd, the little church of Tickencote in this neighbourhood is to be noted for its many arches in the North wall, all the mouldings and turnings being wrought into one another in a surprizing manner; as also for a large room over the body of the chancel with a stone floor, and stone stairs up to it; which (if an anchorit, or some such sort of religious person, did not formerly live in it) is alike strange in the designment.

“The oldest churches (such as that of Tickencote) are of small extent and low structure, with no tower or steeple; but, instead of that, a little arch at the West end to hang a couple of very small bells in, whose ropes are let down into the church by holes bored through the roof of the middle aisle. I shall only add, that, if books of antiquity had more prospects of churches, which are seldom altered, instead of gentlemen’s seats, which are altered by every new proprietor, whereby the draughts are made perfectly useless, they would, in my opinion, come a great deal more to the true purpose of antiquities.”

This church was pulled down three years since, and re-built by Mrs. Elizabeth Wingfield (of the family of Wingfields, lords of the manor), the chancel alone being preserved.

Yours, &c. PALÆOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 4.

WHOEVER considers the influence derived to the Crown, from the vast increase of the national debt and taxes, will not be much surprized at the confidence which the House of Commons expressed during the American war in Lord North, nor in the acquiescence of parliament to the projects of the present Minister. Nothing but the sense of the people at large, declared in the various county-meetings, during the American war,

awakened their representatives to a sense of their duty. The prodigious increase of the national debt since that period; the establishment of new commissioners for transports, &c.; together with an expenditure of 40 or 50 millions of money yearly; have given the Administration an influence so unbounded, that he must know very little of the constitution of Parliament, who expects a speedy period will be put to a war which has been more expensive than any which preceded it.

Many plans of Reform have been suggested; but none, in my poor opinion, seem so well calculated for the public good as one pointed out by Sir Joseph *Mansel*, bart, in the extracts herewith sent you from a printed letter written by that gentleman, and sent to the magistrates of Surrey, with his name annexed. It is only necessary to state, that such letter was written in answer to an anonymous letter reflecting on the Baronet for his having given, with another justice of the peace, a certificate of the state of a very private road over Bagshot heath, which appeared to them to be sufficiently repaired; which certificate was questioned afterwards, and disallowed, though much rain had fallen betwixt the time the certificate was granted, and the trial of the indictment, 17 days afterwards, betwixt the prosecutor and the parish of *Windsorham*. Neither of the magistrates had any interest or motive whatever to influence their judgement in granting such certificate. To enable your reader to understand part of the extract I send you, it may be necessary to state, that the certificate was granted by them in July, 1792; and the attack upon Sir Joseph and his brother-justice (a neighbouring clergyman) was not commenced till July 1794. It may be also necessary to state, that this plan of reform was enlarged, as now, only to a few of the Baronet’s friends *.

A. Z.

* We have admitted this letter from a regard to the respectable Baronet who is the subject of it, not from any intention to bring the subject of Parliamentary Reform into discussion, which, at this period, might be pregnant with the greatest mischiefs. Innovations in the Constitution, if begun in times like these, would not easily be checked at any precise point; and might lead to the loss of the Constitution itself. The Baronet’s plan, however, is ingenious; and may serve as a groundwork on a future day. EDIT.

"If any thing could induce Sir Joseph to adopt an idea he has often heard expressed by others, of a *deranged mind*, it would be the publication of the letter in question, two years after the certificate was signed which gave the offence; but *passion* is *temporary madness*.

"With a *temper* sometimes *too quick*, but always *open and undisguised*, Sir Joseph may get into error; but he makes the best atonement for it always, by never bearing *malice*, and by a placability of temper towards inferiors, who have injured him, for which he has been frequently blamed—he cannot, thank God! bear malice for two years together.

"The author of the printed letter, signed "*A Surrey Magistrate*," appears hurt that Sir Joseph should be *chairman* of the *winter quarter sessions*—others have been hurt before him.

"He took the chair originally, on a vacancy, about 24 years ago, at the strong solicitation of many magistrates, who waited on him at the House of Commons, to request his so doing; and he took it the rather, because he, and they, entertained an idea, that it was intended to fill the chair with a man who would be allowed a salary, for doing the duties of it, by *Government*. In his opinion the *chairman* ought always to be an *independent man*; the judges are independent of the crown, and the chairman, as well as every other magistrate, is a *judge* at sessions.

"How Sir Joseph has acquitted himself in that situation must and ought to be left to the opinion of others; sure he is, he has demonstrated, that he has not considered the office as a situation to promote a *county interest*, and he has never shewn partiality in the execution of the office, either in favour of the *poor* or the *rich*, the *freeholder* or the *beggar*. His *political opinions* at no time have influenced his conduct as a *magistrate*. He may have erred in his decisions, but never intentionally. He has received many flattering instances of approbation, during the time he has presided, from men whose opinions would confer honour on any man; and even Mr. F. since he signed the *certificate* complained of, was pleased to compliment him (at the winter quarter sessions for 1793) for the conduct and ability he thought he had shewn, during the trial, and charge to the jury, on a long and intricate investigation respecting a *riot*, and *conspiracies*. Sir Joseph believes, that every counsel who has witnessed his conduct in the chair for more than 20 years (and many able men have so witnessed it) will do justice to the *integrity* of his conduct; the *partiality* of many of them have led them publicly to commend his *abilities*!

"If Mr. F. has a wish to be *chairman* in

his room, he ought to set about acquiring more *law*, and more *knowledge* of the duties of a magistrate, than he appears at present to possess. If, in addition to his present *place* and *pension*, he should think, if a chairman, of receiving a *salary* from *Government*, it is to be hoped the *independent spirit* of the Surrey gentlemen, among whom there are always men of abilities; will resist such a project. Whilst the chair at each quarter-sessions is taken by different gentlemen, the labour of any one of them cannot be more than each ought to give to the service of his country.

"It may be easily supposed, after a service of so many years, and employment from an early hour in the morning (sometimes till midnight) for seven or eight days together, twice in the year, at a sessions of more business than all the rest put together, and in a season the most inclement, that Sir Joseph Mawbey can have no particular pleasure in sacrificing his health and his time to the public, as chairman to the quarter-sessions; but he will not gratify any by resigning. If a *job* is meant to be carried (and such have been often stopped by him), he certainly ought to be removed. If he knows his own heart truly, he is an *unfit* man for a *job*.

"What circumstances of *degradation* the letter-writer alludes to, Sir Joseph is at a loss to conjecture; or how, or when, they were "*stated by a brother-magistrate, J. F. esq.*" is a mystery to him; certain it is, they were never stated in Sir Joseph's hearing. With the *mens sibi conscia recti*, he is ready to meet any charge, signed by the name of the author; and he defies the malice of any and of every man.

"Perhaps Sir Joseph Mawbey's opposition to subscriptions for the war (for, they were in truth such, if intended to enable Government to send all our regular troops to Flanders) may have induced a wish for his removal. He quarrels with no man about politics; but will retain his own opinions, whilst he thinks himself in the right. Many worthy men, he knows, differed in opinion from him about the fitness of the American war; many good men differ from him in opinion about the French war: he thought, and still thinks, both *might* and *ought* to have been avoided. No war, in his opinion, can be justifiable in the sight of God, but what arises from *immediate self-defence*; little, besides *debt* and *taxes*, have been the acquisitions by any war! None of the advocates of the American war assume merit at this time, for having supported it: the time, he believes, is not distant, when the advocates for the *present war* will exult no longer in its fitness. *Blistering and bleeding* are said to be necessary to cure certain disorders in the *body natural*; they may produce equal alteration in the *body politic*.

"Strongly

“ Strongly attached by education and reflexion to the principles of freedom, which brought about the Revolution under King William in 1688, he loves a limited Monarchy, and has proved himself to be a true Friend to the family on the throne. He, who never, at any time, was, is not now, nor will he, the tool of any party, will persist in such attachments which he thinks perfectly reconcileable to his wish, of seeing a more equal representation of the people in parliament. If there be danger

in an *immediate* correction of the present representation, he shall be satisfied to wait for the termination of the war: he may probably, at such time, suggest a plan for an alteration.”

“ Having been abused for his opinions, respecting the French revolution, it may here be proper to state, that soon after the commencement of the *French Revolution*, and before it became marked by acts which degrade *humanity*, he published, with his name subjoined, “ *Reflexions on the French*

“ Sir Joseph, from the moment he took a forward part in opposing the fitness of the present war, both at Kingston and at Epsom, was sure he should be followed by calumny and abuse. After having sat 30 years in parliament, at no time an *inactive* or *neutral* character, he must have profited little from experience, if he had not expected such attacks. Lest he should be abused for a plan of reform, that it may be insinuated may overturn the constitution, he shall here give the great outline: he will adduce *Surrey* and its boroughs, which now return 14 members, 8 of which are in truth chosen by 5 men, namely, at *Hajelmere*, two members chosen by Lord *Lonsdale*; at *Gatton*, two by Mr. *Ladbroke*, (now by Mr. *Petrie*); at *Reigate*, two by Lord *Somers* and Lord *Hardwicke*; and at *Blicbingly*, two members chosen by Sir *Robert Clayton*. If the practice of purchasing houses should increase at *Guildford*, and any man be rich enough, and willing to annihilate them, from motives of easier management for election-purposes, *Guildford* may hereafter become what *Gatton* is; there will then be only four *independent* members for *Surrey*; two for the county, and two for *Southwark*. His plan is this; to permit *Southwark*, and perhaps *Guildford*, as at present, to return 2 each; there are 15 hundreds in the county; let the freeholders and copyholders, under any regulation that may be thought right, choose one member for each hundred. Let there be a returning officer for each hundred, and every general election be held on the same day, throughout the kingdom: by this means election, which now introduces much expence to the candidate, by carriages for distant places, would be brought home to the elector, and no man probably need go farther than 4 or 5 miles to vote. As an instance, if the hundred of East Brixton was to elect a member for the parishes in such hundred, viz. *Christchurch*, *Lambeth*, *Newington*, *Clapham*, *Streatham*, *Camberwell*, *Rotherhithe*, and *Bermondsey*, *Kennington Common* might be a convenient and nearly central place for such election. For *Gadley* hundred, which contains *Cbertsey*, *Tborpe*, *Egbeam*, *Byfleet*, *Chobham*, *Herzell*, *Purford*, *Rifley*, and *Frimley*, the common near *Dunford Bridge* might be a convenient spot for an election. If one county can be so regulated on proper principles, all might.

“ The increase of members, by this plan, for *Surrey*, may be warranted, from the great, very great increase of the inhabitants in it. The owners of rotten boroughs to receive some reasonable allowance from the diminution in value of such estates. Sir Joseph is himself an honorary freeman of *Berwick*; he has never voted there, and probably never may. Day-labourers, who are free of that town, or *Bristol*, and dispersed all over Great Britain and Ireland, subject the candidate to the necessity of carrying them down, at a very great expence: they receive money for going and returning 2 or 400 miles: their families must be paid for their lost labour while absent: and at *Berwick*, or at *Bristol*, they perhaps vote against the interest of the place they may have abandoned from infancy. Ought these things to be?

“ Sir Joseph is not a friend to the doctrine of *universal suffrage*; he thinks, on trial in France, such plan has not answered: whilst the *same laws* secure equally the *poor and the rich* from oppression, the day-labourer, whose personal *happiness* and *liberty* are as dear to him as that of the richest peer of the realm, will be safe without being necessarily an elector: his richer neighbour will defend him, for his own sake; and perhaps his *dependent* situation, and inferior *education*, may not enable him to discharge the duties of such service properly. Sir Joseph thinks every man should vote for *property* at a distance for the member to be elected for the district in which he resides. He would, for instance, have the *Freeholder* of *Northumberland*, residing in *Surrey*, vote for a member to be chosen for the district of *Reigate*, if such freeholder should reside in that district. The freeholder so voting must give, at the poll, an account of the *nature* of such freehold, and declare the name of the occupier. He would be liable, as he now is, to an indictment for *perjury* for swearing *falsely*, and be equally liable to the penalties imposed by an act of parliament for voting as a *freeholder* or *copyholder* without being in truth possessed of either a *freehold* or *copyhold* estate; and the enquiry into the nature of *suspicious* title would be attended with less expence to the candidate than the carrying a freeholder down to *Northumberland*, and back again, to vote in the county in which his estate happened to be situate.”

“ *Revolution.*”

“To the great dishonour of the Church,” says Mr. D. “to the great dishonour of the present governors of the Church, and, I think, of the East-India Company, Maurice enjoys no comfortable prebend, or snug vicarage; no decent provision whatever.”

Here I must beg leave to contradict Mr. Dyer. It was Mr. M's own fault that his circumstances were not better. But he has now obtained the place of *historiographer* to the East-India Company, on the unfortunate loss of sight which obliged Mr. Orme to resign that place; which, if I am not misinformed, is 300l. a year.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN. F. H. S. Jan. 23.

THE inclosed drawing (*pl. II. fig. 1.*) is a representation of the column lately erected on the terrace in Hawkstone park, co. Salop, the seat of Sir Richard Hill, bart. The statue on the top of the column represents the great personage alluded to in the inscription, in his lord-mayor's gown, and other *insignia* of office, holding the Magna Charta in his hands. From the base of the pedestal to the top of the statue is 110 feet; a beautiful and grand piece of workmanship. Indeed, whatever is done here by Art should be great; for, at Hawkstone, Nature has been profusely lavish. The inscription*, which is graven on a brass plate on the South side the pedestal, was written by the worthy possessor of the place. D. S. P.

Mr. URBAN, Guildford, Dec. 12.

THE inclosed drawing (*fig. 2.*) of the stone pulpit in the first quadrangle at Magdalen-college, Oxford, styled by Pointer one of its curiosities, has never been engraved as far as I can find. It is a correct view; and, I think, an engraving of it in your Magazine would please many of your correspondents.

I subjoin Mr. Jones's account of it; from his *Life of Bp.-Horne*, p. 115:

“A letter of July the 25th, 1755, informed me, that Mr. Horne, according to an established custom at Magdalen-college, in Oxford, had begun to preach before the University on the day of St. John the Baptist. For the preaching of this annual sermon a permanent pulpit of stone is inserted into a corner of the first quadrangle; and;

* The inscription has been given at large in the last page of vol. LXVI. part I. *GEAT. MAG. May, 1797.*

so long as the stone-pulpit was in use (of which I have been a witness), the quadrangle was furnished round the sides with a large fence of green boughs, that the preaching might more nearly resemble that of John the Baptist in the wilderness; and a pleasant sight it was; but, for many years, the custom hath been discontinued, and the assembly have thought it safer to take shelter under the roof of the chapel. Our forefathers, it seems, were not so much afraid of being injured by the falling of a little rain, or the blowing of the wind, or the shining of the sun, upon their heads.”

Fig. 3. is an inscription from the window of a room in the small quadrangle (*vulgd Mob*) at Merton-college, Oxford, traced about ten years since. The late warden, Dr. Barton, while I was an inhabitant of that room, in a conversation respecting this curious old monkish rhyme, told me that the following inscription was in the opposite window of the same room, and gave me a copy:

*Nō ē dieque cave
Tempus consumere prāvū.*

Fig. 4. St. Katharine, from a window in the same room, has been thus broken, and the head lost for many years. It is kept together by lead as in the drawing. This is likewise very ancient, and, I believe, never before copied. The mark on the left side appears to be an *b* inverted. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, Crediton, Oct. 17.

HEREWITH you will receive a curious antique tooth and ear-pick of silver (*fig. 5*). It was found some years since in the bed of the river Exe, on digging for the foundation of the new bridge at Exeter. It sufficiently speaks for itself, therefore needs no farther comment; and a ring (*fig. 6*), used, as I suppose, antecedent to the art of enameling. It is for a mourning-ring, composed of a ring of tortoiseshell thickly plated with silver, with several openings through the same for displaying the tortoiseshell. In its manufacture it is exceeding rude, and the motto withinside, *When this you see Remember me*, in the same style. Also, a silver heart (*fig. 7*), worn, as I suppose, in memory of Charles I. On one side it is ornamented with hieroglyphicks; the other with the head of the king, as the letters C. R. inform me. It opens, for the purpose of holding, probably, a relic. You having engraved several in your latter volumes, I think

"Strongly attached by education and reflection to the principles of freedom, which brought about the Revolution under King William in 1688, he loves a limited Monarchy, and has proved himself to be a true Friend to the family on the throne. He, who never, at any time, was, is not now, nor will he, the tool of any party, will persist in such attachments which he thinks perfectly reconcileable to his wish, of seeing a more equal representation of the people in parliament. If there be danger

in an immediate correction of the present representation, he shall be satisfied to wait for the termination of the war: he may probably, at such time, suggest a plan for an alteration *.

"Having been abused for his opinions, respecting the French revolution, it may here be proper to state, that soon after the commencement of the *French Revolution*, and before it became marked by acts which degrade *humanity*, he published, with his name subjoined, "*Reflexions on the French*

* "Sir Joseph, from the moment he took a forward part in opposing the fitness of the present war, both at Kingston and at Epsom, was sure he should be followed by calumny and abuse. After having sat 30 years in parliament, at no time an *inactive* or *neutral* character, he must have profited little from experience, if he had not expected such attacks. Lest he should be abused for a plan of reform, that it may be insinuated may overturn the constitution, he shall here give the great outline: he will adduce *Surrey* and its boroughs, which now return 14 members, 8 of which are in truth chosen by 5 men, namely, at *Huselmere*, two members chosen by Lord *Lonsdale*; at *Gatton*, two by Mr. *Ladbroke*, (now by Mr. *Petrie*); at *Reigate*, two by Lord *Sumers* and Lord *Hardwicke*; and at *Blechingly*, two members chosen by Sir *Robert Clayton*. If the practice of purchasing houses should increase at *Guildford*, and any man be rich enough, and willing to annihilate them, from motives of easier management for election-purposes, *Guildford* may hereafter become what *Gatton* is; there will then be only four *independent* members for *Surrey*; two for the *county*, and two for *Southwark*. His plan is this; to permit *Southwark*, and perhaps *Guildford*, as at present, to return 2 each; there are 15 hundreds in the county; let the freeholders and copyholders, under any regulation that may be thought right, choose one member for each hundred. Let there be a returning officer for each hundred, and every general election be held on the same day, throughout the kingdom: by this means election, which now introduces much expence to the candidate, by carriages for distant places, would be brought home to the elector, and no man probably need go farther than 4 or 5 miles to vote. As an instance, if the hundred of East Brixton was to elect a member for the parishes in such hundred, viz. *Christchurch*, *Lambeth*, *Newington*, *Clapham*, *Streatham*, *Camberwell*, *Rotherhithe*, and *Bermondsey*, *Kennington Common* might be a convenient and nearly central place for such election. For *Godley* hundred, which contains *Cbertsey*, *Tborpe*, *Egham*, *Byfleet*, *Cloddam*, *Hersell*, *Parford*, *Rishy*, and *Frimley*, the common near *Dunford Bridge* might be a convenient spot for an election. If one county can be so regulated on proper principles, all might.

"The increase of members, by this plan, for *Surrey*, may be warranted, from the great, very great increase of the inhabitants in it. The owners of rotten boroughs to receive some reasonable allowance from the diminution in value of such estates. Sir Joseph is himself an honorary freeman of *Berwick*; he has never voted there, and probably never may. Day-labourers, who are free of that town, or *Bristol*, and dispersed all over Great Britain and Ireland, subject the candidate to the necessity of carrying them down, at a very great expence: they receive money for going and returning 2 or 400 miles: their families must be paid for their lost labour while absent: and at *Berwick*, or at *Bristol*, they perhaps vote against the interest of the place they may have abandoned from infancy. Ought these things to be?

"Sir Joseph is not a friend to the doctrine of *universal suffrage*; he thinks, on trial in France, such plan has not answered: whilst the same laws secure equally the poor and the rich from oppression, the day-labourer, whose personal happiness and liberty are as dear to him as that of the richest peer of the realm, will be safe without being necessarily an elector: his richer neighbour will defend him, for his own sake; and perhaps his dependent situation, and inferior education, may not enable him to discharge the duties of such service properly. Sir Joseph thinks every man should vote for property at a distance for the member to be elected for the district in which he resides. He would, for instance, have the Freeholder of *Northumberland*, residing in *Surrey*, vote for a member to be chosen for the district of *Reigate*, if such freeholder should reside in that district. The freeholder so voting must give, at the poll, an account of the nature of such freehold, and declare the name of the occupier. He would be liable, as he now is, to an indictment for perjury for swearing *falsely*, and be equally liable to the penalties imposed by an act of parliament for voting as a freeholder or copyholder without being in truth possessed of either a freehold or copyhold estate; and the enquiry into the nature of suspicious title would be attended with less expence to the candidate than the carrying a freeholder down to *Northumberland*, and back again, to vote in the county in which his estate happened to be situated."

Revolution."

Revolution *." He adheres, at this moment, to every thing said by him in such publication on such revolution.

"Perhaps a mind, and conduct most decidedly independent, may have acquired him an opposition from *ministers*, at almost every one of the *seven elections* at which he has stood *candidate*: that he represented the Borough of Southwark in *two* parliaments, and the county of Surrey in *three*, will be his pride at all times. He trusts the *electors* will not think he disgraced their *free choice*: he will not say, he will never more appear again a *candidate* for *either*, or for *both*; but it must be a *strong call* indeed, which shall induce him again to canvass for their suffrages.

"He ought to apologize, and does, to the magistrates, for giving them the trouble of reading this paper; he believes all of them, however, will think it became him to answer the *insinuations* and *charges* contained in an *anonymous letter*, which has been industriously circulated, without any the least provocation on his part.

"JOSEPH MAWBEY.

"*Bosleys, July 10, 1794.*"

P. S. It may be proper to mention, that such was, in truth, the estimation in which *Sir Joseph Mawbey* was held as an active, able, and impartial magistrate, that, at the quarter-sessions at *Guildford*, on 16th July, 1794. a paper was presented to him in court by the present Mr. Serjeant *Palmer*, the then senior counsel, of which the following is a copy:

"It is with great concern that the bar have heard a report, that you have some thoughts of retiring from your situation of chairman of the quarter-sessions; we consider this as a great loss to ourselves individually, and the publick in general."

And it appears, from the following advertisement, inserted in many of the public news-papers, that men of all parties concurred in bearing testimony to the ability and integrity of *Sir Joseph Mawbey* as a Magistrate.

"At the general quarter-session of the peace of our sovereign Lord the King, holden at St. Mary, Newington, in and for the county of Surrey, on Tuesday in the week next after the feast of the Epiphany of our Lord, to wit, the tenth day of January in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, now king of Great Britain, &c. before the Right Honourable William Lord Grantley, the Right Honourable George

Lord Onslow, the Right Honourable Lord William Russell, the Right Honourable George Evelyn Leslie, commonly called Lord Leslie, Sir Robert Baker, Sir Frederick Evelyn, Sir John Frederick, Sir Thomas Turton, baronets, Sir Robert Burnett, kn. the Reverend Matthew Kenrick, doctor of laws, Joseph Alcock, Christopher Baldwin, Christopher Barnard, Bryant Barrett, Charles Birkhead, Peter Broadley, Edward Burrow, James Bulcock, Peter Thompson Botham, William Brodie, Robert Chatfield, Thomas Evance, John Farhill, Gideon Fournier, William Man Godschall, William Hill, Robert Hudson, William Parker Hamond, Arthur Jones, William Jones, Edward Layton, John Morgan, William Northey, Thomas Page, Alexander Popham, William Barrington Richardson, John Robinson, Benjamin Robertson, Joseph Shaw, George Shepley, George Griffin Stoeperstreet, Jonathan Stonard, Richard Carpenter Smith, James Trecothick, James Trotter, Thomas Wood, junior, Francis Wilson, Ralph Winstanly Wood, Richard Wyatt, esquires; the Reverend Charles Edward De Chellogon, James Fielding, William Pennicott, Thomas Thorpe, Edward Whitaker, clerks; justices of our said lord the king, assigned to keep the peace in the county aforesaid; and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdeeds, committed in the said county:

Ordered unanimously, That the thanks of the magistrates of this county, assembled in general quarter-sessions, be given to Sir Joseph Mawbey, baronet, chairman of these sessions for the last twenty-seven years, for his able, impartial, and disinterested discharge of the duties of that situation, to the satisfaction of this court, and the due administration of public justice.

"Ordered, That the clerk of the peace do transmit the said order to Sir Joseph Mawbey, baronet, and publish the same in the morning and evening papers. LAWSON."

EPIGRAMMATIC EPISTLE.

Of swallows, and cuckoos, and such sort of
stuff, [enough;
We have long, Mr. Urban, had more than
On Migration no more, or Torpidity, touch,
For there's nothing so good but we may
have *too much*.
Lest we all of those *Hirundine* habits per-
And attachments, that cease to be pleasant,
forsake; [away,
Lest, like Swallows in winter, we all fly
Leaving ou in old age grown as torpid as
they.

May 15.

A WELL-WISHER.

* See his life of Cook, the poet, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for December, and the Supplement, 1791; and for January, March, and April, 1792.

“ Strongly attached by education and reflexion to the principles of freedom, which brought about the Revolution under King William in 1688, he loves a limited Monarchy, and has proved himself to be a true Friend to the family on the throne. He, who never, at any time, was, is not now, nor will be, the tool of any party, will persist in such attachments which he thinks perfectly reconcilable to his wish, of seeing a more equal representation of the people in parliament. If there be danger

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Lord Onslow, the Right Honourable Lord William Russell, the Right Honourable George Evelyn Leslie, commonly called Lord Leslie, Sir Robert Baker, Sir Frederick Evelyn, Sir John Frederick, Sir Thomas Turton, baronets, Sir Robert Burnett, knight, the Reverend Matthew Kenrick, doctor of laws, Joseph Alcock, Christopher Baldwin, Christopher Barnard, Bryant Barrett, Charles Birkhead, Peter Broadley, Edward Burrow, James Bulcock, Peter Thompson Botham, William Brodie, Robert Chatfield, Thomas Evance, John Farhill, Gideon Fournier, William Man Godschall, William Hill, Robert Hudson, William Parker Hamond, Arthur Jones, William Jones, Edward Layton, John Morgan, William Northey, Thomas Page, Alexander Popham, William Barrington Richardson, John Robinson, Benjamin Robertson, Joseph Shaw, George Shepley, George Griffin Stoeckstreet, Jonathan Stonard, Richard Carpenter Smith, James Trecothick, James Trotter, Thomas Wood, junior, Francis Wilson, Ralph Winstauly Wood, Richard Wyatt, esquires; the Reverend Charles Edward De Chellogon, James Fielding, William Pennicott, Thomas Thorpe, Edward Whitaker, clerks; justices of our said lord the king, assigned to keep the peace in the county aforesaid; and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdeeds, committed in the said county:

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EPIGRAMMATIC EPISTLE.

Of swallows, and cuckoos, and such sort of stuff, [enough;]
We have long, Mr. Urban, had more than
On Migration no more, or Torpidity, touch,
For there's nothing so good but we may
have *too much*.
Left we all of those *Hirundine* habits partake,
And attachments, that cease to be pleasant,
forsake; [away,
Left, like Swallows in winter, we all fly
Leaving our old age grown as torpid as
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May 15.

A WELL-WISHER.

* See his life of Cook, the poet, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for December, and the Supplement, 1791; and for January, March, and April, 1792.

Johnson has observed, in his *Life of Cowley*, that we are fond of the wonderful, and of representing Nature in her extremes. This propensity he shews himself desirous to correct in himself, and others; as thinking that there is seldom much foundation for such extraordinary reports. H. R.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

WHEN persons of worth are removed by death from high and conspicuous stations, the world expects to see the last dark scene illumined with the blaze of panegyric; whereas the exit of those, however excellent, whom choice or chance has determined to the "cool sequestered vale of life," is generally as unadorned as their passage to it was silent and unnoticed; a few weeping friends all their memorial; and even an attempt to exhibit such a character to the public will, perhaps, be thought impertinent, and the description itself too flat and uninteresting to be read. Yet, surely, if utility, not vanity, were consulted, this would be otherwise; and those, who have fulfilled with eminence the duties of a private station, would not be thought unworthy the pen of the panegyrist, or the attention of the moral reader; since example is certainly the more beneficial, the more widely it is imitable; since the virtues (and, let me add, *great* qualifications) necessary to domestic excellence are such as, while they might adorn the palace, are suitable also to the cottage; and, if the difficulty of a task enhance the merit of the performance, that of the heads of private families is far from being without this claim to notice; especially as, if generally well discharged, it would do more to correct the depravity of the times, and save a falling nation, than the utmost effort of the best of kings, or the deliberations of the wisest body of legislators.

These remarks will, I hope, be esteemed sufficient apology for my offering your readers the outlines of the character of Mary, late wife of the Rev. Thomas Holme, of Holland, Lancashire, as far as a pen, indifferent at the best, and clogged with grief for the loss of a friend never to be equalled, will suffice. If justly drawn, I am sure it will please all who knew her, the only one who would disapprove of it being gone—herself.

Married at an early age, and encumbered, as fast as possible, with a very numerous family, so as not to be exempt from an attention to domestic œconomy, and of a constitution and state of health uncommonly delicate, she yet applied herself to the cares of a governess with unusual assiduity; and, though obstructed in them by some vexations, never suffered them to disturb her temper, nor even visibly to cloud an air of innocent wit and vivacity, which, while any share of youth remained, characterized her conversation; so that, being not unassisted by an acquaintance with polite authors, it became remarkable for its good sense, information, and pleasantry, even in a most confined retirement. As her children advanced in years, from being their tutors she became their respected friend; she still held the reins of government with a hand, when needful, inflexibly steady, and yet so visibly directed by a more than maternal regard to their welfare, and by such soundness of judgement, free from all ill-humour, petulance, or resentment, as not to diminish love, while it claimed and secured respect; so that she became the confidential friend of the whole, composing every difference, and healing every misunderstanding; a constant mediatrix and assistant, concealing any thing disagreeable which it was needless to divulge, and managing things that, in some hands, might have been troublesome, such as often arise in numerous families, with an innocent policy, which, while it might have done honour to the head of the greatest statesman, would not have tarnished the heart of the highest angel; and if, at any time, child, friend, or relation, drew a sharper rebuke than usual, or ruffled the dear woman's countenance with a flash of anger, it must be by a word or syllable derogatory to her husband. To him she was every thing; his credit in public; his friend and soothing companion in private; his adviser in difficulty; and that with such a judicious watchfulness, that she only cooled any little impetuosity of temper, teaching his own heart to judge well for itself, without himself perceiving, at the time, that it was her doing. In uncomfortable health, or trial of mind or temper (both, alas! frequent with her), her deportment was truly angelic; she troubled no

“To the great dishonour of the Church,” says Mr. D. “to the great dishonour of the present governors of the Church, and, I think, of the East-India Company, Maurice enjoys no comfortable prebend, or snug vicarage; no decent provision whatever.”

Here I must beg leave to contradict Mr. Dyer. It was Mr. M's own fault that his circumstances were not better. But he has now obtained the place of *historiographer* to the East-India Company, on the unfortunate loss of sight which obliged Mr. Orme to resign that place; which, if I am not misinformed, is 300l. a year.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN. F. H. S. Jan. 23.
THE inclosed drawing (*pl. II. fig. 1.*) is a representation of the column lately erected on the terrace in Hawkstone park, co. Salop, the seat of Sir Richard Hill, bart. The statue on the top of the column represents the great personage alluded to in the inscription, in his lord-mayor's gown, and other *insignia* of office, holding the Magna Charta in his hands. From the base of the pedestal to the top of the statue is 110 feet; a beautiful and grand piece of workmanship. Indeed, whatever is done here by Art should be great; for, at Hawkstone, Nature has been profusely lavish. The inscription*, which is graven on a brass plate on the South side the pedestal, was written by the worthy possessor of the place. D. S. P.

Mr. URBAN, Guildford, Dec. 12.
THE inclosed drawing (*fig. 2.*) of the stone pulpit in the first quadrangle at Magdalen-college, Oxford, styled by Pointer one of its curiosities, has never been engraved as far as I can find. It is a correct view; and, I think, an engraving of it in your Magazine would please many of your correspondents.

I subjoin Mr. Jones's account of it; from his *Life of Bp. Horne*, p. 115:

“A letter of July the 25th, 1755, informed me, that Mr. Horne, according to an established custom at Magdalen-college, in Oxford, had begun to preach before the University on the day of St. John the Baptist. For the preaching of this annual sermon a permanent pulpit of stone is inserted into a corner of the first quadrangle; and;

* The inscription has been given at large in the last page of vol. LXVI. part I.
GENT. MAG. May, 1797.

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Fig. 3. is an inscription from the window of a room in the small quadrangle (*vulgd Mob*) at Merton-college, Oxford, traced about ten years since. The late warden, Dr. Barton, while I was an inhabitant of that room, in a conversation respecting this curious old monkish rhyme, told me that the following inscription was in the opposite window of the same room, and gave me a copy:

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Fig. 4. St. Katharine, from a window in the same room, has been thus broken, and the head lost for many years. It is kept together by lead as in the drawing. This is likewise very ancient, and, I believe, never before copied. The mark on the left side appears to be an *b* inverted. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, Crediton, Dec. 17.
HEREWITH you will receive a curious antique tooth and ear-pick of silver (*fig. 5*). It was found some years since in the bed of the river Exe, on digging for the foundation of the new bridge at Exeter. It sufficiently speaks for itself, therefore needs no farther comment; and a ring (*fig. 6*), used, as I suppose, antecedent to the art of enameling. It is for a mourning-ring, composed of a ring of tortoiseshell thickly plated with silver, with several openings through the same for displaying the tortoiseshell. In its manufacture it is exceeding rude, and the motto withinside, *When this you see Remember me*, in the same style. Also, a silver heart (*fig. 7*), worn, as I suppose, in memory of Charles I. On one side it is ornamented with hieroglyphicks; the other with the head of the king, as the letters C. R. inform me. It opens, for the purpose of holding, probably, a relic. You having engraved several in your latter volumes, I think

I apprehend, and what relation the figures at the back had to it, among which I perceive nothing scriptural but the Virgin and child, and St. John Baptist sitting, or Christ rising from the sepulchre*.

Either your correspondent N. N. p. 295, does not express himself with sufficient precision, or I am too dull to comprehend his meaning. Hammond's Commentary is not in my hands; and, if my little acquaintance with the Fathers does not deceive me, I am to understand the writer of eight folio volumes in Greek of St. Chrysostom; but, on looking into Gregory's Greek Testament, I find that *father* understood the text as spoken by the disciples, not from a want of feeling or compassion, but a wish to persuade their master to have pity on the women.

To my poor capacity, the text 1 Cor. xv. 29, appeared to mean, baptized with a view to a future state of the dead by a resurrection; and so Tertullian appears to have understood it. The passage of Ecclesiasticus is parallel with that of St. Paul only as far as anathematis is concerned, but by no means explanatory of the latter text. I do not see how the Syriac fixes the meaning of the other words more than the Greek; nor the connexion between the New Testament passage, and the *Trinummus* of Plautus.

V. D. M. which Mr. David Wilson intitles himself, in his "Answer to Payne's Age of Reason," imply that he is *Verbi Dei Minister*; a title assumed by some of the Dissenting Clergy in England. See British Critic for April last, p. 436. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Pimlico, March 9.*

AT the bottom of a note, p. 116, S. D. asks, "If there is not an East-India ship called the Director?" In reply, I do not pretend to be infallible, but believe it might be depended on that there is not. There is, however, a British ship of the line of that name, now belonging to Admiral Duncan's Squadron in the North Seas. Her commander is the gallant Capt. Will. Bligh, who formerly conducted the *Bounty* and the *Providence* to Otaheite; and to whose unshaken forti-

* The plate was copied from an impression, sent from Lichfield, from the original, which was the head of the crucifix above the transverse. EDIT.

tude and patient perseverance (after the fatal mutiny of the major part of the ship's crew, headed by Christian) the British West-India islands are indebted for the introduction of that valuable plant the bread-fruit-tree; the transplanting of which forms the subject of a print lately engraved and published by a brother of mine; respecting the merits of which it does not become me to speak farther than this, that the figure of Otoo, or Tinah (the height of whom is mentioned by Capt. Bligh as being 6 feet 4 inches), is generally allowed to possess a degree of aristocratical consequence which well becomes the Eiree of a populous district of Otaheite. The subject also comprizes the interview between this muscular chief (who, when on-board the English ships, made such frequent vociferations for wine to drink King George's health) and Capt. Bligh, at the embarkation of the bread-fruit trees. If the print possesses no other merit, it has at least that of singularity. The home demand, from the critical state of the times, not having been equal to my first expectations, I have sent a quantity to the West-Indies, where the subject is peculiarly interesting. H. GOSSE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 9.

I DO not recollect to have seen the following passage in Diodorus Siculus noticed by any writer, though it is hardly probable that it has escaped unnoticed.

Καλα γαρ την εξ αρχης των ολων συστασιν μιαν εχειν ιδεαν θρανοισ γην, μεμιγμενης αυτων της φυσικως. μιλα δε ταυτα διαφανησ των σωματων απ' αλληλων του μεν κοσμον περιλαβειν απασαν την ορωμενην εν αυτα συλαξιν.

"In the beginning the universe, heaven and earth, had one uniform appearance, their nature being mixed; but, after the separation of bodies, the world assumed the general order or arrangement now visible on it."

He goes on, "the air was put into continual motion; its igneous particles, being lighter, mounted upwards; for which reason the sun and stars are comprehended in this revolution: while earthy particles, mingling with the moister, sunk to the bottom; the latter forming the sea, the former the land; which by the genial influence of the sun coagulated, and by fermentation were

were formed all kinds of animals, reptiles, and fish; and, when this mode of production was exhausted, another mode of production, by the mutual procreation of animals."

Euripides, in *Melampe*, a tragedy, now lost, has these lines: "Heaven and earth had one common form; but, on their separation, they produced and brought all things into light; trees, fowls, beasts, and the human race."

"Such," continues Diodorus, "is the origin of all things as we have received it." (I. c. 7, p. 10, edit. Wesseling.)

Who does not see at first sight sufficient conformity with the Mosaic account, to believe that *thence* the knowledge Diodorus speaks of was derived? It is true, the operation of the Deity is not so prominent here as in the expressions of Tnales and Plato, cited by the excellent Stillingfleet in his *Origines Sacrae*, b. III. c. 2. p. 399. But, allowing with him, *ib.* p. 439, that the existence of matter in the world cannot be independent on God, and the motions of the particles of matter supposes a deity, we may acquit the system received by Diodorus of favouring of the atomic doctrine. Then, with the single insertion of "the Spirit of God," we have creation conducted in the Mosaic order, the separation of the waters into two parts, that of the water from the earth, the production of trees, birds, fish, beasts, reptiles, and, last of all, man.

Yours, &c.

H. D.

Mr. URBAN,

May 8.

YOUR correspondent *Novus*, p. 285, deserves the thanks of your readers for the pains he has taken to furnish us with a preventative against infection, if it should please Heaven to visit us with pestilential disorders, of which he seems apprehensive in consequence of a supposed mortality among cats. I am fully sensible of the power of the Almighty, and of the demerits of this country; but, with respect to any cause of apprehension from the influence of pestilential air upon cats, and its consequent influence on the human species, I fancy *Novus* may make his mind easy; for, if there has been any uncommon mortality among cats, of which I have never heard any satisfactory proof, I fancy it must be attributed not in any degree to the *visitation of God* (to use the language of

the coroner), but to the great call there has of late been for the skins to form those *fools' caps* which we see so many sily fellows covering their heads with in our streets and roads.

Mr. Dyer, p. 322, should have been better informed before he asserted that Sir William Jones was chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal, a place of which the salary is probably twice as much as of that which he held, which was one of the puisne judges of the court, wherein he succeeded Mr. Justice Le Maître, and in the possession of which he died April 27, 1794, as abundantly appears by his Latin epitaph in your vol. LXV. 347. I wish that Mr. Dyer's account of the property Sir William has left may be true, as I conceive it must give pleasure to every man, possessed of rectitude of mind, to see integrity and ability so deservedly rewarded.

The author of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, p. 294, was "Nicolas Culpeper, gent. student in physick and astrology, living in Spitalfields, near London." It is dedicated "to the Right Worshipful Edward Hall, esq. justice of the peace for the county of Surrey;" but, the title-page of my copy being torn, no date appears, yet I should imagine, from some books advertised therein, it must have been published in the time of the Usurpation. E.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

I HAVE seen an edition of "The English Physician enlarged," printed by Peter Cole, printer and bookseller, in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1661; in which, addressing himself to the reader, the author (not *Martin*, but *Nicolas*, Culpeper) complains of some counterfeit editions of his works having been published. He dates from Spitalfields, Sept. 5, 1653. Then follows the table of herbs, &c.; after which comes "Mrs. Culpeper's Information, Vindication, and Testimony, concerning her Husband's Books to be published after his Death;" in which she complains of a publication under the title of "Culpeper's last Legacy," with two epistles, one in her name, the other in the name of her husband; all which she declares to be vile forgeries and impositions on the publick, by which her husband's memory and reputation are *blemished and eclipsed*. She signs *Alice Culpeper*, and dates from *Spitalfields*, Oct. 18, 1655, when it appears she was

a wi-

a widow; and she mentions her child, for whose good, she says, she has deposited *seventy-nine books* of her husband's *own making, or translating* (no small number, I think, Mr. Urban), into the hands of the above-named Mr. P. Cole, that he might print in due season such of them as should be thought fit to serve the publick. She also attests that her husband left besides, in the hands of Mr. Cole, *seventeen books completely perfected*, for which he had in his lifetime been paid by Mr. Cole.

From all this it should seem that, whatever might be the real merit of Mr. Culpeper's Works, they were tolerably well received by the publick*. In the title-page of the *English Physician* he is called *Nic. Culpeper, gent. Student in physick and astrology.* E. D.

Mr. URBAN, May 6.

IN answer to the request of your valuable correspondent W. & D. p. 294, I forward to you the following account of the author of the *English Physician*, &c. whence he will learn that Martin Culpeper, M. D. was not the writer of that frequently much-esteemed work. My materials were chiefly collected from *Partridge, Gadbury*, and other astrological writers, who appear to have considered Culpeper as an oracle in that now justly-abrogated science. Though it must be allowed that the fountain is muddy, yet, in this instance, I think the intelligence may be depended on; from its particularity, consistency, and some other collateral circumstances.

Nicolas Culpeper, posthumous son of a clergyman of the same name, and grandson to Sir Thomas Culpeper, bart. of Wakehurst, Suffex †. was born in London the 8th of October, 1616. At the age of 18 he went to Cambridge, where he was some time a student, but appears to have left the university without taking a degree. Being apprenticed to an apothecary, he employed all his leisure-hours in improving himself in the fundamental principles of his profession. Having attained a proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages, he closely studied Hippocrates, Galen, Avicen, and the works of other celebrated physicians; from whom he imbibed the notion of the utility of astrological practice; as they, it is said,

regarded all pretenders to physick as homicides, who were ignorant of astrology.

At the conclusion of his apprenticeship, he entered into the marriage-state, and settled in Red-lion-street, Spital-fields, next door to a house now the sign of the Red Lion; where he had considerable practice, and composed most of his works. In 1643, he was concerned in the civil broils which then distressed the kingdom, but whether on the royal or parliament side is not particularized, in which he was wounded across the body, and from which he never entirely recovered. He was the father of seven children by his wife Alice, all of whom, except one daughter, died in their infancy. His indefatigable industry in composing his works, and extensive practice, joined to the bad effects of his wound, brought on a consumption, under which he long laboured, but which at last terminated his earthly existence on Monday, January 10, 1653-4. in his 38th year.

He was of a middle stature, of a spare lean body, dark complexion, brown hair, rather long visage, piercing quick eyes, &c. very active and nimble. Though of an excellent wit, sharp fancy, admirable conception, and of an active understanding, yet occasionally inclined to melancholy; which was such an extraordinary enemy to him, that sometimes, wanting company, he would seem like a dead man. He was very eloquent, a good orator, spoke freely and fluently, though very conceited and full of jests; which was so inseparable to him, that, in his most serious writings, he would mingle matters of levity, and extremely please himself in so doing.

Though his family possessed considerable property, it appears he was exceedingly restricted in his pecuniary concerns; which probably was the cause of his early leaving the university, as he observes, though "his mother lived till he was 23 years of age, and left him well," yet he was cheated, or nearly spent all his fortune in the outset of life. Another author observes, it is most true that he was always subject to a consumption of the purse, notwithstanding the many ways he had to assist him. His patrimony was also chiefly consumed at the university. Indeed, he had a spirit so far above the vulgar, that he contemned and scorned riches any other way than to make them

* Wood, Ath. Oxon. II. 426.

† Arms, Az. a bend engrail'd, Gules.

them serviceable to him. He was as free of his purse as of his pen; valued not how little he left himself of either, so he obtained his end of doing good to others. He acknowledged he had many pretended friends, but he was rather prejudiced than bettered by them; for, when he most stood in need of their friendship and assistance, they most of all deceived him.

Having never courted preferment, little of it fell to his lot. Though he had to combat with a host of opponents, physicians and colleges, on account of his eccentric opinions; yet it is declared he silenced the whole of them, and in the latter part of his life increased in reputation; and, being well skilled in physick, his honour and fame were generally taken notice of. From the Prefaces to his books he appears to have been of a benevolent disposition, as he remarks, that he was the first professional man who gave advice *gratis* to the poor.—His works were as follow:

1. *A Dispensatory*; which appears to have chiefly been a translation of several antient authors.

2. His *Astrological Judgement of Diseases*, from *Avenezra* and *Durret*, in 1651. Of this work it is observed, he hath so ingeniously followed the texts of his authors, that, if any copies may be presumed to improve, or excel, their originals, this very book of his certainly doth. Some years after his death, Dr. Blagrave, of Reading, published an Introduction to it, and a very considerable Supplement to his *Herbal*.

3. His *English Physician*; first printed in folio, 1652, with a portrait, in which he is called "Nicolas Culpeper, eques;" and in several smaller editions since. This book has been called "a work of such rarity that never any herbalist before durst adventure to."

4. His *School of Physick*; which was published by his widow, who married for her second husband *John Heydon*, the author of the *Angelical Guide*.

Besides the above, he published several smaller works, such as his *Last Legacy*, &c; but these, being in general so deeply tinged with the obsolete doctrine of astrology, are fallen into disuse, and are nearly forgotten.

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F.S.M.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May 4.*
THE following epitaph was written by the ingenious Mr. Baskerville, of this place, some years past,

upon a young man who died here about the age of 18 years, born with but slender intellects. He was buried in Egbaſton church-yard near this town.

"If th' innocent are favourites of Heav'n,
And God but little asks where little's giv'n,
My great Creator hath for me in store
Eternal joys; what wise man can have
more?"

Yours, &c.

SULLY.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

I WISH some of your ecclesiastical Antiquarian correspondents would inform us on what authority it is said, in the account of Mr. Mason's death, p. 359, that the appointment of the four canon residentiaries of York cathedral is in the gift of the dean, who is obliged by statute to give the vacant canonry to *the first man he sees after the vacancy capable of taking it*. Willis and Drake, who seem to have been masters of the subject, and to have exhausted it, say not a word about this whimsical *Valentine-morning* mode of filling a good stall or stalls.

Yours, &c.

QUERIST,

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

I FANCY your correspondent D. H. p. 299, will find his enquiries about the royal family of Portugal answered to his satisfaction in Betham's Genealogical Tables, tab. 245. The late king, Joseph, the object of the supposed conspiracy, died Feb. 24, 1777, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Mary Francis Isabella, the present queen, born Dec. 17, 1734; married to her uncle Peter Clement, who died May 25, 1786. Her youngest sister, Mary Francis Benedicta, born July 25, 1746, was married to the queen's eldest son, Joseph Francis Xavier, Prince of Brazil, who died without issue, Sept. 11, 1788. His only brother, John Maria Louis Joseph, born May 13, 1767, married, April 5, 1790, Charlotte Joachime, daughter of Charles IV. King of Spain, born April 25, 1775, and has issue Maria Theresa, born April 29, 1793, and Antony, Prince of Beira, born March 21, 1795. These dates are, for the most part, taken from the *Almanac de Gotha*, where is the best "liste genealogique des princes & princesses de l'Europe" that I know of; but Mr. Betham's account does not quite accord with it. Thirty years ago our Court-Kalendar

392 *Pedigree of Queen of Portugal, and Duke of Wirtemberg.* [May,

Kalendars had tolerably good accounts of the families of the sovereigns of Europe, but of late they have been wretchedly meagre and defective; and common readers cannot turn to expensive genealogies. You will illustrate the whole by the annexed table.

John, 25th king of Portugal, died 1750.

Joseph Peter, prince of Brazil, born June 6, 1714; his life a tempest 1758; died Feb. 24, 1777.	— dau. of Philip, king of Spain, married 1729; retired to Spain, on the death of her husband, 1777; died Jan. 15, 1781.	Pedro Clemente, born July 5, 1717; died 1786.	— Maria Francisca Isabella, daughter of his brother Joseph.
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Pedro Clemente	— 1777, Maria Francisca Isabella, princess of Bierá, born Dec. 17, 1734, the present queen.	Maria Francisca Benedictina, born July 25, 1746.	— Joseph Francis Xavier, pr. of Brazil, daughter her nephew, who died 1788.
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Joseph Francis Xavier, prince of Brazil, married Maria Francisca Benedictina, his aunt, and died 1788.	John Maria Joseph Louis, born May 12, 1767, married 1795, Charlotte Isachima, daughter of the prince of Asturias, born April 25, 1775.	Marianna Victoria, born Dec. 5, 1768, married Gabriel Anthony, third son of the king of Spain, who died
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Maria Theresa, born Apr. 29, 1793. Anthony, prince of Bierá, born March 21, 1795.

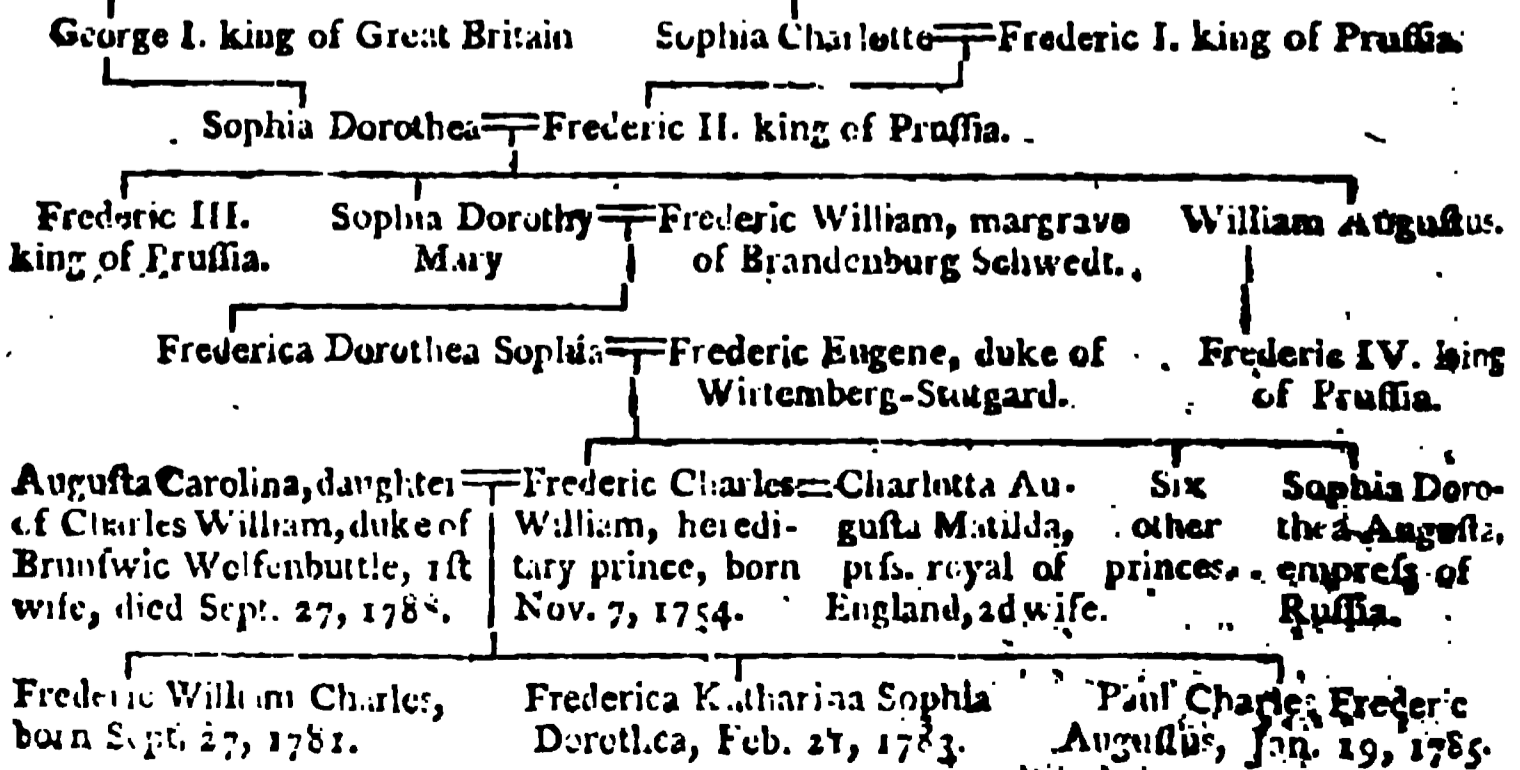
As your Miscellany is deficient as to the sovereigns, so it is as to the affairs of Portugal. I wish to know where one may find an account of the disgrace of the Marquis de Pombal on the death of his patron Joseph, 1777; and of all the events of that reign from 1761, where end the "Mémoires de S. J. Carvale & Melo Comte d'Oeyras, Marquis de Pombal," &c. &c. Lisbonne, 1784, 2 vols. 8vo. as the "Account of Portugal, as it appeared in 1766 to Dumouriez," printed at Lausanne, 1775, and just now translated, 1797. ends at 1765. "Memoirs of the Court of Portugal; or, The History of Count d'Oeyras," was published by W. Bingley, 1767 (see Monthly Review, vol. XXXVII. p. 235). None

of these come down to the point of time enquired after.

We have seen the two houses of parliament favoured with a triumphant message on the subject of the intended marriage of the Princess Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg — "a Protestant prince, and a descendant of the Princess Sophia." Will any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, favour the publick with information how long the former has been the case? Have not the reigning family of Wirtemberg-Stutgard of late years been Catholics? and is not the present duke a Catholic?

As to the alleged descent of the prince, it is an undoubted fact, as may appear from the following pedigree:

Ernest Augustus, elector of Brunswick — Sophia, dau. of Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia.



Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*
BE pleased to inform Grammaticus, p. 184, that Nicolas Clebardus appears to have been one of the professors of the university of Louvain, as he dedicates his Greek grammar from that place to the head-master of the school of Mechlin, from which seminary, it should seem, pupils were usually sent to Louvain. The date of the dedication is 1530. My copy of Clebard's Greek grammar was printed by Charles Stephens at Paris in 1551. Prefixed to it is a treatise on the form and joining of the Greek characters, on Greek numerals, &c. extracted from Lascar's grammar.

P. 93. Lord Viscount Kenmare was so created by King James II. May 20, 1689.

P. 144. Select Psalms, &c. read vol. LXVI. p. 986. MORVA.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Feb. 12.*
AFTER my assertion, p. 37. I must beg to apologize for again intruding myself on your pages in respect to the penny of Richard III. as I have no pretensions to infallibility, and possess candour enough to acknowledge any error I may fall into; which is the case p. 36, owing to a friend extracting a few notes for me from Saeling, not having the work at that time by me. The extract contained the "Table of the Weights of the English Coins in Troy Grains," wherein he made a mistake; which led me into the error. Had I given myself a moment's consideration on the chronology of our kings, I should have then detected the same; but, relying on my friend's accuracy, I neglected it. However, as it now stands, I can but be obliged to R. for setting the same right. I still have a number of reasons to allege towards authenticating the penny to be a penny of the coinage of Richard III. but shall now content myself with a few superficial observations on R's answer to my last on this subject. If R. will honour me with a private correspondence, as I think your pages may be appropriated to a better purpose, I will attempt to obviate all difficulties in respect thereto, or stand convicted. From the indenture of Richard II. given by Mr. Lowndes, it appears, as R. states, that the weight of the sterling, or penales, are 19 grains and 60 grains over on the pound Troy; and,
 GENT. MAG. May, 1797.

by the indenture of Richard III. the weight of the pennies are 12 grains, and 360 grains overplus on the pound Troy. Now, Mr. Urban, how can R. expect me to appropriate a coin of the weight of 14 grains (even if weight is to be the criterion) to belong to a coinage, whose weight, *per indenture*, must be 19 grains and a very considerable fraction, the difference here being no less than five grains and the fraction? Is it not with greater probability the penny in dispute must belong to a coinage, whose weight, *per indenture*, states it to be 12 grains, and a large fractional part, nearly amounting to another grain, there being a difference of very little more than a grain additional on the coin? The coin being in a very perfect state must do away the idea of a diminishing by the hand of Time from 19 grains to the 14 grains, its present weight. I am happy R. is pleased with my jests, and am confident the clipping one would have imposed on the quicksightedness of R. equally as Dr. Southgate's coin has done; for, no doubt can be entertained, on sight of that coin, but that it has undergone a change since minted, either by the sharp edge of the shears or file; or how comes the deficiency from 12 grains and a fraction to 10½ grains? Mr. Laskey never did read DI. GRA. on the penny of Mr. Southgate: this appears to me to be an evasive quibble. If R. will turn to vol. LXVI. p. 1005, he will find DI. GRA. was made use of by himself as really necessary on authentic coins of Richard III. But Mr. Laskey begs to tell R. that he can read, and will undertake to prove, at any time, that he has read the letters DIVS. EX. on Mr. Southgate's penny; not that he pretends to any more sagacity than any other common observer. I much approve of the subterfuge of R. in saying "that some of the letters which compose the words DEI. GRATIA. appear upon all the genuine coins of Richard III." &c. p. 119. Some of these letters I grant him appear on the coin, even no less than three, in the true reading, DIVS. EX. Now, could the other *intruding* letters, which are so very visible to me, be hid, I should have candour enough to give up the point; but I defy R. or any other person conversant in coins and antique letters, to read the coin otherwise than
 RICARD-

RICARDDIVS. EX ANGL.; and, for this reason, I must doubt the assertion, that the well-practised eye of Mr. Southgate read the coin otherwise. I knew Mr. Southgate too well to doubt his veracity.

If I do not mistake, the two pennies of Richard I. fabricated by Mr. White, were not discovered to be forgeries till long after the plates were engraved and published by the Antiquarian Society. I beg to ask R. for information, what other frauds Mr. White practised in this way; for, I never heard of any, though I have had repeated conversations respecting modern forgeries with men who, I am very certain, were conversant in these matters.

I do not know how far I mistake by saying, if the coin should be of the reign of Richard II. it will be of more value than if a coin of Richard III.; for, I always understood, in the eyes of collectors an unique coin is two points in rarity beyond R.R.R. which is the mark of rarity Pinkerton affixes to the coins of Richard III.

R. vol. LXVI. p. 1005, doubts DIVELIN standing for Durham, and requests a reference; at the same time supposes it to stand for Dublin. I refer him to a record; in answer to which he says, p. 120, "in the Saxon Chronicle, at p. 113, he (Mr. Laskey) will meet with DIFLIN." Is this not another evasion, and meant to throw a sarcastic sneer on what I had before asserted? DIW. and DIVE. I am no stranger to, as I have coins with these letters of John and Henry in my possession. But this also does not do away my assertion, p. 36, in saying coins are found with DVFLI, or DYFLI, standing for Dufflin, or Dyflin. These coins are of the mintage of Anlaf and Sihric, in the tenth century, not of John or Henry. Being now, Mr. Urban, heartily tired of this, I must beg to remain,

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Market Harbore*, Ap. 20.

ALTHOUGH it is not my intention to interfere in the discussion in which your correspondents, Mr. Laskey, Mr. Stebbing Shaw, and R. (p. 119) are engaged respecting the *early English pennies*; yet, as it is admitted that the elucidation of these, and of other of our coins, depends in some degree on their weight; and as R. declares he know not for what reason Snelling fixes the weight of one of

those pennies at 18 grains; I beg leave to inform him, that the pound-weight at the time that penny was struck, and which is supposed to be the same as that used by the Saxons, was called the *Tower*, or moneyer's pound, divided into 12 ounces, each containing 20 penny-weights, every of which were divided into 24 grains; and was the only one used in the English mints from the Conquest, or earlier, until 1527, 18th Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, and the modern pound Troy, divided in the same manner, but heavier by one sixteenth than the Tower pound, introduced in its stead, and still continues in general use*.

The Saxon or Tower pound, therefore, weighed only 12 oz. 5 dwts. of the modern Troy pound; so that the ratios, or proportions, between the two weights are thus:

The Saxon or Tower pound is to the modern Troy pound as 15 to 16, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ or 11.25 to 12, or 1 to 1.06666, or 0.9375 to 1.

And, *vice versa*, the modern Troy pound is to the Saxon or Tower pound as 16 to 15, or 12 to 11.25 or $1\frac{1}{4}$, or 1.06666 to 1, or 1 to 0.9375.

These proportions receive much confirmation by an account we have of an ingot of silver found in the Tower in 1777; for, in that account, it appears that it weighed 10 oz. 8 dwts. of the Troy pound, and of the Tower pound 11 oz. 1 dwt. 18 grs.† This gives the following ratios between the two weights, *viz.* as 1 to 1.06610577, and as 1 to 0.938.

From the foregoing explanation of the two weights, R. will perceive Scelling's reason for fixing the weight of the first penny, which is the object of his investigation, at 18 grains: for, the Tower pound in use at that time being divided into 5760 grains, and the pound weight of silver being coined into 300 pence, certainly "gives 19 of those grains for the weight of each penny, and 60 grains over," as he expressed it, but, when reduced to its lowest fractional denomination, is 19:1-5th, or 19.2 grains; but, as those 5760 grains which compose the Tower pound were of equal weight to, or would balance, only 5400 grains of the modern Troy pound, therefore these 5400 grains, be-

* Snelling's View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of England, pp. 23, 24, and notes.

† Archaeologia, vol. V. p. 291.

ed into 300 parts, gives ex-
 Troy grains for the weight of
 of the 18th of Richard II.
 indenture of the 1st of Ri-
 required 450 pennies to be
 of the Tower pound of silver;
 y would, therefore, weigh 12
 per grains, and 360 of these
 er, let down by R, or 12
 r 12 8 grains, which are ex-
 al to 12 Troy grains.
 nay a shilling, it has been ob-
 is commensurate with all other
 ighlish silver coins. Thus, the
 rained four pennies, the half-
 pennies, and the shilling 12
 sterling; the half-penny half a
 penny, and the farthing the
 it of the sterling penny*: for
 ation the annexed little table,
 he weight of a penny at every
 thereof by direction of the
 entures, may not, perhaps, be
 ne to some of your readers
 be engaged in English nu-
 merical researches.

Weight of an English Penny in

Saxon, or Tower.	Modern Troy.
Grains, parts	Grains, parts
24	22.5
23.7073	22.2222
21.3333	20
19.2	18
15	14.0625
16	15
12.8	12
16	15
12.8	12
12	11.25
10.6666	10
---	10
---	6.6666
---	8
---	7.7419

ld be very glad, Mr. Urban,
 alged with this opportunity to
 a few observations tending to
 e two tables; one of which,
 "A Table, exhibiting the
 Weight, Value, and a com-
 View, of English Silver Mo-
 1 Ann. 1066 to Ann. 1760,"
 its first appearance, through

historical Account of Coins at the
 Shop Fleetwood's Common Preci-
 :

your favour, in vol. XXXIV. p. 509:
 the other, on our gold coin, with a si-
 milar title, in vol. XXXV. p. 70; the
 materials for which were coll ected, and
 the tables calculated, by me the prece-
 ding winter; but at that time, and in-
 deed for some years after (like your
 correspondent R, the collector of the
 coin-notes in Tindal's translation of
 Rapin's History of England, and other
 writers on the subject), I was not a-
 ware that a weight different from the
 modern Troy had been used in the Eng-
 lish mints, and the several proportions
 in the two tables above referred to,
 prior to the 18th of Henry VIII, 1527,
 were formed from the Troy weights;
 but every of the errors this has intro-
 duced will be easily and very effectua-
 lly removed by the application of the
 foregoing ratios between the two
 weights. The first article in the table
 of our silver coin was inserted by mis-
 take, the xxix. s. iv d. being the number
 of shillings and pence contained in one
 pound of the modern Troy; but the
 pound Saxon, or Tower, was, at the
 Conquest, coined into xx shillings only,
 the pound tale in silver being then a
 pound in weight, and continued so un-
 til the 28th of Edward I, 1300. I am
 the more desirous of the indulgence of
 having these remarks inserted, because
 the tables were, a short time after their
 publication, admitted into Mr. Dodley's
 "Annual Register," into Mr. Fergu-
 son's "Tables and Tracts," into "An
 Enquiry into the Prices of Wheat,
 Malt, &c." and have now the honour
 of standing in the new edition of Cham-
 bers's Dictionary, by Dr. Abraham
 Rees, under the article Money.

When I sent them to you, Mr. Ur-
 ban, I was, as became the little expe-
 rience I then had, diffident, and signed
 them *Gorbic*; and, whatever use I may
 have made in the interval of the oppor-
 tunities of gleanng a little useful know-
 ledge, I hope I am not now, or ever
 shall be, dogmatic; but, I am sure I
 shall always consider and subscribe my-
 self your much obliged humble servant,
 ROWLAND ROUSE.

Mr. URBAN,
 May 23.
 THE following remarks on the
 copper coinage, extracted from
 a recent celebrated publication, de-
 serves to be yet more widely circulated
 by your Magazine.

Yours, &c. NUMMULARIUS.
 "Colquhoun"

RICARDIVS. EX ANGL.; and, for this reason, I must doubt the assertion, that the well-practised eye of Mr. Southgate read the coin otherwise. I knew Mr. Southgate too well to doubt his veracity.

If I do not mistake, the two pennies of Richard I. fabricated by Mr. White, were not discovered to be forgeries till long after the plates were engraved and published by the Antiquarian Society. I beg to ask R. for information, what other frauds Mr. White practised in this way; for, I never heard of any, though I have had repeated conversations respecting modern forgeries with men who, I am very certain, were conversant in these matters.

I do not know how far I mistake by saying, if the coin should be of the reign of Richard II. it will be of more value than if a coin of Richard III.; for, I always understood, in the eyes of collectors an unique coin is two points in rarity beyond R.R.R. which is the mark of rarity Pinkerton affixes to the coins of Richard III.

R. vol. LXVI. p. 1005, doubts DIVELIN standing for Durham, and requests a reference; at the same time supposes it to stand for Dublin. I refer him to a record; in answer to which he says, p. 120, "in the Saxon Chronicle, at p. 113, he (Mr. Laskey) will meet with DIFLIN." Is this not another evasion, and meant to throw a sarcastic sneer on what I had before asserted? DIW. and DIVE. I am no stranger to, as I have coins with these letters of John and Henry in my possession. But this also does not do away my assertion, p. 36, in saying coins are found with DVFLI, or DYFLI, standing for Dufflin, or Dyfflin. These coins are of the mintage of Anlaf and Sihtric, in the tenth century, not of John or Henry. Being now, Mr. Urban, heartily tired of this, I must beg to remain,

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Market Harboro',* Ap. 20.

ALTHOUGH it is not my intention to interfere in the discussion in which your correspondents, Mr. Laskey, Mr. Stebbing Shaw, and R. (p. 119) are engaged respecting the *early English pennies*; yet, as it is admitted that the elucidation of these, and of other of our coins, depends in some degree on their weight; and as R. declares *he knew not for what reason Snelling fixes the weights of our of*

those pennies at 18 grains; I beg leave to inform him, that the pound-weight at the time that penny was struck, and which is supposed to be the same as that used by the Saxons, was called the *Tower*, or moneyer's pound, divided into 12 ounces, each containing 20 penny-weights, every of which were divided into 24 grains; and was the only one used in the English mints from the Conquest, or earlier, until 1527, 18th Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, and the modern pound Troy, divided in the same manner, but *heavier by one sixteenth* than the Tower pound, introduced in its stead, and still continues in general use*.

The Saxon or Tower pound, therefore, weighed only 12 oz. 5 dwts. of the modern Troy pound; so that the ratios, or proportions, between the two weights are thus:

The Saxon or Tower pound is to the modern Troy pound as 15 to 16, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ or 11.25 to 12, or 1 to 1.06666, or 0.9375 to 1.

And, *vice versa*, the modern Troy pound is to the Saxon or Tower pound as 16 to 15, or 12 to 11.25 or $1\frac{1}{4}$; or 1.06666 to 1, or 1 to 0.9375.

These proportions receive much confirmation by an account we have of an ingot of silver found in the Tower in 1777; for, in that account, it appears that it weighed 10 oz. 8 dwts. of the Troy pound, and of the Tower pound 11 oz. 1 dwt. 18 grs.† This gives the following ratios between the two weights, *viz.* as 1 to 1.06610577, and as 1 to 0.938.

From the foregoing explanation of the two weights, R. will perceive Snelling's reason for fixing the weight of the first penny, which is the object of his investigation, at 18 grains: for, the Tower pound in use at that time being divided into 5760 grains, and the pound weight of silver being coined into 300 pence, certainly "gives 19 of *those* grains for the weight of each penny, and 60 grains over," as he expressed it, but, when reduced to its lowest fractional denomination, is 19 $\frac{1}{5}$ th, or 19.2 grains; but, as those 5760 grains which compose the Tower pound were of equal weight to, or would balance, only 5400 grains of the modern Troy pound, therefore these 5400 grains, be-

* Snelling's View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of England, pp. 23, 24, and notes.

† Archaeologia, vol. V. p. 297.

ing, divided into 300 parts, gives exactly 18 *Troy* grains for the weight of the penny of the 18th of Richard II. Again, the indenture of the 1st of Richard III. required 450 pennies to be made out of the *Tower* pound of silver; each penny would, therefore, weigh 12 of the *Tower* grains, and 360 of *those* grain; over, ~~is~~ let down by R, or 12 4-5th, or 12 8 grains, which are exactly equal to 12 *Troy* grains.

The penny sterling, it has been observed, was commensurate with all other of our English silver coins. Thus, the *great* contained four pennies, the *half-great* two pennies, and the *shilling* 12 pennies, sterling; the *half-penny* half a sterling penny, and the *farthing* the fourth part of the sterling penny*: for which reason the annexed little table, shewing the weight of a penny at every variation thereof by direction of the Mint-indentures, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to some of your readers who may be engaged in English numismatical researches.

<i>Weight of an English Penny in</i>		
Dates.	Saxon, or Tower.	Modern Troy.
A. D.	Grains, parts	Grains, parts
1066	24	22.5
1300	23.7073	22.2222
1347	21.3333	20
1354	19.2	18
1412	15	14.0625
1422	16	15
1422	12.8	12
1426	16	15
1461	12.8	12
1505	12	11.25
1509	10.6666	10
1532	—	10
1549	—	6.6666
1553	—	8
1601 } 1797 }	—	7.7419

I should be very glad, Mr. Urban, to be indulged with this opportunity to introduce a few observations tending to correct the two tables; one of which, intitled, "*A Table, exhibiting the Standard, Weight, Value, and a comparative View, of English Silver Money, from Ann. 1066 to Ann. 1760,*" and made its first appearance, through

* An historical Account of Coins at the end of Bishop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*, p. 22.

your favour, in vol. XXXIV. p. 509: the other, on our gold coin, with a similar title, in vol. XXXV. p. 70; the materials for which were collected, and the tables calculated, by me the preceding winter; but at that time, and indeed for some years after (like your correspondent R, the collector of the coin-notes in Tindal's translation of Rapin's History of England, and other writers on the subject), I was not aware that a *weight different* from the modern *Troy* had been used in the English mints, and the several proportions in the two tables above referred to, prior to the 18th of Henry VIII, 1527, were formed from the *Troy weights*; but every of the errors this has introduced will be easily and very effectually removed by the application of the foregoing ratios between the two weights. The first article in the table of our silver coin was inserted by mistake, the xxix. s. d. being the number of shillings and pence contained in one pound of the *modern Troy*; but the pound *Saxon*, or *Tower*, was, at the Conquest, coined into ~~xx~~ shillings only, the pound tale in silver being then a pound in weight, and continued so until the 28th of Edward I, 1300. I am the more desirous of the indulgence of having these remarks inserted, because the tables were, a short time after their publication, admitted into Mr. Dodley's "Annual Register," into Mr. Ferguson's "Tables and Tracts," into "An Enquiry into the Prices of Wheat, Malt, &c." and have now the honour of standing in the new edition of Chambers's Dictionary, by Dr. Abraham Rees, under the article *Money*.

When I sent them to you, Mr. Urban, I was, as became the little experience I then had, *diffident*, and signed them *Gothic*; and, whatever use I may have made in the interval of the opportunities of gleanng a little useful knowledge, I hope I am not now, or ever shall be, *dogmatic*; but, I am sure I shall always consider and subscribe myself your much obliged humble servant,
ROWLAND ROUSE.

Mr. URBAN, May 23.
THE following remarks on the copper coinage, extracted from a recent celebrated publication, deserves to be yet more widely circulated by your Magazine.
Yours, &c. NUMMULARIUS.
"Colquhoun

Colquhoun on the Police, fourth edition, 1797.—P. 117. “It is evident that the relative value even of the Mint copper coin, to gold or silver, is nearly twice its intrinsic value.”—“One pound of copper, estimated at 15 pence, will make as many half-pence of the legal coin, as pass for two shillings.” And, in a note, he observes that, “a few years ago, sheet-copper was as low as 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound; and has been even lower.”

P. 129. “The nation might also, in a new point of view, derive considerable advantages from increasing the weight of the copper coin, so as to bring it as near as possible to the intrinsic value of the metal of which it is composed.

“An arrangement of this sort would not only be the means of effectually preventing counterfeits; but the copper being a native article, produced in the country, might, through the medium of coined money, become a profitable branch of commerce with foreign nations; where even an extensive circulation might be insured, in consequence of the intrinsic and denominative value being the same, or nearly so.

“This is exemplified in the policy of Sweden, where the copper dollar, being so heavy as to answer to six-pence sterling, has long been exported, and forms a considerable, and even a profitable, branch of commerce to that nation.

“In Russia, the three-copic piece is very nearly of the weight of six English half-pence, yet its current value is only a small fraction above our penny sterling. And thus, by issuing no copper coin where the denomination is not in proportion to the intrinsic value, every class of dealers who vend the necessaries of life are shielded against loss, and every unnatural rise in the price of provisions for the subsistence of the poor is of course prevented.

“This principle seems to have been admitted by the Legislature; for, when the subject of copper money was under the consideration of the House of Commons, at a period not very remote, the Journals shew (vol. XVIII. p. 173) that an opinion then prevailed, “that the most effectual means to secure the copper coin from being counterfeited was, that the denominative value of such coin should bear as near a proportion as possible to the intrinsic value of the metal of which it was formed.”

And, in p. 431, in summing up, he proposes,

“That a new coinage of copper money be adopted, similar to the masterly and beautiful specimens proposed to be fabricated by Matthew Bolton, esq. of Birmingham, in the year 1750; by which means not only counterfeits would be prevented, to the great relief of the publick, as the intrinsic and denominative value would be

nearly the same;—but, through the medium of this species of coin, an exportation might be promoted to foreign countries, beneficial to the nation in a very high degree, in the consumption of a home manufacture.”

As Mr. Bolton's new coinage of copper forms a subject worthy much attention, I beg leave to subjoin an extract on the subject from Pinkerton's *Essay on Medals*, vol. II. p. 85, edit. 1789:

“Before this brief account of the copper coinage is closed, I must beg leave to make an observation upon a most material defect in it, which is, that the intrinsic worth of the metal is not one half of its currency. The pound of copper, which in itself is worth only ten-pence, yields 46 half-pence, or 23 pence, when coined. Hence forgeries, even in good metal, are of very high profit, and the whole kingdom swarms with counterfeit copper, insomuch, that not the fiftieth part of that currency is legitimate; a disgrace to the annals and the legislature of any nation! In other countries, the pound at ten-pence only yields the proportion of 18 pence; but certainly 12 pence out of the pound at 10 pence were sufficient. The size of the coin might be doubled without any inconvenience, save to the forgers; and there is an ample field for fame to any patriot whose situation may enable him to contribute to the remedy of so large an evil.”

The common large Roman copper coins weigh half an ounce; and, if our pennies weighed an ounce, the poor might easily check false weights. The Greek and Roman large copper pieces have a magnificence about them worthy of the fabricators, while our diminutive *imposition* coins have a character of simpleness, decay, and decline.

Mr. URBAN,

May 22.

OF the seven questions discussed by Aulus Gellius and his fellow-students at the celebration of the *Saturalia* at Athens (*Noctes Atticæ*, lib. XVIII. c. 2.), the first was the underwritten facetiously-obscure tetrastick, from the Satires of Ennius; in which, as it is suggested, there is a multifarious meaning elegantly implicated in a single word:

Nam qui lepidè postulat, alterum frustrari,
Quem frustratur, frustra cum dicit, frustra esse.

Nam qui seise frustrari, quem frustra sentit,
Qui frustratur, is frustra est, si non ille est frustra.

A translation of these verses in metre, or in humble prose, would be acceptable,

ble, not only to those readers of your Miscellany who do not understand the original language, but probably to not a few inexpert Latinists. The request is made because the ingenious and learned translator of "The Attic Nights" (reviewed in vol. LXV. p. 323) has not unravelled the skin, but left this antique puzzle-wit in the state of frustration in which he found it, though I can hardly think the omission was owing to his being frustrated by it.

Yours, &c. ARCHÆOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, Winchester, May 20.
THOUGH I have not leisure to acknowledge the notice which has been taken of me by certain gentlemen in some of your late Numbers, yet I have resolved to find time to acquaint you with a discovery which has been made amongst the old ruins to the South-west of the king's house in this city.

In digging for flints last week, to pave the court of the said king's house, which is now turned into commodious and elegant barracks, the workmen struck upon a stone door-way, which led into a large chamber built of flints and Portland-stone, plastered over, and heretofore groined, the fluted corbels and springing of the arches being perfect. There is a passage from the same, which seems to lead into the castle-ditch, or more probably into a way which was separated from the ditch by a parapet wall. There is also a part of a stone stair-case, which led out of the said chamber into the upper parts of the tower, or perhaps into the main body of the building. The tower in question was evidently one of the four which flanked the keep of this castle before the same was taken and dismantled by Oliver Cromwell, who was as great a destroyer of castles, as his predecessor Thomas Cromwell was of monasteries. There was a fifth tower to this keep, of rather a different figure from the rest, which formed the gateway of the same.

In a work, on the Antiquities of Winchester, which at present occupies my whole leisure-time, and which, I hope, will, in a very short time, be presented to the publick, I purpose to give a sketch of the keep in question, with the other parts of the castle, as they existed in antient times; as likewise of the king's palace here, as it was intended to have been completed by

Sir Christopher Wren, had not the unexpected death of Charles II. put a stop to that magnificent work, and, with it, to all the hopes of Winchester's rising to its former greatness. Should the present undertaking of clearing out the ruins of the castle be continued, it is obvious how advantageous the same must prove to my present researches.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN, May 21.
YOUR correspondent Q. p. 288, might have seen a sufficient answer to his queries in the letters of Eusebius. The vicar to whom that writer alludes was presented to the living by a relation, who sincerely lamented that it had not been in his power to give him any better preferment. The presentee was at that time settled with his family at a considerable distance from the vicarage, was deeply engaged in literary pursuits, and other laborious employments, which rendered it impossible for him to remove to his poor benefice, especially as he was then too far advanced in life to set out anew on such a contracted plan. He found a respectable curate on the spot; he allowed him half the profits of the living; and the duty has ever since been regularly and properly performed. His patron is now dead; he has neither "a good rectory, nor a good temporal estate;" and a late arbitrary requisition has left him, in the latter part of life, to console himself with the miserable relicks of his vicarage, which scarcely amount to 20l. a year! These are some of the hardships which Eusebius very justly deploras, *quæque ipse miserrima vidi.*

P. 106, b. 46 and 49, r. "Bullard."

Pp. 120, 121. Is not this letter from Sir John Coke, secretary of state, to George duke of Buckingham, lord high admiral?

Yours, &c.

H. N.

Mr. URBAN, May 23.
THE following case may be of great importance to some of your clerical readers, as it will shew them the necessity of investigating and ascertaining their clerical rights before it is too late to rectify mistakes.

Elton, Browne Willis, &c. inform us, that there are four curacies or chapels belonging to the vicarage of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, namely,

Tointon superior, cur. member of Horncastle, 20l.

Wes

Mr. Alderman *Curtis*, Mr. Alderman *Lubington*, and Mr. Alderman *Anderson*, spoke in support of the amendment; as did Colonel *Gascoigne* and Mr. *Wilberforce*.

Sir *W. Pulteney*, Mr. *W. Smith*, and Mr. *Sheridan*, spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Fox* made a reply, in which he took a review of the principal arguments urged against his motion.

After Mr. *Fox* sat down, the question was called for; and, at three o'clock, the House divided on the amendment proposed by Mr. *Bragge*. Ayes 285, Noes 81.

The original motion was of course negatived, but without a division.

H. OF LORDS.

December 16.

The several bills on the table were read in their respective stages.

Three private bills were brought up from the Commons. One of these was a naturalization-bill; the others were turnpike and inclosure bills: they were read the first time.

In the Commons the same day, the following members were appointed to try the merits of the Southwark election petition.

Hon. Edward James Elliot, chairman. James Adams, esq. W. J. Dennison, esq. John Spalding, esq. G. Porter, esq. Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. E. Fane, esq. W. Cunningham Bontine, esq. Lord C. H. Somerset, Napier Christie Burton, esq. Lord Edward James Stuart, Sir J. Fleming Leicester, bart. Lord Porchester. Nominees, Charles Dundas, esq. John Anstruther, esq.

Mr. *A. Taylor* begged leave to call the attention of the House to a scandalous and malicious libel, lately published against a member of that House in a public print, called "The Sun." Nor would the House, he said, be inclined to pay less attention to it, because it was directed against so mean an individual as himself. In so doing, he only claimed that protection which the House indiscriminately held out to all its members; and he trusted that the present flagrant calumny would not be permitted to pass unpunished. The libel would be found in "The Sun" of Tuesday last, where his speech was maliciously misrepresented, and comments made on it that inflamed the misrepresentation, and consequently aggravated the crime.

Col. *Fitzpatrick* implored the atten-

tion and commiseration of the House, and wished to direct them to the hard fate of the unfortunate *La Fayette*, and the unmerited sufferings under which he was unjustly compelled to languish. Neither the King of Prussia, nor the Emperor, had any right to detain him in captivity—for he was, in respect to them, neither a prisoner of war nor of state. Nay, the Emperor seemed to confess that he was not free to release him from prison, his Imperial Majesty having assured the afflicted spouse of that gallant officer, that his hands were bound on that subject—may not then the disgrace of compelling him thus to linger in unworthy captivity redound upon the British nation, who has now no ally but the Emperor of Germany on whom that disgrace can be reflected? To vindicate the British name from so foul an imputation, and to terminate the severe sufferings of an irreproachable man, was the object of the motion he would now submit to the House; namely, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, representing to his Majesty, that the detention of M. *La Fayette* was injurious to the common cause; and beseeching him to take such measures as his royal wisdom might suggest, to effect the liberation of that gallant officer and his unfortunate companions.

Gen. *Tarleton* seconded the motion.

A long debate ensued; in which Mr. *Fox*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and several other members took part. After which the House divided on Colonel *Fitzpatrick's* motion. Ayes 50, Noes 132. (*To be continued.*)

(For Dec. 17—23; see pp. 300—303.)

In answer to W. H. L., Mrs. *Abington* is still living. The other celebrated *Affair* he asks after, we believe, is dead. Of Mrs. *Pope* he will find an account in p. 263.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

IT may not be an unacceptable article of intelligence to some of your readers, particularly to Mr. *Pennant* and the *Southern Faunist*, to be informed, that the night-heron of *Latham's Synopsis*, or night raven, was taken at *Cookley*, in *Suffolk*, about seven or eight miles from the sea-coast, on Friday, April 14. The bird was shot in the wing, and preserved alive. I saw it, May 5, in apparently good health, confined in a wicker-cage, where it kept its station immovably

on the perch. The person, in whose possession it was at that time, said, that it ate small fish voraciously out of a pan of water placed in the cage. On the approach of a dog, it was much irritated, erected the long white feathers, and also the black feathers at the back of the head, snapping the bill, and uttering a harsh disagreeably-croaking sound.

This bird does not appear to have been described as British by any author, notwithstanding a single instance of its being met with in England is recorded by Latham; and the specimen, which was shot not far from London, in May, 1782, is now preserved in Parkinson's Museum. The coincidence of time in the present instance seems to point out that it occasionally visits this country in the Spring; and the one now mentioned might have been forced over by a very strong gale at North-East, which prevailed a short time before the period of its capture.

Mr. Pennant has described it in his *Arctic Zoology*; where, as well as in Latham, it is said to be common in Russia, and some parts of North America.

In Willughby's *Ornithology* it is indifferently figured, but well described, more exactly agreeing with the Suffolk specimen than any other which I have read; but, however the bird may vary in colours from age or sex, the three long slender white feathers at the back of its head will always sufficiently distinguish it from all others. T. J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

I HAVE read with great pleasure the plan of a *Pocket-Flora*, as communicated by B. S. p. 306. I have also much delight in botany, and, indeed, in all manner of cultivation which appertains to a garden; but, my duty leads me to follow them only as secondary objects, and, therefore, I am necessitated to call in the aid of auxiliary assistance. This may be most completely effected by the help of a *Pocket-Flora*, Abercrombie's *Gardening*, &c. In the latter, however, I take the liberty of suggesting as an improvement, that, besides mentioning the work necessary to be attended to in each month, I would recommend a *vice versa* plan, viz. to arrange each article of the orchard, and flower and kitchen garden, in alphabetical order, GENT. MAG. May, 1797.

and insert against them specifically the proper time when they are to be planted, pruned, &c. when expected to bloom, and the fruit, &c. to arrive at perfection. This would be particularly useful to those who understand but little of gardening, and have but small pieces of ground, yet wish to make the most of them.

As this is the first time of my addressing any letter to you, I cannot let the opportunity pass without intruding a little more on your time by expressing my obligations (and, I doubt not, all the other readers of your unrivalled *Miscellany*) to your numerous correspondents for their very kind and useful information, with sincere hope they may long continue their beneficial labours. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, May 5, 1796*.

THE letter signed *Juvenis* in your last month's Magazine, p. 284, is couched in very candid and liberal terms, and certainly merits attention from the supporters of the Harringtonian theory of the atmosphere. I was in hopes that the reasons already brought forward in vol. LXV. p. 806, had convinced the writer of that letter that, although the camel is not so formed by nature as to imbibe more of the moisture of the air than any other animal in proportion to its bulk, its capability of living so long as it is known to do without drinking is not to be entirely attributed to the reservoir of water which it is known and acknowledged to contain in its stomach, but, in a degree much more than can easily be credited, to the water which it imbibes from the atmosphere. I am not sorry, however, that your correspondent has repeated his query, because it is a judicious one; and, although I am not able to give him satisfaction respecting the anatomy or the natural history of the animal in question; yet, as far as the subject concerns the Harringtonian theory, it will, I hope, give me an opportunity, which I should not otherwise have thought of, to ascertain, by a different example, the fact, that the moisture of respired air is furnished by the atmosphere.

I am of the same opinion as the very learned and sensible editor of the

* This paper has been long mislaid. EDIT. Natural

Natural History of Aleppo, that the camel is not so formed as to imbibe more of the moisture of the atmosphere than any other animal in proportion to its bulk; nay, it appears, in this respect, even to fall short of the common rabbit of this country; and it is a fact, that all breathing animals can more or less acquire the habit of existing in health with very moderate supplies of water or other liquids taken in by the mouth. The case of the late Mr. Wood, the miller, of Billericay, in Essex, is an instance nearer home, and very much to the purpose. "To the question," says Sir George Baker, "what first induced him to abstain from drink," he answered, "that it happened one day that the servant had forgotten to bring his water to dinner as usual; that, being then full of business, he did not think of calling for any; and that, having found himself easier, and less oppressed by that meal than common, he determined to try whether a total omission of all liquids might not be an improvement to his diet; and that he soon found the experiment to answer." See *Medical Transactions*, vol. II. p. 268; to which there is also a sequel in the third volume.

Notwithstanding this man was thus able to live without liquids, the operations of the animal œconomy went on undisturbed; all the fluid discharges, such as urine, saliva, perspiration, &c. together with the moisture of respiration, were regularly and uniformly kept up, and the latter to such a degree, that his breath, like that of all other men and animals, would have shewn the same beautiful appearance of congelation in a sharp frosty morning; which might, and, I believe has been, adduced by Dr. Harrington as a proof that the moisture of expired air is not of an animal origin, being simply pure water, free from all animal salts, and, like pure rain water, or mist, equally apt to freeze.

It is impossible to contemplate this phenomenon, the congelation of expired air, without being struck with the beauty of that theory of the atmosphere, which proves that fire and water are two of the constituent ingredients in air, which, being imbibed by the animal in a perfect and transparent state, is decomposed in the lungs, the fire being attracted by the blood for many important purposes in

the animal œconomy. The air is now brought into the state of a watery vapour; and if, instead of being thrown into the common reservoir, the circumambient atmosphere, it should be discharged through a tube into a glass of transparent lime-water, the mephitic acid, fixed air, which was one also of the component parts of the air in its perfect state, being now detached from its neutralization with fire, will immediately precipitate the lime, rendering it insoluble in water. To digress at present on the erroneous explanations which have been given of this plain and easy experiment by Dr. Black, and other ingenious philosophers, would extend this letter far beyond the limits to which you, Mr. Urban, I know, wish to confine your correspondents. I shall, therefore, now only add, that I am sorry there is nothing in the other letter in your last Magazine, objecting to the Harringtonian theory of the atmosphere, which merits my attention. I beg leave, Mr. Urban to subscribe myself, both to your valuable labours and those of Dr. Harrington, **A REAL FRIEND.**

P. S. Mr. Urban now and then amuses his readers with the marks of imitation in different writers. I observe in his last, p. 321, a judicious review, with extracts, from a "Charge to the Grand Jury of Hertford, by the Hon. Sir Nash Grose, kn." containing the following passage, reprobating the violent conduct of mobs in seizing provisions which have been brought, or which are on their way, to market. The learned and ingenious writer observes, "the offence, constituted as our laws are, is without excuse; because, by those laws, the rich are compelled to relieve the poor. *So long as a rich man has a loaf of bread, the poor man, for his subsistence, is entitled to a share of it,*" &c.

May it not be asked, Mr. Urban, whether this just remark originated in the writer's own mind, naturally and regularly flowing from the subject under his discussion, or from a previous perusal and unintentional imitation of the following passage in the second volume, p. 60, of the lucubrations of your old friend the Medical Spectator. "Where the established laws of the land have solemnly declared, *that no man whatever shall perish from the want of bread while his neighbour is in possession of a loaf?*"

109. *Poems by the late George-Monck Berkeley, Esq. LL. B. F. S. S. A. ; with a Preface by the Editor, consisting of some Anecdotes of Mr. Monck Berkeley and several of his Friends.*

THE Author and Editor of these Poems having bespoken the clemency of Reviewers, we are not to arraign the *garrula senectus* of Maternal Piety. George-Monck Berkeley was the only surviving of two sons which the late Dr. George B. of Canterbury and Cookham had by his lady, the elder daughter of the respectable Mr. Frinsham, rector of White Waltham, Berks, whose other daughter's death is recorded in our Obituary, p. 82. We have accompanied Eliza Berkeley through 630 quarto pages of large and handsome type, which are 460 pages more than the poems occupy, besides a postscript by the same parental hand. Every writer has a peculiar character of manner and style. Mrs. B. writes as she talks. Anecdote is her forte; and the sentiments she intersperses are of the ancient, but not less valuable, cast. If her religious notions be deemed old-fashioned, let it be remembered, that she was brought up in the old Episcopalian school, among what were once (though now happily blended with the general mass of his Majesty's loyal subjects) called Nonjurors; that she was an admirer of Hutchinson, Harvey, and Young, but a detester of that arch-hypocrite John Wesley; that the principles imbibed from her parents were fostered by her husband, the son of the amiable Bishop of Cloyne, and the active instrument of introducing Episcopacy into America. The hero of this piece, who was, during the last 18 years of his life, the only child of his parents, and the idol of his mother, possessed from infancy Generosity and Compassion, with a competent share of Obstinacy and Pride; the first of these was counteracted and subdued by that share which his mother acknowledges fell to her lot; and the second she applauds as inseparable from family. In the Berkeleys, family-pride was inseparable from family-beauty; yet never exerted itself above inferiors, though a match for superiors. Mr. B. having spent the usual time at Eton,

transferred himself to St. Andrew's, whither his parents followed him, and resided there all the time of his stay there. His declining health required that he should pass some time by the sea-side, which he did at Dover, till it was found necessary that he should remove to Cheltenham, where he closed his mortal career Jan. 26, 1793. He was designed for the bar, had his health permitted. When a fond parent is the biographer of an affectionate and worthy child, can we wonder that minute attention is paid to every feature of his face and every action of his life? They must be hypercritics indeed, and unfeeling men, who cannot, while they smile at the little singularities of the author's (we beg Mrs. B's pardon, the editor's, any thing but the *publisher's**) style and sentiment, and the effusions of her heart, hastily written, and uncorrected, sympathize with her griefs, and be affected by her tender passions, and by her virtuous partialities to the praise-worthy and amiable part of every character which she finds pleasure in recording; while the contrary shades of character, which are far less frequent in her pictures, are displayed in the proper point of view, and with becoming disapprobation. Averse to Innovation, as a step to dangerous Reformation, Dr. B. preached, published, and circulated, a sermon just in time to stop Wyvile's plans of parliamentary reform; and Mrs. B. took every opportunity of reproof and instruction afforded by Mr. Baldwin's useful newspaper. If Mr. B. was ever advocate for a bad cause, it was (even his sensible mother being the judge) when he undertook the defence of Dean Swift, "so zealously labouring to vindicate his fame in the Preface to his Literary Relics † from some horridly false aspersions, and palliating his *sed* conduct to Stella and Vanessa" (p. cclxxxv).

Mr. B's poems were mostly written from the age of 17 (when he commenced his literary career) to 24; a time of life when the imagination is usually more active than the judgement.

"The Virgin's Midnight Hymn ‡, supposed to be sung by a Chorus of Nuns at Brussels, in the Year 1786, when the Author was

* An epithet by which, in her vengeance, she has dignified the biographer of Bp. Home for speaking disrespectfully and ungratefully of Bp. Berkeley.

† See our vol. LX. pp. 154, 237.

‡ "Mr. B. mentioning the bell constantly ringing as soon as the clock had struck twelve,

was there. Inscribed to the Hon. Miss Molesworths, Daughters of Lord Molesworth, and to Miss Hornes, Daughters of the Bishop of Norwich.

“ TO thee, thou great Almighty pow’r,
At this most dread, most solemn hour,
We virgins join in choral lays ;
Do thou inspire our notes of praise ;
And as to thee our notes ascend,
May Heaven’s bright choir attention lend !
In pity bid our passions cease,
And bless us with thy holy peace ;
All worldly pomps may we despise,
And fir, O fir us for the skies.
For Jetu’s sake our crimes forgive,
And O ! when here we cease to live,
May Angels pure our spirits bear,
Eternal joys with thee to share ;
Then may we join the choir above,
And ever sing thy boundless love.”

“ Impromptu*, on hearing, as he was rising in the Morning, of the Death of the Rev. John Duncombe, M. A. Inscribed to Mrs. Duncombe, of Canterbury.

“ PEACE to the spot where his remains are laid ;

May purest bliss await his friendly shade !
Nature by him had done her noblest part ;
She gave a head, nor yet denied a heart.”

“ Farewell Stanzas on Leaving Cookham †,
in the Spring of the Year 1781, when
Mr. B. was not quite eighteen Years old,

two Years after he left Eton ~~in a Boat~~
To Mrs. Malthus.

“ YE nymphs and swains, so innocently
gay, [way ;
Who dwell where Thames rolls on his silver
Where’er in Cookham’s lov’d retreats you
stray,

To you a wanderer gives his parting lay ;
Nor will he e’er forget those blissful days,
Where on your banks he tun’d his artless lays ;
To you his Muse this parting tribute pays,
And sings, but sings unthrib’d, your modest
praise. [swains ;

But now a long farewell, ye nymphs, ye
With you no more I tread the verdant plains,
No more with you I share my joys, my pains,
Nor shall you hear again my plaintive strains :
But ere, lov’d Thames, thy flow’ry banks I
leave, [eve,

Where oft I’ve hail’d th’ approach of sober
Do thou, whilst Fate permits this short re-
prieve †, [receive ;

Do thou, dear Thames §, this parting wish
“ O ! ever gently flow, thou hallowed stream !
O ! may thy waves be still the Muse’s theme !
When on thy banks pale Cynthia sheds her
beam,

O ! there may fancy gild the Poet’s dream.”

“ Stanzas on Painting. To the Reverend
William Peters, LL. B. ||

“ WHEN first in Greece the Arts were young,
And Muses wild rude numbers sung,

That

twelve, as it does in many convents in France, to call the poor nuns to prayers in their chapel, Miss H——, one of the young ladies, barely then fifteen years old, exclaimed, “ Meroy on me, Mr Berkeley ! what do they say when they get into the chapel ?” To which he replied, “ My dear M——, I don’t know ; for they never let me in to hear them at that hour. I know what they *should* say : Pray to God, for Christ’s sake,” &c. The next morning, at breakfast, Miss H. found the Virgin’s Hymn on the breakfast-table at the deanery. It was set to music, but the music cannot be found.”

* “ Written with one stocking on, the other off. Mr B’s very uncommonly tender attachment to his Mother, from his early infancy to the last breath he drew, occasioned his constantly asking his servant on entering his chamber, “ How she did ?” The man replied, “ Pretty well, Sir. She is gone out. Mr. Duncombe is dead—died at five this morning.” Mr. B. had been at a private ball the night before, where Mr. D. was with his daughter. In the situation above described the lines were written, as Mr. B. told his Mother when he gave them to her at breakfast, saying, “ As it is a strictly just character, it may for a minute soothe the heart of your dear friend Mrs. D.”

† “ Cookham and Taplow were at that time inhabited by a number of such families as few neighbourhoods could then, can now, boast ; many gentlemen of great learning, many ladies, mothers and daughters, with highly-cultivated minds, by which it is not meant that they had a smattering of Latin and Greek. With these Mr B’s family lived in great intimacy.”

‡ “ Dr. Berkeley put off his intended journey to the university of St. Andrew, whether he accompanied his son, from February, when he meant to have set out, until April.”

§ “ The pleasure-grounds at Dr. B’s house at Cookham go quite down to the Thames.”

|| “ A panegyric in prose from a *feeble* pen on the *wonderful powers* of Mr. Peters’s *pencil* would be a vain attempt. Perhaps it may be equally vain to attempt doing justice to the exquisite amiability of that worthy gentleman’s heart, and the very refined elegance of his manners. He was most sincerely beloved, and respected, by Mr. Monck Berkeley, who, in a letter introducing Mr. P. to his father, Dr. B. says, Pope has given his *true* character in few words : “ The noblest work of God.” Mr. P. painted a picture of his friend, which was by Mr. B. presented to his mother. It is, by some of the best judges of painting, supposed to be the finest portrait ever produced by any pencil, ancient or

modern.

That pow'r of Genius dawn'd on earth,
Which o'er the table's polish'd face
The lines of Art began to trace,
'Twas Beauty gave it birth.

"When Persian charms Apelles drew,
The force of Beauty then he knew.
Now see the Youth unconscious gaze;
Now see the lifeless tablet bear
The graces of the living Fair,
And Love's bright passion blaze.

"Obedient now to Painting's call,
The Passions come attendant all:
Now Joy supreme, now deep Despair,
Alternate fill the glowing scene;
Now Madness wild, now Grief serene,
Now Vengeance rages there.

"How drear the scenes that Rosa chose!
His pictured fields no bloom disclose;
Nought but the dark and dreary pine,
Or rocks immense of height sublime,
Coeval they with hoary Time,
The marks of Pow'r Divine.

"But who thy glowing scenes can view,
And crown thee, Claude, with honour due?
Or who the sacred source can trace,
Whence Raphael stole the spark divine
That through his forms is seen to shine?
Or Rubens caught his grace?"

"When Peters bids the canvas glow
With shapes but little known below,
O! say, when cherub'd forms divine
In all their native glory shine;
Say, where the bounds of magic Art?
Genius, though stationed here below,
No sublunary bounds will know,
Like Peters still 'twill seek its theme,
Beyond pale Cynthia's quivering beam,
And charm the feeling heart."

"Ode to Genius. To the Rev. William
Mason, A. M. Precentor of the Cathed-
ral Church of York.

"GENIUS! thou pow'r sublime and bright,
Thou radiant spark of heavenly light,
Sent from above our toil to cheer;

How in Shakspeare's hallowed page,
Glowing with poetic rage,
Thy magic stroke appear!

"Spenser seiz'd the trembling lyre,
How he felt thy sacred fire
Let his matchless numbers tell.
Goblins stern, and Fairies kind—
Airy offspring of the mind—
To them he tun'd his shell.

"Milton too, that bard divine,
Bow'd before thy sacred shrine
Of cherub'd hosts, and heaven's high throne,
Soaring bold on eagle's wing;
O, how sweetly did he sing!
But ah! he sung alone.

"Inspir'd by thee, majestic Young
Of Death and Fate sublimely sung;
And, while he tun'd his solemn lyre
By pale Luna's fickle light,
How he charmed the ear of Night,
And bade our souls aspire!

"Then Collins chaste, and Theban Gray,
Gave to thee the ardent lay;
Pleas'd, you hear their numbers flow,
Mason's verse you now inspire,
Charm'd, you tune his matchless lyre,
And dwell with him below."

As the editor, frequently resuming
her favourite subject, intersperses with
the poems of Mr. B. others by his
friends, we shall transcribe the

"Verses by the pious Mr. Norris, of Be-
merton; altered by the equally-pious,
better-informed, Mrs. Catharine Talbot,
of Lambeth Palace*.

"IT must be done, my Soul! But, though
a strange,
'Tis sure a most delightful change;
When thou must leave this Tenement of
Clay, [way;
And through the Fields of Ether wing thy
When Time shall be Eternity; and thou
Shalt live, where dwell thy pious Friends;
where dwells thy Saviour now.

modern. It preserves that wonderful depth of thought, and that exquisite benevolence, which so strongly animated the countenance of Mr. M. B. The letter to Mrs. B. which accompanied the picture, proves that Mr. Peters wields his pen almost as ably as he does his pencil."

* "Several gentlemen one day at Lambeth Palace, some Divines amongst them, were admiring these verses of the pious, learned Mr. Norris. Miss Talbot, ever cheerful, ever delighting to look forward with joy to *that* world where she, through faith, well knew that happiness *was* to be found, which the *too* well knew *was not* to be found here, said, "I never could bear that Poem of Norris's." Several, with one voice, exclaimed, "Who could have written a finer on *that* subject?" She, laughing, replied, "Any one." Some one said, "I wish you would then." "Well, go get me the book, and a pen; and I will at least, if not make a better, mend that;" which she immediately certainly did as above. This is copied from the altered one in the hand-writing of that loveliest of women. That entirely beloved friend, who gave it to the Editor, by whom it has been carefully preserved for more than thirty years, she (Miss Talbot) saying, "I cannot bear to hear persons, who, I really think, believe in the all-sufficiency of Christ, admire such stuff as

"Death could not a more *sad* retinue find,
Sickness and Pain before—*Darkness* behind."

"Amazing

“Amazing thought! that we should ever
dread

To think of Death, or view the dead!
Not now wrapp'd up in clouds, but Faith to
A Land of Light and Certainty! [thee
Death could not a more blest Retinue find,
Patience and Faith before, and glorious Hope
behind!

“When Life's close knot, by God's supreme
Disease shall cut, or Age set free, [decree,
The Christian, firm amid the awful strife,
Stands calm, though trembling on the verge
of Life;

And, from distracting doubts serenely free,
HIM, whom in TIME he lov'd, trusts for
ETERNITY.”

That these poetical effusions were intended for publication by their author, we learn from his preface to them, which at once shews his own opinion of their merit: “He has nothing to plead in his own excuse, but that the publick having without disgust received his humble attempts in prose, he is encouraged, by the protection he has already experienced, to appear once more as an author, hoping that those, whom he may fail to please, will pardon his having attempted it.”—“Of his connections with the Reviewers, in his literary capacity, he has no right to complain. Where he has deserved censure, they have inflicted it fairly; and they have often cheered him with approbation. Whatever be the result of their decision with respect to this work, he promises to submit without any appeal.—Whatever be the success of his volume, he will still have the satisfaction to reflect, that he has never written a line, which,

“dying, he might wish to blot.”

110. Edwards's *Historical Survey of the French Colonies in the Island of St. Domingo, &c.* (Continued from p. 322.)

THE *Amis des Noirs* connected themselves with a considerable number of Mulattoes in Paris, sent for education, or men of considerable property, and many of them, without doubt, persons of intelligence and amiable manners. The Society pointed out to them the wretchedness of their situation, filled the nation with remonstrances and appeals on their behalf, and poured such invectives against the white planters as bore away reason and moderation in the torrent. Unhappily there was too much to offer on the part of the mulattoes. Their present appearance too excited pity, and cooperated with the temper of the times; and the credulity of the French nation raised such an indignant

spirit in all ranks of people against the white colonists as threatened their total annihilation and ruin. In this disposition of the people towards the inhabitants of their West-India colonies, the National Assembly, August 20, voted the celebrated *Declaration of Rights*, and thus, by a revolution unparalleled in history, was a mighty fabric (apparently established by every thing that was secure and unassailable) overturned in a moment. Happy had it been for the general interests of the human race, if, when the French had gone so far, they had proceeded no farther! Happy for themselves, if they had then known—what painful experience has since taught them—that the worst of all governments is preferable to the miseries of anarchy!

“This declaration raised a general ferment among the French inhabitants of St. Domingo from one end of the colony to the other. They maintained, that it was calculated to convert their peaceful and contented negroes into implacable enemies, and render the whole colony a theatre of commotion and bloodshed. A general assembly of the inhabitants was convoked by themselves, before the National Assembly's order for doing it was received. The Mulattoes were not inactive in claiming their rights, but, acting without sufficient or due preparation, were easily overpowered. The tempers of the islanders towards their mother-country being known there, the National Assembly, by a very large majority, voted that it never was their intention to comprehend the internal government of the colonies in the constitution framed for the mother-country, or subject them to laws incompatible with their local establishment; and authorizing the inhabitants of each colony to signify to them their sentiments on that plan of interior legislation and commercial arrangement most conducive to their prosperity, and declaring that they would not cause any innovation, directly or indirectly, to be made in any system of commerce in which the colonies were already concerned. Nothing could equal the clamour which this decree occasioned among the people of colour resident in the mother-country, and the philanthropic society of the *Amis des Noirs*. The declaration concerning commerce was interpreted into a tacit sanction of the slave-trade, and it was even contended that the National Assembly, by leaving the adjustment of the colonial constitution to the colonists themselves, had discharged them from their allegiance. It was said, they were no longer subject to the French empire, but members of an independent state” (p. 23).

The General Colonial Assembly met, and passed a comprehensive decree,

cree, some articles of which declared that the King, represented, has no negative voice, and that no decree of the National Assembly concerning the colony, in cases of exterior regulation, shall have force, till confirmed by the Colonial Assembly; and it was reported all over the colony, by their enemies, that they assumed independence. Some of the parishes recalled their deputies from the General Assembly, and others renounced obedience to it. The Governor issued a proclamation to dissolve the Assembly, and hostilities actually commenced. The members of the Assembly determined to repair to France, and surrender their persons to the superior government. In the mean time, a young mulatto, of the name of Ogé, inflamed to madness by the political enthusiasts of France, landed on the island, and excited a rebellion among his own partizans, which ended in a truce, and the leader's flight; but was given up and executed. Another leader declared, "no peace would be permanent till one class of people had exterminated the other." Ogé's story was afterwards worked up into a tragedy to inflame the Parisians. The 85 members of the Colonial Assembly were ill received at Paris, and even kept in a temporary state of arrest; and troops were sent to reduce the islanders to obedience, who revenged themselves in a most barbarous manner on the officers who had sided with the government on the first revolt. The National Assembly passed a decree, May 15, 1791, admitting the people of colour, born of free parents, to all the privileges of French citizens, to elect representatives, and even hold seats among them. This decree expedited a general revolt of the Negroes in the Northern provinces. In two months upwards of 2000 whites were massacred, and 1200 Christian families reduced to beggary; the town of Cape St. François was with difficulty defended till the Negroes, now joined by the Mulattoes (who were then the greatest tyrants and task-masters, but were now inflamed by publications and encouragement from France and England), were defeated. Upwards of 10,000 of the insurgents perished by the sword or famine, and some hundreds by the hands of the executioner. The obnoxious decree of May 15 was, by the versatility of the French representatives, repealed by the *Constituent* Assembly; and no sooner was authentic information of

this repeal in St. Domingo, than all trust and confidence, and every hope of reconciliation and amity between the two classes of Mulattoes and Whites vanished for ever; and the most shocking enormities were committed by both. In the beginning of 1792, the National Assembly sent three civil commissioners to restore peace and subordination in the island, and publish this repeal; but their subsequent proclamation of general amnesty was deeply resented by the whites: they were but ill-received, and, having no troops to support their authority, they returned separately to France within three months. The *Legislative* Assembly passed, April 4, 1792, a new decree, acknowledging and declaring an equality of political rights to the people of colour, free Negroes, and Whites, and sent over three new commissioners, Santhonax, Polverel, and Ailhaud, to enforce it. They landed at Cape St. François, Sept. 13, 1792, and sent home Gov. Blanchelande, who was guillotined April following. They soon after fell out among themselves, and prevailed on Ailhaud to return home; and they dismissed the new Governor Gilbaud, sent out by the National Assembly; but he resisted their orders as long as he could, and, on his retreat to the ships, a Negro chief, with upwards of 3000 of the revolted slaves, entered the town, and began a general massacre, while the Mulattoes intercepted the flying Whites. The slaughter having continued with unremitting fury for three days, the city was set on fire, and more than half of it destroyed. Polverel died, 1794, in some part of St. Domingo; and Santhonax returned, and lately appeared before the National Convention, who pronounced him *guiltless*.

It is obvious that emigrations must have prevailed in St. Domingo from the beginning of the revolt of the Negroes. So early as 1791, long before the commencement of hostilities between France and England, application had been made to our government to send an armament to take possession of the country for the king of Great Britain. Our ministry, however, listened to no proposition till the summer of 1793; when General Williamson, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief in Jamaica, was authorized to accept terms of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the island as solicited our protection, and detach a force sufficient to take

take and retain possession of the places surrendered till fresh supplies could arrive from England.

"The persons, at whose instance and entreaty the project was adopted, either meant to deceive, or were grossly deceived, in their representations to the English government on this occasion" (p. 141). "The invasion of St. Domingo was an enterprize of greater magnitude and difficulty than the British government seem to have imagined. General Williamson himself was deceived" (p. 145). "The French commissioners, on the first intimation of an attack from the English, resorted to the most desperate expedients to strengthen their party that imagination can conceive. They declared, by proclamation, all manner of slavery abolished, and pronounced the negro slaves to be from thenceforward a free people on condition of resorting to their standard. From this moment it might have been seen that the colonies were lost to Europe; for, though but few of the negroes, in proportion to the whole, joined the commissioners, many thousands choosing to continue slaves as they were, and participate in the fortunes of their masters, yet vast numbers, in all parts of the colony, (apprehending, probably, that this offer of liberty was too great a favour to be permanent) availed themselves of it to secure a retreat to the mountains, and possess themselves of the natural fastnesses which the internal country affords. Successive bodies have since joined them, and it is believed that upwards of 100,000 have established themselves in these recesses into a sort of savage republic, like that of the black Charaibs of St. Vincent, where they subsist on the Spartan fruits of the earth and the wild cattle which they procure by hunting, prudently declining offensive war, and trusting their safety to the rocky fortresses which Nature has raised around them; and from which, in my opinion, it will be no easy undertaking to dislodge them" * (p. 142—3).

After various operations, the troops from England, under General Whyte, possessed themselves of Port au Prince, with all the shipping and merchandise, to the amount of near 40000 l. sterling, June 4. 1794. Mr. E. is of opinion, this place should have been slighted, and

* As far as Mr. E. recollects, the Negroes, though declared free, must engage to work as usual, but every September choose their own master, and have one third of the crop for their maintenance. The whole appears a matchless piece of absurdity, betraying a lamentable degree of ignorance concerning the manners and dispositions of the Negroes, and totally unpracticable in itself (p. 144, n.).

the town and harbour of Aux Cayes and the little port of Jacurel previously secured, which are now in the hands of the Enemy.

"But a new scene now opens for contemplation and reflection, arising from intelligence received since I began my work, that the Spanish government has formally ceded to the republic of France the whole of this great and noble island in perpetual sovereignty."

How far the Spanish inhabitants will relish this transfer of their allegiance from a monarchical to a republican government, made, as it confessedly is, without their previous consent or knowledge, or whether they will cordially cooperate with the English in reducing the country to the British dominion, are subjects on which Mr. E. regrets that he does not possess the means of giving much satisfaction to the reader. He passes on, therefore, to describe the ancient and present state of the Spanish colony, number and character of the present inhabitants, a debased degenerate race, a motley mixture from European, Indian, and African ancestry; their animosity towards the French, and jealousy of the English planters, which will prevent any cordial cooperation with either; concluding with conjectures concerning the future situation of the whole island, that the Negroes will not avail themselves of the benefits of civil life, which they have seen among us, experience having demonstrated that a wild and lawless freedom affords no means of improvement, mental or moral. The Charaibs of St. Vincent's and the Maroons of Jamaica were originally enslaved Africans; and *what they now are, the free Negroes of St. Domingo will hereafter be*—savages in the midst of society, without peace, security, agriculture, or property; ignorant of the duties of life, and unacquainted with all the soft endearing relations which render it desirable; averse to labour, though frequently perishing with want; suspicious of each other, and towards the rest of mankind; revengeful and faithless, remorseless and bloody-minded; pretending to be free, while groaning beneath the capricious despotism of their chiefs; and feeling all the miseries of slavery, without the benefits of subordination.

"If what I have thus—not hastily but—deliberately predicted, concerning the fate of this unfortunate country, shall be verified by the event, all other reflections must yield

yield to the pressing consideration, how best to obviate and defeat the influence which so dreadful an example of successful revolt and triumphant anarchy might have in our own islands. This is a subject that will soon force itself on the most serious attention of government; and I am of opinion that nothing less than the coöperation of the British Parliament with the colonial legislators can meet its energy. On the other hand, if it be admitted that the object is infinitely too important, and the means and resources of France too powerful and abundant, to suffer a doubt to remain concerning the ultimate accomplishment of her views in seizing on the whole of this extensive country; if we can suppose that (convinced, at length, by painful experience of the monstrous folly of suddenly emancipating barbarous men, and placing them at once in all the complicated relations of civil society) she will finally succeed in reducing the vast body of fugitive Negroes to obedience, and in establishing security, subordination, and order, under a constitution of government suited to the actual condition of the various classes of the inhabitants—if such shall be her good fortune, it will not require the endowment of prophecy to foretel the result. The middling, who are commonly the most industrious class of planters throughout every island in the West-Indies, allured by the cheapness of the land and the fertility of the soil, will assuredly seek out settlements at St. Domingo; and a West-Indian empire will fix itself on this noble island, to which, in a few short years, all the tropical possessions of Europe will be found subordinate and tributary. Placed in the centre of British and Spanish America, and situated to windward of those territories of either nation which are most valuable, while the commerce of both must exist only by its good-pleasure, all the riches of Mexico will be wholly at its disposal.—But, whatever the issue may be, it infinitely concerns both the people of Great Britain and the inhabitants of the British colonies—I cannot repeat it too often—to derive admonition from the story before us. To Great Britain I would intimate, that, if, disregarding the present example, encouragement shall continue to be given to the pestilential doctrines of those hot-brained fanaticks and detestable incendiaries, who, under the vile pretence of philanthropy, and zeal for the interests of suffering humanity, preach up rebellion and murder to the contented and orderly Negroes in our own territories; what else can be expected, but that the same dreadful scenes of carnage and desolation, which we have contemplated in St. Domingo, will be renewed among our countrymen and relations in the British West-Indies? May God Almighty, of his infinite mercy, avert the evil! To

GENT. MAG. May, 1797.

the resident planters I address myself with still greater solicitude, and, if it were in my power, would exhort them “with more than mortal voice,” to rise above the foggy atmosphere of local prejudices, and, by a general surrender of temporary advantages, do that which the parliament of Great Britain, in the pride and plenitude of imperial power, cannot effect, and dare not to attempt. I call on them, with the sincerity and affection of a brother, of themselves to restrain, limit, and finally abolish, the farther introduction of enslaved men from Africa; not, indeed, by measures of sudden violence and injustice, disregarding the many weighty and complicated interests which are involved in the issue, but by means, which, though slow and gradual in their operation, will be sure and certain in their effect. The colonial legislators, by their situation and local knowledge, are alone competent to this great and glorious task; and this example of St. Domingo, and the dictates of self-preservation, like the hand-writing on the wall, warn them no longer to delay it. Towards the poor Negroes, over whom the statutes of Great Britain, the accidents of fortune, and the laws of inheritance, have invested them with power, their general conduct for the last 20 years (notwithstanding the foul odium wherewith they have been loaded) may court enquiry, and bid defiance to censure. A perseverance in the same heinous system, progressively leading the object of it to civilization and mental improvement, preparatory to greater indulgence, is all that humanity can require, for it is all that prudence can dictate. Thus will the planters prepare a shield of defence against their enemies, and secure to themselves that serenity and elevation of mind which arise from an approving conscience; producing assurance in hope, and consolation in adversity. Their persecutors and slanderers, in the mean time, will be disregarded or forgotten; for, calumny, though a great is a temporary evil, but truth and justice will prove triumphant and eternal” (p. 191—194).

We have been thus copious in our extracts from this candid, impartial, well-written, work, conceiving the Author's details and reasoning cannot be too well known, or too generally circulated, as an antidote to the violence and virulence with which the measures he combats have been conducted, and the effects they have already produced, and consequences that may farther arise from them.

The detail of the insurrection was partially given in our vol. LXII. 112, 375, 566; LXIII. 1205; an abstract of a French account of it, *ib.* 123; was attacked,

attacked, *ib.* 226, in the very manner Mr. E. complains of. See farther reflections on the subject, LXIV. 1267. The account of our successes in the island, *ib.* 270, 663; LXV. 243; repulse, 246; on its reported cession by Spain to France, *ib.* 1108.

111. *All's Well that ends Well; or, Alvaro and Ximenes, a Spanish Tale; translated from the German of D. C. F. Bahrdt. In Two Volumes.*

"THIS Novel is the production of the celebrated Dr. Charles-Frederick Bahrdt, and was written by him to amuse his solitary hours, when confined in the prison of Magdeburg, to which he was committed in the beginning of the year 1790, on account of some theological opinions which did not exactly tally with those of the orthodox Lutheran Clergy, who possessed considerable influence at the court of Berlin. He died towards the latter end of the year 1793, leaving behind him numerous works on a variety of subjects, and a reputation scarcely equalled in Germany, as an acute reasoner and an able controversialist. The present is the only work of his that has been attempted in English; should it meet with the approbation of the public, some person possessing greater abilities, or more leisure, may be induced to translate his "Memoirs of his own Life," his "Zamor," his "Ala Lama," and his other less entertaining, though more learned, portion of his labours, his theological productions."

The volumes before us bear strong marks of their German origin. The story is a complicated mixture of the natural and the marvellous; yet, by being well told, becomes highly interesting. We have not the original to compare with the translation; which, however, appears to be faithfully performed by one who is well acquainted with the language. Yet we cannot but suspect that there are some interpolations, which are leveled not only against superstitious opinions, but at religion in general. If these are in the original, they might have been silently suppressed without the least injury to the work. We shall instance in the concluding sentence, which needs no comment:

"From him [the hero of the tale] was descended the famous Cardinal Ximenes, who presented the world with *thirteen translations of old stories*, which have turned the heads of many thousand persons, and it is only within the last ten years that they are known to be *what they are*."

112. *A Sermon preached at Monkwell-street Meeting-house, October 16, 1796, on occa-*

son of the Death of Dr. James Fordyce, formerly Pastor of the Congregation worshiping in that Place, who died at Bath, Oct. 1, aged 76. By James Lindsay.

IT has always been the practice of the Dissenters to embalm by funeral-sermons the memory of every man of ever so little consequence in his day. One would have thought all that could have been said on this subject had been brought together in the different Obituaries. But Mr. L. takes this opportunity to lash and reprobate all religious establishments incorporated, and priests. He owns, however, p. 25. n. that "establishments have produced some good, but all the good, and much more, may be obtained in a better way;" and he hopes he shall be ever ready to appreciate *justly* the worth and usefulness of those men, under every establishment, who faithfully employ their talents and exertions for the edification and comfort of the people. He was himself educated in an establishment, and never examined the question till thrown among the dissenters of this country; and "he hates bigotry in every sect, and in an *Unitarian* more, if possible, than in a *Trinitarian* (p. 50, n.). He proceeds to vindicate Dr. F. from the charge, brought by the calumny of infidels, of having, after 40 years explaining and enforcing the doctrine of Christianity as a public teacher, abjured the principles in which he gloried through a life of 76 years, and gone over, at the close of his life, to the side of unbelief. Whence this idea arose we know not; but a letter, written by the Doctor in April, 1796, is brought to confute it. In an appendix is Mrs. F's account of her husband's death, or, as she chooses to call it, *translation*; and a list of Dr. F's works closes the whole, from which add to the list in our vol. LXVI. p. 1053, "A Discourse on Pain, 1791," 8vo.

113. *A practical View of the prevailing religious System of professed Christians, in the higher and middle Classes in this Country, contrasted with real Christians. By William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. for the County of York.*

"THE earnest wish of the writer of these pages, to address his countrymen on the important subject of religion," obstructed by "the various duties of his public station, and a constitution incapable of much labour," is here gratified to the fullest extent. Mr. W. is an orthodox Divine at the close of the 18th century, an Abdiel faithful found.

Whether

Whether the preaching of an M. P. will outweigh that of his diocesan, let his readers judge. Far be it from us to arraign his doctrines, or his sincerity in avowing them. Thank Heaven! Mr. Urban's Reviewers are as orthodox as Mr. W. and heartily wish him success. But, how *he* views the slave-trade in a worse light than they do, through the Bible medium, still remains a problem. Many, who follow him closely there, will hesitate, will criticize him here. To what class Mr. W. belongs is no longer difficult to determine, when we hear him vindicating the character of a distinction of Religionists, who, from the peculiarly offensive grossnesses of language in use among them, had not without reason excited suspicions of the worst nature, have since reclaimed their character, and have, perhaps, excelled all mankind in solid and unequivocal proofs of the love of Christ, in the most ardent, and active, and patient, zeal in his service. "Vide the testimony of the West-India merchants to the Moravians, in the report of the Privy Council on the slave-trade" (p. 79). That "the affections are not merely allowable in religion, but highly necessary," we perfectly concede to Mr. W. The great danger is, that they may transport warm tempers beyond due bounds, and expose them to temptation and to censure. We mean not to deny the correctness of the picture of modern Christians, or that of true primitive ones, drawn by Mr. W. to whose labours in this vineyard we sincerely wish success. If he has offered any thing novel or cogent on the subject, he has his reward. We mean not to insinuate that his fundamental principle is not perfectly right, or that practical religion ought not to be inculcated. Proofs how much the bulk of his countrymen are only *nominal* Christians, he brings from the House of Commons, from the practice of duelling, a practice "which he should long ago have brought before the notice of Parliament, but for a present conviction that he should, probably, thereby only give encouragement to a system he wishes to see at an end *."

Mr. W. takes a view of the inadequate conception of the importance of Christianity; the corruption of human

nature; the chief defects of the religious system of the bulk of professed Christians, in what regards our Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit; the use of the passions in religion; the prevailing inadequate conceptions concerning the nature and strictness of practical Christianity; the excellency of Christianity in several important particulars; and the proof of its divine origin thence resulting. The generally-prevailing error is, substituting amiable manners and useful lives in the place of religion, as compensating for the want of the supreme fear and love of God. Here Rousseau's and Sterne's *exquisite sensibility* are properly touched. Some other grand defects in the practical system of the bulk of nominal Christians are, inadequate fear of God; inadequate sense of the difficulty of getting to Heaven; want of love of God, and of our fellow-creatures; the stage, and the risk, at least, of eternal happiness to those who perform in theatrical exhibitions; neglect of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity, and of "looking unto Jesus." He then enquires briefly into the present state of Christianity in this country, with some of the causes which have led to its critical circumstances. The decline of Christianity among us is ascribed to the state of tranquillity and ease enjoyed by its professors; the neglect of solemn seasons*; its being reduced to a system of ethics, by the prevalence of novels; false idea, that Christianity is too strict to be practised; vital Christianity a political benefit, and not hostile to patriotism. A very just compliment is paid to Lord Kenyon for his efforts in support of Virtue, and discouragement of Vice; while Dr. Robertson is as justly censured for his inattention to Religion in his writings. The Author concludes with practical hints to various descriptions of persons; advice to some who profess their full assent to the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel; brief observations addressed to Sceptics and Unitarians; progress of Infidelity, to which Unitarianism is not improperly termed a "half-way house" (p. 475); advice, suggested by the state of the times, to real Christians. Mr. W. boldly avows *his* firm persuasion, that "to the decline of religion and morality our national difficulties must, both directly and indirectly, be

* Perhaps he recollects the issue of Sir William Dolben's well-meant endeavours to restrain the street-walking ladies, and establish a "Court of Honour" of a different kind.

* Mr. Pitt is here vindicated from the *newspaper-charge* of giving an entertainment on a general fast-day.

chiefly ascribed; and that his only solid hope, for the well-being of his country, depends not so much on her fleets and armies, not so much on the wisdom of her rulers, or the spirit of her people, as on the persuasion that she still contains many who, in a degenerate age, love and obey the gospel of Christ, on the humble trust, that the intercession of these may still be prevalent, that for the sake of these Heaven may still look upon us with an eye of favour." (p. 489).

"Can there be a doubt whither tends the path in which we are travelling, and whither, at length, it must conduct us? If any should hesitate, let them take a lesson from experience. In a neighbouring country several of the same causes have been in action, and they have, at length, produced their full effects. Manners corrupted, morals depraved, dissipation predominant, above all, religion discredited, and infidelity grown into repute and fashion*, terminating in the public disavowal of every religious principle which had been used to attract the veneration of mankind. The representatives of a whole nation publicly witnessing not only without horror, but to say the least without disapprobation, an open disqualified denial of the very existence of God, and, at length, as boldly withdrawing their allegiance from the majesty of Heaven."

Mr. W. has shewn that a man may recommend real and practical Christianity without harping on the Slave-trade, which, perhaps, he has given up, as he does the repressing of duelling—for fear he should not succeed; or he has had his passion for praise gratified by his picture being hung up in so many parlours.

114. *Anecdotes of the House of Bedford, from the Norman Conqueror to the present Reign.*

THE reader will be disappointed, if he expects any new information from these Anecdotes, the object of publishing which is, to shew that "the extensive grants bestowed on the Russell family by Henry VII. and VIII. were not bestowed on the principle of *favouritism*, but a reward of real and important services. The prerogative and power of the crown were at that period very extensive and undefined, and, how-

* What is here stated must be acknowledged by all, be their political opinions concerning French events what they may; and it makes no difference in the writer's view of the subject, whether the state of morals was or was not quite or nearly as bad as before the French revolution.

ever arbitrary, despotic, or tyrannical, we may deem the conduct of the princes abovementioned, they certainly gave away nothing which could be considered as the property of their subjects, and which had been appropriated to other and, perhaps, better purposes." The family of Russell made no figure from the Conquest till Henry VII. We shall see, however, that after John Russell had been recommended to the notice of Henry VII. his service to that monarch, either in the field or cabinet, were not of a very peculiar kind, or such as to entitle him to a peerage, or a grant of so large a proportion of property of the dissolved religious houses; his services were not greater than those of Sir Anthony Brown, or others his contemporaries. He was, after the deposition of Somerset, appointed governor to Edward VI. and earl of Bedford. His descendants continued faithful adherents to the cause of royalty, and they ultimately lost nothing by it; for, they never were in an opposition to the Court but in the reign of James II. and the present, and on very different principles in each. So that one may fairly augur that what was accumulated by the favour of the Monarch will be lavished on the necessities of the Mob.

115. *The Sermons and Charges of the Right Rev. John Thomas, LL.D. late Lord Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, published from the original MSS. by G. A. Thomas, M.A. his Lordship's Chaplain and Executor, and Rector of Woolwich, Kent. To which is prefixed a Sketch of the Life and Character of the Author, by the Editor. Published for the Benefit of the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields, under the Patronage of the Duke of Leeds. Two Vols.*

THE admirers of Plutarch have so many specimens of the decline of Biography the farther it recedes from that source, that we are weary of reducing modern lives of modern men into the nutshell, beyond the bounds of which friendship or enmity have extended them; as if they thought, with the verboté, tasteless, French Desmaseaux, every life must be a book. (Warburton's Letter in Boswell's Life of Johnson, l. 4, 8vo.) That the late bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster, was a very respectable character is doubted by none. He was born October 14, 1712, at Carlisle; was eldest of three sons of Mr. John Thomas, vicar of Brampton, Cumberland, who died

1747, as appears by his second son's letter to his brother about his will; and was examined for his bachelor's degree, by the celebrated Mr. Addison, in Horace's 5th Ode, wherein he rendered *simplex munditiis* "quakerly neatness," and to which the biographer subjoins his own translation, with much self-approbation. The bishop's maternal great-grandfather, Capt. Richard Kelsick, conducted King William's fleet to the battle of the Boyne; and four Richard Kelsicks, lineal descendants from the parent-stock; and of the same profession, sat in the same pew at Whitehaven. The bishop went from Carlisle school to Queen's college, 1730, as a commoner, under Dr. George Fothergill, afterwards Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, and became private tutor to Robert, the younger son of Sir William Clayton, bart. which was "the stepping-stone to his future elevation." He married, 1742, his pupil's sister*, the widow of Sir Charles, eldest son of Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. who had been envoy to Tuscany in the reign of Queen Anne; and his pupil died by a fall from his horse in 1784. The bishop proceeded B. C. L. 1741, was ordained deacon 1737, presented to the rectory of Bletchingley, by the crown, on the promotion of Dr. Herring to the see of Bangor, and held it 36 years, having for his curate his own brother, and, after he obtained a living in Norfolk, Mr. William Thompson, author of a poem of sickness and other poems. He was chaplain in ordinary to George II. 1748, prebendary of Westminster 1754, chaplain to his present Majesty 1760, sub-almoner 1762, vicar of St. Bride's, London, 1766. The see of Bristol was intended for his next promotion, if his Majesty's ministers would have let Bishop Pearce resign in favour of Bp. Newton; they did, however, at last let him yield the deanery of Westminster to Dr. Thomas, who, "habited in his rich rose-coloured sattin mantle, tied with golden knots enamelled white, and the badge of the order of pure gold, richly chased and pierced, with a person naturally dignified and graceful," at the last installation, 1788, though at a very advanced age, was remarked for performing his part of the ceremonial with peculiar address and

adroitness" (p. lxxxix). He was chosen prolocutor to the lower house of Convocation, and in 1772 lost his lady; and Bishop Pearce, dying two years after, left him the antique emerald ring which had been bequeathed to his lordship by the Earl of Bath. Dr. Thomas succeeded him at Rochester, expended a large sum on his house at Bromley, which he rebuilt; and bishop Newton, in his own life, says of him, that "the alterations in the choir at Westminster would have been more approved, if they had been made more according to his plan." What that plan was we know not; but this we may venture to affirm, that the alterations could not have been conducted with less taste, or on a style less approaching to the original. Yet a sum was demanded for dilapidations at Bromley by his successor, which was compromised in a court of law. Bp. T. took to his second wife, 1775, the relict of Sir Joseph Yates, knight; and died August 22, 1793, having completed his 80th year, leaving for executors his widow, and his biographer and nephew, who recommended 400l. to be expended on his funeral. He left to Queen's college, Oxford, an exhibition for two clergymen's sons of the diocese of Carlisle, bred in the free-school at Carlisle, or at St. Bees; to the vicar of Brampton, and his successors, a house and premises; 300l. between the widows in Bromley college at his death; 300l. to repair the college; 50l. to the chaplain; 50l. between 12 poor widows at Westminster; 100l. apiece to the six charitable societies to which he belonged, &c. &c. and remitted 5000l. due to him on different bonds and notes. He was buried at Bletchingley, near to his first wife, to whom he had put up an epitaph; and his nephew is about to erect a cenotaph, with his bust, in Westminster-abbey. Such is the summary of the life of Bishop Thomas, abstracted from 190 8vo pages, the rest of which are taken up with letters and notes from public and private friends, occasional dissertations, a description of his person, character of him, his learning, style, and subject of his sermons, on which last, and on preaching in general, are occupied 20 pages; the writer of the life, having "endeavoured to expound and illustrate every topic connected with the subject, with such accessories as authors, both ancient and modern, could supply;" even to account why the sermons were not dedicated to the Arch-
bishop

* He wished to introduce him to Miss Green, daughter of the bishop of Ely; but Lady B. made sure of him for herself.

Bishop of Canterbury instead of the King. Of the sermons take the following account by the Editor :

“ It may suffice to say, that the unprejudiced reader will assuredly meet with what is useful and instructive in them all, and that they are all the general offspring of the same fertile and polished mind. He will find the moral duties and Christian graces urged upon him by the most interesting and persuasive motives, and the fundamental articles of orthodoxy asserted and vindicated against the specious theories of modern refinement, scepticism, and heresy, by the most rational and convincing arguments; he will, in short, be instructed what to believe, and how to act, and be conducted by a most agreeable guide into the way that leads to happiness and salvation” (pp. vii. viii).

In 1745 he preached against Popery at Bletchingley, and in 1780 avowed to the applauding mob his resolution to vote against it in the House of Lords; and he carried up a congratulatory address to his Majesty on his happy escape from Margaret Nicolson

We cannot bring ourselves to subscribe to Mr. T's opinion, that the account of St. Paul in a fragment of Longinus is an interpolation. He might as well entertain the same opinion of the passage where Moses is mentioned, because Longinus gives no more quotations from him. Nor is he justified in calling the Vatican, when speaking only of its *Litany*, “ that famous repository of pious frauds” (vol. II. p. 5, n).

This article shall be closed by anticipating a quotation from the publication which next comes under our notice :

“ SONNET TO DR. THOMAS,
LATE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

“ TO thee, O Rochester, an humble Muse
Tenders her offering on an honest plan,
With due respect thy title's grandeur views,
But pays her better tribute to the man;
Formid'ed brows could yield but futile fame,
If knowledge bound not there her brighter
wreath, [claim,
And polished lawn could little homage
Did not the breast of virtue glow beneath:
Ere when external honours shine with light
From learning, meekness, piety's mild
worth,
Reflected, like the stellar gems of night
From solar glory, that irradiates earth;
Then will the Muse her plaudits breathe
around,
And teach, as now, her syring to resound.”

116. *Sonnets, and other small Poems.*
By T. Park.

THIS elegant little volume we have attentively perused, and find in it
“ Something to blame, and something to commend.”

To say the truth, however, commendation has here by much the greatest claim; and our blame falls not where the ingenuous Author fears it most, on “ the encomiums bestowed on living Poets.” The objects of his partiality reflect credit on his discernment; and, even were they less deserving, his apology would be sufficient, “ that, next to the happiness of being possessed of merit, is to shew our approbation of those who are.”

This Collection consists of Sonnets, Occasional Verses, Inscriptions, Familiar Epistles, Epigrams, Epitaphs, and Elegies.

“ By the counsel of Mr. Cowper, these miscellaneous Poems were first encouraged to solicit public notice. By the comments of Miss Seward, they have been rendered less unworthy to do so: though neither the Telamonian Shield of the one, nor the Palladian Aegis of the other, can afford any confident defence against the Critics' “ arrowy shower.”

The Sonnets are XXX in number, exclusive of this Introductory one, addressed to his lovely commentator :

“ WILL BRITAIN'S MUSE, who foremost
rush'd to hail [Brave
Her Country's Chief; the memory of the
Whole Tear embalm'd; who, o'er the
Hero's grave gale
Thou dropt untimely, swell'd with glory's
Her epic strain! Will she, who cloth'd
Love's Tale
In verse more lovely, or by Deva's wave
The deeds of elder Cambria loudly gave
Again to fame! Will she with friend-
ship's veil [prepare
Shield *rebel rhyme**, ev'n while her hands
To show that studious art and taste refin'd
Can make our rugged language graceful
wear [mind
Ausonii's harms†! Will SEWARD's lofter
These lays regard!—Yes: for her liberal
care
Round Poesy's fair steep hath made them
easier wind.”

This may serve as a fair specimen of the other Sonnets, of which some are addressed to names justly eminent, others written on occasions which render them
pleasingly

* “ A term poetically applied by Miss S. to verses, which assume the title of Sonnets, without having the essentials required to rank them properly in that order of composition.”

† “ The Italian poets have chiefly employed the Sonnet-measure, of which Petrarch

pleasingly familiar; and all of them with exquisite taste. The Occasional Verses, the Epitaphs, and the Elegies, are in general deserving of praise; and we applaud the veneration Mr. Park has shewn to the fair fame of Dyer, the worth of Cowper, the memories of Thomson*, Scott, and Dr. Walley†; and his "Elegy on Dame Morris, the worthy and respectable Village-matron, with whom the author had the good fortune to lodge during more than a five-years residence at Heighington-school. She died in less than a twelve-month after his removal, and before he had the power to testify his grateful sense of her maternal care."

Of the Familiar Epistles, the less that is said the better. There are but three; and the only one we like is by a friend. It is a very different affair to sketch off a few hasty lines in rhyme, and to give those hasty lines to the publick.

We must not forget to observe that this little publication is embellished with six beautiful prints, neatly engraved by Medland. Of these, the view from the sea of the spires of Reculver, and the sequestered chapelry of Twyford, are peculiarly pleasing.

Of the Epigrams, in general correctly neat, one or two of the shortest shall be transcribed:

1. "A MAN OF PROMISE.

"When Hal protests he'll keep his word,
He says so very much about it;
From his own warmth may he infer'd,
That there's prodigious cause to doubt it."

2. "SECOND SIGHT.

"Scotus, you say, has lost his mate,
Yet bears it with a manly woe:—
Why he, poor man, foresaw his fate,
So chose another—months ago."

3. "MORAL ARITHMETICK.

"Flam, to my face, is oft too kind,
He over-rates both worth and talents;
But then he never fails, I find, [lance."
When we're apart—to strike the ba-

117. *Observations on the present alarming Crisis, addressed to the Nobility and Clergy.* By J. Morfit, Barrister at Law.

AFTER a rapid sale at six pence, this pamphlet was enlarged, and sold for double the price. The author has been reflected upon, for writing some verses against the Dissenters some time ago, when he now seems to take their part in prose. He calls upon the clergy and nobility, and the rich of all denominations, to contribute their part to the defence of their country against a desperate enemy; and he says but too true, that the old British spirit is too much relaxed; wealth and luxury render our higher ranks indolent; but the wish for reformation transports him beyond the bounds of cool reflection.

118. *The Economy of Nature explained and illustrated on the Principles of Modern Philosophy.* By G. Gregory, D. D. joint Evening-preacher at the Foundling Hospital, Author of "Essays Historical and Moral," &c. In Three Volumes, 8vo; with XLVI Plates.

THE complaint, that we have no elementary treatise which comprehends the economy of Nature, and the various discoveries of Modern Philosophy, will be found to be, in a great measure, obviated by the present work, which we consider as a proper introduction to natural history, and which is distinguished by clearness of arrangement, rendered easily intelligible by simplicity of style, and yet, where the subject admits it, enriched by language.

The author professes to have laid open the whole book of Nature to his readers. He commences with the first principles of philosophy, the laws of matter and motion, with an enumeration of the most simple and elementary substances. From these he proceeds to explain the nature and phenomena of heat, or fire, which is so intimately

has heretofore been considered as the inventor. But the learned Warton informs us (Milton, p. 325), that Guitone d'Arezzo first used it, who translated about the year 1250, many years before Petrarch was born. Mr. Roscoe, in his celebrated Life of Lorenzo de Medici, supposes that the form of the Sonnet was most probably derived from the Provençals."

* "The writer procured a tablet to be placed over Thomson's grave in 1792, and the usual fee for erecting monuments within the church to be remitted by the vestry of Richmond on that occasion. Lord Bute, with liberal zeal, undertook to defray all attendant expenses." See vol. LXI. p. 1078.

† A respectable physician at Gammels, near Ware, Herts; who, in a letter to Mr. Park, Nov. 15, 1788, says, "I cannot yet boast of a complete victory over my late indisposition of body; for, I pursued my medical concerns till I was almost a devoted victim to the consequences. However, I consoled myself with this reflection—that, if I fell, I should have died in a good cause, and have done my duty."

connected with all other substances. The theory of light and colours, so immediately dependent on the preceding subject, succeeds; and this is followed by a short treatise of electricity. The different species of airs, and the atmospheric phenomena, are next treated of; these are succeeded by a description of the earth and mineral kingdom, and the most remarkable phenomena connected with them; such as volcanos, earthquakes, &c. The nature and composition of water, with a short account of mineral waters, and of the general properties of that fluid, occupy the next department of the work.

From these subjects the author proceeds to the vegetable kingdom, including what is known on the nature and theory of vegetation. The animal economy succeeds; and the whole concludes with a sketch of the human mind, which connects properly with "Essays Historical and Moral," published by the same author some years ago, and which contain the great outlines of his sentiments on moral and political philosophy.

Such are the general contents of these volumes; but it would not be doing justice to the author not to advert to the various and numerous subjects of curiosity and importance which are included in them. All the recent discoveries in philosophy, on fire, light, colours, electricity, air, mineralogy, water, vegetables, and animals, are clearly laid down, and the advancement in real knowledge accurately determined. Scholars of all ages must reap advantages from a work which explains to them, in an obvious and intelligible manner, the actual progress made by the learned of all ages in every subject connected with the great phenomena of Nature. Having become possessed of what is already known, they will be able to push on their discoveries without stumbling upon errors already exploded, or being deceived into a belief that they have made an improvement which was long ago anticipated.

The *lucidus ordo* is no small share of the merit of the work; and it may be considered as the more difficult to attain, as the author had to consult an infinite number of works, and carry his researches from the ancient to the modern schools, whence a vast mass of knowledge has been dispersed into

many channels. An historical account of the discoveries in particular subjects is generally prefixed to the author's treatment of them; and, having no zeal for any party in science, and no object but general utility, he has been enabled to accomplish this part of his labour to the satisfaction of his readers. It is not easy, from the vast mass of pretended discoveries and affected improvements, to ascertain what really contribute to useful knowledge; but, as our author's endeavours were not incumbered with previous prejudices, and he had no favourite system to bring forward, it cannot be a matter of surprize that he has ascertained the truth where there was a possibility to ascertain it by honest and impartial enquiry.

In recommending this work as an excellent elementary treatise, we would not be thought to imply that it is only a judicious *compilation*; for, although the author, in his preface, says, that, "to expect much of novelty in his work would be to expect falsehood and absurdity;" yet it cannot be supposed that a man of real science should bestow "many years" on an investigation of these subjects without being able to make some additions to what was known before. Accordingly, we think that the book on heat and fire will be found to contain a good many original remarks. The author is a disciple of Dr. Black on these subjects; and so full a detail of that learned professor's theory has not, we believe, been before given in print. The same praise, we think, may be bestowed on his treatise on the different species of airs, and on the whole of the second volume, in which the various branches of the study of mineralogy are simply and beautifully illustrated.

In fine, we recommend this work to all (in the words of the author) "whose curiosity would lead them to take a general survey of Nature; and to all, in particular, who wish to understand the elements and principles of natural history. It will not be unuseful to the younger students of medicine, as it is intended as an easy introduction to general science, and as it comprehends all the first principles of chemistry and physiology." Undoubtedly, such a general and comprehensive view as is here given of recent discoveries has long been a *desideratum*.

119. *Remarks upon the Conduct of the respective Governments of Great Britain and France in the late Negotiations for Peace.*

THE author of this pamphlet sets out with maintaining the original justice of the war, and the pacific dispositions which have from the beginning actuated his Majesty's Ministers. He observes, that they seized on the first opportunity which presented itself for the restoration of peace, by "addressing themselves, through the intervention of his Majesty's envoy in Switzerland, to the Executive Directory." The arrogant behaviour and extravagant pretensions of the French Government on that occasion are forcibly shewn; and the absurdity of setting up the constitutional act of France against the *droit public* of Europe is exposed in a perspicuous argument, drawn from the principles and authorities of the laws of nations. On the subject of Lord Malmesbury's mission, the author discusses at much length the propositions of the British Cabinet, contained in the two memorials which his Lordship presented, and proves, that, from the relative situation of the two countries, they were such "as Ministers were in duty bound to propose, and France herself was interested to accept." He says, "It will be remembered, by those who are in the constant habit of giving to the present war the appellation of the most calamitous and disgraceful in which Great Britain was ever involved, that, at the crisis of Lord Malmesbury's presenting the memorials, no less than at the present moment, almost the whole of the colonial possessions of France were in the hands of this country, while France had nothing in her power which belonged to Great Britain, or which Great Britain could demand for herself. If, in any sense of the word, peculiar misfortunes, besides the common and unavoidable contingencies of the war, could be said to have befallen Great Britain, they must necessarily be interpreted to be, not the losses which Great Britain had herself sustained, but those which had happened to her ally his Imperial Majesty. As, between the two countries, considered by themselves, every advantage, every acquisition, was on the side of Great Britain; an entire and undiminished navy, integral dominions, and conquests, heretofore regarded as of incalculable value, in either quarter of

the globe." From this statement, which, in the succeeding pages, is extended into a detail of the injury which France must experience from the loss of her colonies and the importance of their accession to Great Britain, the moderation and generosity of the British Government in the late offers are successfully insisted upon. The author enters also into a discussion respecting the Netherlands, the Dutch Republic, and other points connected with the interests of the two leading powers. The reader will find, on these topics, much political knowledge and pertinent remark; and, on the whole, we think the perusal of this pamphlet will be of considerable service to those who wish to form correct ideas of what has been the conduct of Government on the momentous subject of peace, and what their future views ought to be. The gross misrepresentation in which this subject has been involved by the partizans of faction, renders a faithful statement in no small degree necessary.

120. *The Philanthropist; after the Manner of a Periodical Paper.*

THE XXXV essays contained in this volume are evidently the produce of a cultured mind; and form no unpleasing appendage to the *RAMBLER*, the *ADVENTURER*, the *WORLD*, and the *MIRROR*.

"The discussion of political questions has been carefully avoided. Such subjects are, no doubt, of great importance; and are at present very fashionable; yet it cannot be denied, that, unless they be very judiciously managed, they have a tendency to pervert the temper, embitter the dispositions, and spoil the good humour, of social life. It may therefore be of some service to aim at instruction, or entertaining the publick, without admitting any subject that may have an effect to destroy that amiable softness which the culture of classical literature (if the expression may be used on the present occasion) and of moral knowledge are calculated to promote."

The "Directions for making a Figure in Company" are worth noticing; but the papers which have pleased us most are, XXXI. in which the "Story of Mrs. Tamarind" is natural, and chastely delineated; XXXIII. "Coalition between Poetry and Painting," in which the critique on Sir Joshua's *Cardinal Beaufort* is skilful and satisfactory; and XXXII. "Nature of Inscriptive Wars."

Writing," whence we shall copy a paragraph:

"Persons of unquestioned taste have sometimes, with singular felicity of application, employed as inscriptions passages selected from classical authors. At Hagley, after walking through shady recesses and lofty groves, where the view is a good deal confined, and where the sentiments excited are pensive, or even tinged with melancholy, you are carried up gradually, and almost imperceptibly, to an eminence. You emerge from the shade into clear and open sunshine. Instead of a very limited view, you have before you a wide and extensive prospect. As far as the eye can extend, you see a cultivated and populous country; woods, corn-fields, meadows, towns, churches, and even palaces, are scattered in gay and luxuriant profusion before you. The whole is bounded, and sometimes diversified, by distant and lofty mountains. In contemplating this gorgeous landscape the mind is elated, and feels exultation. But, while you are gazing with astonishment at the magnificent prospect, an inscription attracts your notice, and you read, from Milton,

[Good!
These are thy glorious works, Parent of
All-mighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair!"

117. *Une Semaine d'une Maison d'Education de Londres: contenant des Lectures tirées des Incas de M. Marmontel, dont le Style est aussi pur que facile: des Histoires agréables: et des Dialogues entre l'Auteur & ses Elèves: Par lesquels l'on voit leur Cœur, leur Esprit, & leur Raison, se former par Degré. Par une Dame de Distinction.*

THIS interesting little publication is on the plan of the *Ami des Enfants*, &c. uniting interesting stories with judicious moral reflections on them, calculated to lead the young students, imperceptibly, to a knowledge of the French language, and the improvement of their minds, without the drudgery usually attendant on books of instruction. We are happy, likewise, to remark, that the language is elegant, and the publication free from those inaccuracies to which the French language is but too subject when printed in this country. In short, we would recommend it to those who would wish to afford the young learner an opportunity of being pleased and instructed at the same time. We are apt to think the authoress is not unknown to the publick.

112. *Family-Secrets, Literary and Domestic.*
By Mr. Pratt. 5 Vols. 2270.

THIS production is a novel, after

the manner of the "old school," that is, the author has evidently made it his chief object to display Nature as she is, and to exhibit such characters as cannot but be found among those classes of people whom he has attempted to delineate. It is not our intention to detail the series of events which form the story and make up the interest of this composition. They are principally derived from the domestic history of John, James, and Henry, the three sons of Sir Armistead Fitzorton; and, though equally amiable and virtuous, are characters very distinct and opposite, their conduct and interests consequently giving occasion to much involuion of plot and variety of incident, in the display of which the author must have found no small difficulty to avoid "o'erstepping the modesty of Nature." Granting, however, as we do, the probability of the situations, the conduct of the parties seems naturally to flow from the nature of their minds and habits. The novel-writer, willing to indulge fancy, often paints human nature almost too perfect for imitation; and many regard, as fabulous beings, a Sir Charles Grandison and a Clarissa Harlowe. Mr. P. has certainly avoided this extreme; for, though there never were, perhaps, characters more elevated, more dignified, or more virtuous, than those of John Fitzorton and Caroline Stuart, we should hope it were a libel on human nature to say, that such characters are not to be met with in all polished society; while Henry Fitzorton and Olivia Clare personify all that is understood by the amiable in man or woman. Of the vicious characters introduced into this work, it is to be lamented, that the portraits are too faithful, and the examples too numerous, to warrant us in censuring them as being over-charged. Mr. Colquhoun's Treatise on the Police has given the author hints sufficient to make almost a "new villain." Nor has Mr. P. been unsuccessful in characters and scenes of humour. Partington, especially, is a humourist entirely original.

Every reader of taste admires what is called the introductory chapters in "Tom Jones," an example that has lately been followed by Mr. Cumberland in his "Henry"; but, like other prefatory matter, they certainly interrupt the story, and are frequently omitted in the reading. Mr. P. has, in the work before us, made an experiment,

At length the Niggard poor relief supply'd,
The famish'd Bard but tasted, groan'd, and
died.

Eternal blot on Charles's vicious reign!
When Genius languish'd in distress and pain,
While pamper'd Sycophants—a servile
hand,

Enjoy'd the favours of his lavish hand!
Such foul reproach this age can never fear,
Neglected Merit finds its patrons not
Patrons from feeling & not from vain display,
Where the coarse manner takes the worth
away;

But those who feel for Genius in distress,
Ambitious only—of the power to bless!

**LINES ON REVISITING ROTTENDEAM,
ON MAY-DAY, 1797.**

CALM o'er the deep, the setting sun
Diffus'd his line of golden light,
Smil'd that his daily race was run,
And sank his purple rays in night;
When o'er the well-known cliff I turn'd,
Descended quick the chalky road,
And passion in my bosom burn'd,
When seen Eliza's dear abode.

Heavens! she was gone! the fav'rite spot
No longer held her angel frame,
Vacant the green seat on the plot,
Where was inscrib'd my hapless name.

Gone but a week! the sadd'ning tale
Too quickly learnt my aching breast;
Grief, like the murmurs of the gale,
Rose, and with sorrow deep impress'd.

Village! thy placid haunts no more
Their usual happiness impart,
Save that, with Ocean's sullen roar,
Congenial mourns my pensive heart.

Once thy romantic cliffs could charm,
Once chase the image of Despair;
Anguish thy verdant downs disarm,
And soothe to quietude each care.

Now all the joys, which, once supreme,
Here their fond station us'd to take,
Fade as the pictures of a dream,
When morning bids the wretch awake!

Nor on the sands, nor on the height,
My Rops composure calm attends;
Dreary, the fairest prospect, bright,
The soul if busy Memory rends,

Can I forget, that o'er this scene
Eliza bent her beauteous eyes;
While oft her mild remarks, serene,
Gave grace to Nature's loveliest dies?

Can I forget her matchless mind,
Her form, which all my bosom mov'd?
And shall I not keen misery find,
For here, here only, have I lov'd?

NINFIELD.

TO HER WHO MUST UNDERSTAND THEM.

SAY not, Eliza, that my conscious heart,
Each transport energetic, cold, denies,
Or, nurs'd by apathy, or stoic art,
Love's thrilling, genial, influence denies:

Ah! no! on sea-girt Britain's Southern
side,
Twice past the lagging circle's annual
Close on the brink of restless Ocean's tide,
This mournful truth, impressive, have I
found:

True, I'm content, as who at distance
Some fairy paradise with pleasure drest;
But rude and interposing gulls refuse
The wanderer's entrance to the place of rest.

Musing, the Pilgrim oft reflective turns,
To poignant sorrow, and despair, a prey;
The hard, unfeeling dispensation mourns,
And slowly bends his melancholy way.

So Ninfield, taught the pang of love
despis'd,
Reserve's cold sentence, from Eliza's tongue,
learns to regard the paradise he priz'd
A dreary wilderness with cypress hung.

For, ah! forbid a mutual flame to share,
Partake the rapt'rous energy of love,
Feel a warm int'rest in her ev'ry care,
Each painful, sad sensation to remove;

Onward he bends o'er life's erratic plain,
A patient sufferer from Eliza's doom,
Till death shall summon from the busy train,
To rest within the mansions of the tomb.

Did her cold bosom but his fire approve,
Catch his fond energy with equal zeal,
Then might they soothe the cares of life
with love,

Its harsh solitudes with temper feel.

Then might she work, read, botanize,
at will,

Pursue fair Science's or Nature's charms,
While added Rapture would her bosom
fill,

Clasp'd in a fond, applauding, husband's
NINFIELD.

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How shall I dare—thou much-revered
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If not adorn'd in Fancy's flow'ry dress?
Can Truth's pure fount no happy force
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Nor fervent Friendship without Genius
Say—shall not ev'n the meaner part be
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To paint the casket—not the spark divine?
To paint that form, so fram'd by Nature's
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At once our love and rev'rence to command?
Those eyes, just emblems of the lucid mind,
Clear, strong, discerning, like thy taste
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The mien, the traits, the gesture's (speaking
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STRANGE! that in Britain's Isle, for
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Where thousands thrive who never learnt to
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The Man of Science should be doom'd to
Wit: no kind Patron give the Scholar bread?
Must Learning starve, while Ignorance is
fed? [mien,

The poor, unletter'd groom, of downish
Who loves his horse, and keeps his stable
clean,

With age enfeebled, sees his fortunes mend,
And his rich master prove a grateful friend.
The seed sown, judg'd with the frequent chace,
Meets not, when old, ill-usage and disgrace;
Pleas'd in the pastures of his lord to feed,
He roves luxurious thro' the painted mead,
Till ev'ry want, and ev'ry sense be o'er,
And, full of years, he sleeps, to wake no
more.

But who to thee a pitying hand will lend,
Thou Man of Learning, when thou seek'st
a friend; [seize;
When hunger presses, and the bailiffs
When bent with age, and wasting with
disease? [to save,
Who, but this gen'rous hand, shall haste
And raise thee up, when sinking to the
grave, [shame,
Shall wipe thy tears, shall spare thy honest
Relieve thy poverty, and hide thy name?
Say, you who recollect its infant state,
Does not its present growth your hearts
dilate? [rise,

How oft from small beginnings objects
That fill the soul with rapture and surprize!
Venetian palaces their pride display,
Where first some fisher built his house of
clay; [things,
So, in the moral world, from humble
From simplest rudiments, true grandeur
springs.

Thus this humane Society arose, [grows:
Like Jove's own tree, that from a sapling
A sprig is planted by a private hand*;
The trunk soon rises, and the boughs expand;
Fair to the sight, then fragrant blossoms shoot;
And now the spreading branches bend with
fruit.

Come, helpless Mortal, from thy secret
cell, [dwell;
Where Genius with Affliction learns to
For thee the boughs their fruits delicious
bear;

These fruits medicinal can banish care,
Call thy poor brotherhood to share the
treat;

This is the rage of comfort; pull, and eat:

* That of David Williams.

On mossy verdure let thy limbs be laid;
And sink to sweet repose beneath its shade;
The food oblivious shall thy peace restore,
And never dread of swarms torment thee
more. [dear,

You, Friends, to long-neglected Genius:
You, whom Benevolence affables here,
You, who in Learning's cause have bravely
stood,

Whose greatest happiness is doing good,
Bless, and be blest; extend your noble
plan,

And let not Science prove a curse to Mankind.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE COMPANY ASSEMBLED AT
FREEMASONS' HALL, ON THE AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND.
Written and spoken by W. T. Fitz-Gerald, Esq.

OUR social board the Stoic might attend,
Pleasure the means—Benevolence the
end— [strain,

While thousands croud to hear the warbling
Few seek the mansions of Distress and Pain;
They thirst for pleasure, little understood,
Nor know the luxury of doing good.

And yet the lib'ral stream of Bounty flows,
To mitigate the helpless beggar's woe;
A thousand Charities their aid extend,
To prove that England is Misfortune's
friend. [relief,

But, oh! how hard the task to yield
Where Genius feels a dignity in grief!
Where the proud spirit of a gen'rous breast
From ostentatious bounty shrinks—op-
prest!

The letter'd victim, pining with the smart
Of worth neglected—cank'ring at his heart,
Rejects the gold that Vanity supplies,
But while he scorns—~~the~~—starving dies.

Be it yours a blest asylum to create,
To meliorate the friendless Author's fate;
To yield relief—yet spare the honest pride,
That still attendant walks by Merit's side;
* "That gen'rous pride that scorns all servile
"art,

"And warms, in poverty, the noble heart;
"Feels its own value, yet would blush
"with shame

"To rob another of his well-earn'd fame."
Be it yours to raise some Otway's droop-
ing head, [bread—

Who pines in want, yet cannot beg for
Lamented Otway! whose energetic lyre
Yields but to Shakspeare's never-equal'd fire.
Condemn'd to penury, disease, and pain,
He dragg'd, with weary steps, life's heavy
chain:

Gifted by Heav'n, he sunk in sad neglect,
No friendly hand to succour and protect,
But, doom'd, with aggravated grief, to find
The Great regardless, and the Rich unkind!

* The four lines marked " are taken
from one of the author's prologues.

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Eternal blot on Charles's vicious reign!
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fruit.

Come, helpless Mortal, from thy secret
cell, [dwell;

Where Genius with Affliction learns to
For thee the boughs their fruits delicious
bear;

These fruits medicinal can banish care,
Call thy poor brotherhood to share the
treat;

This is the use of comfort; pull, and eat:

* That of David Williams.

On mossy ventures let thy limbs be laid;
And sink to sweet repose benevolent shades;
The food oblivious shall thy peace restore,
And never dread of swart's torment thee
more. [dear,

You, Friends, to long-neglected Genius:
You, whom Benevolence assembles here,
You, who in Learning's cause have bravely
stood,

Whose greatest happiness is doing good,
Bless, and be blest; extend your noble
plan,

And let not Science prove a curse to Mankind.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE COMPANY ASSEMBLED AT
FREEMASONS' HALL, ON THE AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND.

Written and spoken by W. T. Fitz-Gerald, Esq.

OUR social board the Stoic might attend;
Pleasure the means—Benevolence the
end— [strain,

While thousands croud to hear the warbling
Few seek the mansions of Distress and Pain;
They thirst for pleasure, little understood,
Nor know the luxury of doing good.

And yet the lib'ral stream of Bounty flows,
To mitigate the helpless beggar's woe;
A thousand Charities their aid extend,
To prove that England is Misfortune's
friend. [relief,

But, oh! how hard the task to yield
Where Genius feels a dignity in grief!
Where the proud spirit of a gen'rous breast
From ostentatious bounty shrinks—op-
prest!

The letter'd victim, pining with the smart
Of worth neglected—cank'ring at his heart,
Rejects the gold that Vanity supplies,
But while he scorns—~~the~~—starving dies.

Be it yours a blest asylum to create,
To meliorate the friendless Author's fate;
To yield relief—yet spare the honest pride,
That still attendant walks by Merit's side;
* "That gen'rous pride that scorns all servile
" art,

" And warms, in poverty, the noble heart;
" Feels its own value, yet would blush
" with shame.

" To rob another of his well-earn'd fame."
Be it yours to raise some Otway's droop-
ing head, [thead—

Who pines in want, yet cannot beg for
Lamented Otway! whose energetic lyre
Yields but to Shakspeare's never-equal'd fire.
Condemn'd to penury, disease, and pain,
He dragg'd, with weary steps, life's heavy
chain:

Gifted by Heav'n, he sunk in sad neglect,
No friendly hand to succour and protect,
But, doom'd, with aggravated grief, to find
The Great regardless, and the Rich unkind!

* The four lines marked " are taken
from one of the author's prologues.

At length the Niggard poor relief supply'd,
The famish'd Bard but casted, groan'd, and
died.

Eternal blot on Charles's vicious reign!
When Genius languish'd in distress and pain;
While pamper'd Sybophants—a servile
hand,

Enjoy'd the favours of his lavish hand!
Such foul reproach this age can never fear,
Neglected Merit finds its patrons a few—
Patrons from seeing & not from vain display,
Where the coarse manner takes the worth
away!

But those who feel for Genius in distress,
Ambitious only—of the power to bless!

**LINKS ON VISITING ROTTENDEAN,
ON MAY-DAY, 1797.**

CALM o'er the deep, the setting sun
Diffus'd his line of golden light,
Smil'd that his daily race was run,
And sank his purple rays in night;
When o'er the well-known cliff I turn'd,
Descended quick the chalky road,
And passion in my bosom burn'd,
When seen Eliza's dear abode,

Heav'ns! she was gone! the fav'rite spot
No longer held her angel frame,
Vacant the green seat on the plot;
Where was inscrib'd my hapless name.

Gone but a week! the sadd'ning tale
Too quickly learnt my aching breast;
Grief, like the murmurs of the gale,
Rose, and with sorrow deep impress'd.

Village! thy placid haunts no more
Their usual happiness impart,
Save that, with Ocean's sullen roar,
Congenial mourns my pensive heart.

Once thy romantic cliffs could charm,
Once chase the image of Despair;
Anguish thy verdant downs disarm,
And soothe to quietude each care.

Now all the joys, which, once supreme,
Here their fond station us'd to take,
Fade as the pictures of a dream,
When morning bids the wretch awake!

Nor on the sands, nor on the height,
My steps compose calm attends;
Dreary, the fairest prospect, bright,
The soul if busy Memory rends,

Can I forget, that o'er this scene
Eliza bent her beautiful eyes;
While oft her mild remarks, serene,
Gave grace to Nature's loveliest dies?

Can I forget her matchless mind,
Her form, which all my bosom mov'd?
And shall I not keen misery find,
For here, here only, have I lov'd?

NINFIELD.

TO HER WHO MUST UNDERSTAND THEM.

SAY not, Eliza, that my conscious heart,
Each transport energetic, cold, denies,
Or, nurs'd by apathy, or stoic art,
Love's thrilling, genial, influence defies:

Al! no! on sea-girt Britain's Southern
side,
Twice past the lagging circle's annual
Close on the brink of restless Ocean's tide,
This mournful truth, impressive, have I
found:

True, I'm content, as who at distance
Some fairy paradise with pleasure drest;
But rude and interposing gulfs refuse
The wanderer's entrance to the place of rest.

Musing, the Pilgrim oft reflective turns,
To poignant sorrow, and despair, a prey;
The hard, unfeeling dispensation mourns,
And slowly bends his melancholy way.

So Ninfield, taught the pang of love
despis'd,
Reserve's cold sentence, from Eliza's tongue,
learns to regard the paradise he priz'd
A dreary wilderness with cypress hung.

For, ah! forbid a mutual flame to share,
Partake the rapt'rous energy of love,
Feel a warm int'rest in her ev'ry care,
Each painful, sad sensation to remove;

Onward he bends o'er life's erratic plain,
A patient sufferer from Eliza's doom,
Till death shall summon from the busy train,
To rest within the mansions of the tomb.

Did her cold bosom but his fire approve,
Catch his fond energy with equal zeal,
Then might they soothe the cares of life
with love,

Its harsh solitudes with temper feel.
Then might she work, read, botanize,
at will,

Pursue fair Science's or Nature's charms,
While added Rapture would her bosom
fill,
Clasp'd in a fond, applauding, husband's
NINFIELD.

*Verses to the Memory of the REV. THO.
CAMPBELL, LL. D. Rector of Galloway,
Chancellor of Clogher.*

NOR blest with genius, nor the
Muses aid— [shade,
How shall I dare—thou much-revered
How shall I dare to strike the hallow'd
string?

How to thy tomb my votive tribute bring?
Ah! must I then the pious strain repress,
If not adorn'd in Fancy's flow'ry dress?
Can Truth's pure fount so happy force
bestow? [glow

Nor fervent Friendship without Genius
Say—shall not ev'n the meaner part be
mine,

To paint the casket—not the spark divine?
To paint that form, so fram'd by Nature's
hand,

At once our love and rev'rence to command?
Those eyes, just emblems of the lucid mind,
Clear, strong, discerning, like thy taste
refin'd.

But why with feeble touch presume to
trace, [grace!
The mien, the traits, the gesture's speaking
"Tu

them to abandon the posts of Clauser and S. eben; they were also driven from Bixen, and Baron Kerpen had advanced the whole of the line, and had effected a junction and fixed his head-quarters at Bixen. The enemy left behind them a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition. The people of the Tyrol are rising in a mass; and the commotions in the Venetian states threaten the French in the rear. Prince Esterhazy is advancing through Croatia with a considerable body of Hungarians.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture, by the Squadron of Vice-Ad. Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. at Jamaica, of *La Fortune*, of 8 guns, and 74 men; *Le Poisson Volant*, of 12 guns, and 80 men; *Le Poisson Volant*, of 5 guns, and 50 men; and a Spanish cutter of 6 guns, formerly called the *Bawyaes*, laden with olives and dry goods;—and, by the *Diligence*, *La Fougeuse*, of 6 guns, and 57 men. One privateer schooner, destroyed by the boats of the Squadron, under the command of Lieut. Spread, of his Majesty's ship *Queen*, who retook an American brig she had captured in our fight, to recover which the boats were sent in chase.

Also, by the Nancy revenue cutter, Robt. Willis commander, the D. phne French privateer of Cherbourg, *Bar Compa* master, of the burthen of 33 tons, with 25 men, 2 carriage-guns and 2 swivels. The privateer is marked on the stern, *Vigilant of Guernsey*, a deception often made use of, I am informed, to decoy English trading-vessels within reach of the guns of the enemy's cruisers.

Downing-street, May 2. A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Col. Cranford by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville; dated Frankfort, April 19.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Hoche yesterday attacked, with very superior numbers, and defeated, an Austrian corps, commanded by Gen. Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of Gen. Werneck, and was stationed at Tindorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In consequence of that circumstance, Gen. Werneck, who was with the principal part of his army near Crobach, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

Vienna, April 15. Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with considerable loss, on the 10th.

Vienna, April 16. Accounts were received here this day from Maj.-Gen. Baron Laudohn, dated at Trent the 12th inst. stating, that he had driven the enemy from Roveredo, Torbole, and Riva, and

had occupied these places. On this occasion, he took from the enemy several magazines (amongst whom was one of powder), 12 pieces of cannon, and 400 prisoners.

Vienna, April 17. The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An intrenched camp is forming on the *Wienberg*, on the Italian road, at a little distance from the lines; and the works are continuing quite round the town. The first division of the troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, is already arrived, as is a part of *Seckendorf's* corps.

This morning the numerous corps of volunteers of the town were assembled on the glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages, where they will be stationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happiest spirit of loyalty is manifested.

This Gazette contains an account from Rear-Ad. Harvey, at Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, of the capture of 4 Spanish merchant-ships, and the re-capture of 2 British—Also of the capture, by his Majesty's ship *Lapwing*, of a Spanish privateer brig, called the *St. Christopher*, 19 days from the Havanna, on a cruize, mounting 18 guns, and having 120 men on-board, commanded by Antonio La Porte, which Capt. Barton sent to the island of St. Christopher.—Likewise, by his Majesty's sloop *Bittern*, on a cruize off Barbadoes, of the capture of *La Casca*, French privateer, belonging to Guadeloupe, mounting 6 carriage-guns, and having on-board 50 men. And of the capture, by Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's ship *Diamond*, of the French cutter privateer, called the *E'perance*, belonging to St. Maloes. She had not taken any English vessels, but had yesterday detained an American ship, the *Juliana*, of Baltimore, bound to Bremen.

May 6. This Gazette contains an account of the recapture of the *Belle Isle*, of Maryport, which vessel had been captured a few days ago, off Waterford, by the *Bullione* French privateer, of 14 guns;—also, the capture of *L'Aimable Manette*, French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 60 men. The evening before she was taken she had fought an outward-bound English yellow-sided ship, carrying 16 9-pounders, which had killed and wounded 15 of her crew, and obliged her to sheer off.

St. James's, May 13. On Tuesday last His Most Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg came to the apartments prepared for the reception of His Most Serene Highness at St. James's. His Highness having been invited by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, K. B. to stop,

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, April 15. By accounts from Vienna, dated April 1, it appears, that letters of the 30th ult. had been received there from Clagenfurt, where the head-quarters of the Archduke still were on that day. Nothing had happened in that quarter since the affair of Tarvis.

Admiralty-office, April 15. Capt. White, of his Majesty's ship the *Vestal*, has captured on the 12th the *Volegeur* French privateer schooner (formerly the *Vengeur* lugger), Flamborough Head bearing about W. by S. 7 leagues. She mounts 8 3-pounders, and as many swivels, and had 40 men when she left Calais, about 12 days since, 14 of whom she had put on-board a brig and 2 sloops, which she had taken on the 2d and 3d.

Capt. Boyle, of his Majesty's sloop *Kangaroo*, on the 9th, captured *La Sophie*, French cutter privateer, pierced for 14 4-pounders (3 of which she have overboard), and having 140 men. She sailed from Havre-de-Grace on the 7th inst. being her first cruise.

Admiralty-office, April 25. Extract of a letter from the Hon. William Waldegrave, Vice-Ad. of the Blue, to Mr. Nepein, dated Flora, at Spithead, April 24.

Sir, I beg that you will please to inform the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I sailed from Lisbon, with my flag on-board his Majesty's ship *Flora*, Capt. Middleton commander, on the third of this month, and arrived this day at Spithead, in company with the *Pearl* frigate. On the 12th inst. I fell in with the above frigate, lat. 43 deg. 48 min. North, long. 13 deg. 11 min. West, the being then in chase of a French privateer. We instantly joined in the chase, which compelled the enemy to haul her wind; notwithstanding which, it was not until the 13th, at three quarters past 11 P. M. that we found ourselves close alongside of her, and even this was owing to the privateer's being becalmed, and our carrying the breeze up with us. On the first broadside she struck. She is called *le Croveble*, mounts 24 guns on her main deck, and had on-board 220 men. She belonged to Bourdeaux, and sailed from that port on the 2d inst. She fortunately had made no capture, though reputed to be the fastest sailing vessel from France. Capt. Ballard had been in chase of her from the morning of the 11th.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the captures, by Capt. Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop *Raccoon*, of *Les Amis* French privateer, mounting 2 carriage-guns, 4 pounders, 6 swivels, and manned with 31 men, which left Boulogne the preceding evening at seven, and had only captured one vessel, which he had the good fortune to retake, the *Good Intent*,

GENT. MAG. May, 1797.

James Marshal master, in ballast, bound and belonging to Sunderland;—also, by Capt. Wittman, of *La Suffisante* sloop, *la Petite Helena* French lugger privateer, of 2 guns and 33 men, belonging to Brest, but lost from the *Ile de Rasse*, and had not taken any thing;—also, by Capt. Digby, of the *Aurora*, the *Neptune* French privateer, after a chase of 8 hours, 38 leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre. She had been out 24 days from Nantz, and had taken *La Santissima Rita*, the *Swift* brig of Plymouth, a Spanish brig, prize to the *Thaha*, a brig from Liverpool that had been ransomed for 1500l. having her mate on-board as hostage. She is pierced for 16 guns, 6 of which were thrown overboard during the chase, and had on-board 90 men when she left Nantz;—and, by Capt. Bligh, of his Majesty's sloop the *King-fisher*, *Le Général* French privateer of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, but mounting 14 4 and 3 pounders, and manned with 104 men, one of whom was killed, and three wounded. We had not a man hurt. She had been out 15 days, and had taken an English brig, from Faro, bound to Falmouth. *Le Général* is exceedingly well equipped, and is said to be a fast-sailing vessel, but had lost her fore-top-gallant mast and bowsprit in the late gales, and was steering for Vigo, to repair her damages.

Downing-street, April 29. Letter from Col. Crauford to Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Hoche has given notice to Gen. Werneck, that the armistice which had been arranged for the Lower Rhine will expire this day.

CHR. CRAUFORD.

April 29. By dispatches from Col. Graham, dated at the head quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, at Vorderenberg, the 8th inst. it appears, that no general action had taken place since the date of his last dispatches; and Gen. Buonaparte's head-quarters were at Bruck.

Vienna, April 11. An armistice for six days has been agreed on between the Archduke Charles and Gen. Buonaparte, which will expire on the 13th inst.

Vienna, April 12. Accounts from the Tyrol state, that Baron de Laudon had gained several considerable advantages over the enemy. On the 4th he had made himself master of *Butzen*, and on the 5th he had advanced as far as *Deutcher* and *Branrol*. The enemy abandoned *Millervald*, *Obereau*, *Unterau*, and set fire to the two bridges between *Oberau* and *Ampozzo*, in the night of the 4th, and retired precipitately to *Pulstenthal*. Gen. Laudon had in the mean time taken the enemy in the rear, and had forced them

which terminated in the death of one of the Janissaries, who was shot by a Slavonian. An enquiry was instantly set on foot, and a demand sent to the theatre to give up the assassin; he, however, from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be discovered. Time was allowed for the discovery, but to no effect; and it was at length determined to destroy the theatre, unless he was given up. They still persisted in their silence, which induced the Janissaries to set fire to the theatre, and it was completely destroyed. The Turks proceeded to set fire to all the English and other Christian factories, destroyed property to the amount of nearly 100,000*l.* killed between 12 and 1300 people, and were proceeding to destroy all the Christians in the place.

Paris, May 10. The elections in general have been uniformly carried on in the most peaceable manner; and this day a message of the Directory announced, that the lot drawn in the Public Assembly had fallen on Letourneur de la Manche, who was therefore to go out of office.

May 20. In the sitting of the Council of Five-Hundred, Gen. Pichegru was declared to be elected President, by a majority of 287 out of 444 voters. He enters immediately on his functions.

From the Sound list for the years 1792, 3, 4, 5, and 6, it appears that the commerce of Europe to the northern states has fluctuated every year for these five years past, but at last seems to have so far recovered itself, that, in 1795, it has arrived to the same pitch as in 1772, there being only one ship more in the latter period than the former. It also appears that the commerce of Europe to those states was less by 300 ships in 1795 than in any former year since 1792, which must be attributed to the hard winter and long frost, which must be severely felt in the northern seas. The British commerce has still kept up its prosperity, and all the five years is at the head of the list; while those of the Dutch, which used to be next, has dwindled from 2181 to none in 1795, and only one in 1796; and the French, from 128 in 1792, to 25 in 1792, and not one ship any year after.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8. In Congress. The Speaker informed the House, that the hour was come at which they had appointed to meet the Senate, for the purpose of counting over the votes for, and declaring the election of, a President and Vice-President of the United States—and that the Clerk would inform the Senate they were ready to receive them.

The Clerk accordingly waited upon the Senate; and the President and members

of the Senate soon afterwards entered and took their seats, the President on the right hand of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members of the Senate on the same side of the Chamber; when the President of the Senate (Mr. Adams) thus addressed the two Houses—

“Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

“The purpose for which we are assembled is expressed in the following resolutions. (He here read the resolutions which had been entered into by the two Houses relative to this business.) I have received packets containing the certificates of the votes of the electors for a President and Vice-President of the United States from all the Sixteen States of Union. I have also received duplicates of these returns by post from fifteen of the States. No duplicate from the State of Kentucky has yet come to hand.

“It has been the practice heretofore on similar occasions to begin with the return from the State at one end of the United States, and to proceed to the other. I shall therefore do the same at this time.”

Mr. Adams then took up the packet from Tennessee; and, after having read the superscription, broke the seal, and read the certificate of the election of the electors. He then gave it to the Clerk of the Senate, requesting him to read the report of the electors; which he accordingly did. All the papers were then handed to the tellers; Mr Sedgwick, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Sitgreaves and Parker, on the part of the House of Representatives.

All the returns having been gone through, Mr. Sedgwick reported, “That, according to order, the tellers appointed by the two houses had performed the business assigned them, and reported the result.

The President of the Senate then thus addressed the two Houses:—

“Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

“By the report which has been made to me, by the tellers appointed by the two Houses to examine the votes, there are

71	votes for	John Adams.
68	————	Thomas Jefferson.
59	————	Thomas Pinckney.
30	————	Aaron Burr.
15	————	Samuel Adams.
11	————	Oliver Ellsworth.
7	————	George Clinton.
5	————	John Jay.
3	————	Jeremiah Redell.
2	————	George Washington.
2	————	John Henry.
2	————	Samuel Johnson.
1	————	C. C. Pinckney.

“The whole number of votes are 138; 70 votes therefore make a majority, so that the person who has 71 votes, which

is the highest number, is elected President, and the person who has 68 votes, which is the next highest number, is elected Vice-President.

The President of the Senate this day declared to the two Houses, "that, in obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and to the commands of both Houses of Congress, expressed in their resolutions passed in the present Session, John Adams is elected President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson Vice-President, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next; adding, May the Sovereign of the Universe, the Ordainer of Civil Government on Earth, for the preservation of Liberty, Justice, and Peace, among men, enable them both, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, to discharge the duties of those offices with conscientious diligence, punctuality, and perseverance!"

Savannah, Dec. 10. The North-west corner of this city, where the best houses stood that were left after the last fire, has been consumed by the same destructive element. The church, the court-house, both just handsomely repaired, the Dutch and Presbyterian meetings, are all gone. Four hundred families have been exposed to the severities of the coldest winter we have for many years experienced. The miseries of the sick ladies turned upon the common, some in child-bed, while a strong north-west wind was blowing, exceed conception. The houses, from long drought, were perfectly dry, and burnt with such rapidity, that the whole mischief of the fire was completed in four hours. We now live in common like one family, parade the ruins in coarse jackets and trousers, with a broadsword by our sides, and a pistol in each bosom; meet every hour to determine on something for the general safety and relief, but we are more like madmen than any thing else. Four hundred and fifty large chimneys, exclusive of those belonging to kitchens, and other small erections, stare us in the face, divested of their buildings. All business is consequently at a stand.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 22. The powder-mills at *Hounslow-Heath* again blew up. Four men lost their lives. The explosion was so violent, that their mangled limbs were scattered in different directions, and the shock distinctly felt for several miles round.

April 3. This evening a most alarming fire was discovered in the superb mansion-house of *Leffer*, belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, which, by the wonderful activity of the servants and workmen belonging to the place, aided by a numerous body of the inhabitants from the village of Gifford, together with the Hadding-

ton engine, brought thence by about 100 of the Durham Rangers now stationed there, who attended, accompanied by their officers, on the first alarm, happily saved the principal part of the house; only one of the wings was burnt, and a great part of the furniture destroyed. The fire was occasioned by a wooden joist being placed too near one of the vents, which had been burning some time before bursting forth.

April 10. About 900 French prisoners from *Portchester Castle* were landed at *Messrs. Squire's wharf, Peterborough*, whence they were escorted to *Yaxley barracks* under a strong guard of light-horse. The procession was truly awful. The barracks are entirely new, and set on a most healthful spot at *Norman Cross*, near *Stilton* in *Huntingdonshire*.

Leicester, April 12. Upwards of 631. have been collected among the benevolent ladies here, and transmitted to a bank in London, for the use of distressed female emigrants.

A horse lately died at *Abby de la Zouch*, in the 40th year of his age; and, at the same place, a Spanish gander, aged 30, 25 years of which it had remained in the possession of *Dr. Kirkland*, who kept an old man to attend it, and drive it regularly to and from pasture.

Plymouth-dock, April 25. On Saturday last, the foundation-stone of a new chapel to be built in this town, by the name of *St. John the Baptist's Chapel*, was laid by *Joseph Greenway, Esq.* chairman of the committee appointed by the proprietors for conducting the same.

May 4. In consequence of a quarrel which happened in the theatre at *Plymouth*, on Friday evening last, between *Lieut. Fitzgerald*, of the marines, and *Lieut. Warrington*, of the 25th regiment, they met on Sunday morning, accompanied by their seconds, to settle the business. They exchanged shots without effect; but, on the second fire, *Lieut. Fitzgerald's* ball wounded *Lieut. Warrington* in the side; after which the business terminated.

May 5. A melancholy accident happened this evening at *Plymouth*. Two young ladies, daughters of *Mr. Shephard*, surgeon, of the dock-yard, and another lady of the name of *Grigg*, were playing on one of the ship's yards, which was at the mast-house to be repaired; when it gave way on a sudden, and the ladies not being able to extricate themselves, rolled over them, which occasioned the immediate death of the two first, who were most shockingly mangled; and the other had her leg broken. The eldest of the two sisters was 15, and the other 12 years of age.

May 6. This night, between eight and nine o'clock, three fellows went

LINES WRITTEN AND RECITED BY THE
ELDER CAPTAIN MORRIS, AT THE
ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY
FUND IN FREEMASONS' HALL,
APRIL 27, 1797.

STRANGE! that in Britain's Isle, for
bounty fam'd, [nam'd,
Among the wealthiest lands with envy
Where thousands thrive who never learnt to
read, [need
The Man of Science should be doom'd to
Wit: no kind Patron give the Scholar bread?
Must Learning starve, while Ignorance is
fed?

[mien,
The poor, unletter'd groom, of downish
Who loves his horse, and keeps his stable
clean,

With age enfeebled, sees his fortune mend,
And his rich master prove a grateful friend:
The steed too, judg'd with the frequent chase,
Meets not, when old, ill-usage and disgrace;
Pleas'd in the pastures of his lord to feed,
He roves luxurious thro' the painted mead,
Till ev'ry want, and ev'ry sense be o'er,
And, full of years, he sleeps, to wake no
more.

But who to thee a pitying hand will lend,
Thou Man of Learning, when thou seek'st
a friend; [seize
When hunger presses, and the bailiffs
When bent with age, and wasting with
disease?
Who, but this gen'rous band, shall haste
And raise thee up, when sinking to the
grave, [to save,
Shall wipe thy tears, shall spare thy honest
Relieve thy poverty, and hide thy name?
Say, you who recollect its infant state,
Does not its present growth your hearts
dilate?

[rise,
How oft from small beginnings objects
That fill the soul with rapture and surprize!
Venetian palaces their pride display,
Where first some father built his house of
clay; [things,
So, in the moral world, from humble
From simplest rudiments, true grandeur
springs.

Thus this humane Society arose, [grows:
Like Jove's own tree, that from a sapling
A spring is planted by a private hand*;
The trunk soon rises, and the boughs expand;
Fair to the sight, then fragrant blossoms shoot,
And now the spreading branches bend with
fruit.

Come, helpless Mortal, from thy secret
cell, [dwell,
Where Genius with Affliction learns to
For thee the boughs their fruits delicious
bear;

These fruits medicinal can banish care,
Can thy poor brotherhood to share the
treat;

This is the vice of comfort; pull, and eat:

* That of David Williams.

On mossy verdure let thy limbs be laid;
And sink to sweet repose beneath its shade;
The food oblivious shall thy peace restore,
And never dread of swarms torment thee
more.

[dear,
You, Friends, to long-neglected Genius:
You, whom Benevolence assembles here,
You, who in Learning's cause have bravely
stop'd,

Whose greatest happiness is doing good,
Bless, and be blest; extend your noble
plan,
And let not Science prove a curse to Mankind.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE COMPANY ASSEMBLED AT
FREEMASONS' HALL, ON THE AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND.
Written and spoken by W. T. Fitz-Gerald, Esq.

OUR social board the Stoic might attend,
Pleasure the means—Benevolence the
end— [strain,

While thousands croud to hear the warbling
Few seek the mansions of Distress and Pain;
They thirst for pleasure, little understood,
Nor know the luxury of doing good.

And yet the lib'ral stream of Bounty flows,
To mitigate the helpless beggar's woes;
A thousand Charities their aid extend,
To prove that England is Misfortune's
friend. [relief,

But, oh! how hard the task to yield
Where Genius feels a dignity in grief!
Where the proud spirit of a gen'rous breast
From ostentatious bounty shrinks—op-
press!

The letter'd victim, pining with the smart
Of worth neglected—cank'ring at his heart,
Rejects the gold that Vanity supplies,
But while he scorns the gift—starving dies.

Be it yours a blest asylum to create,
To meliorate the friendless Author's fate;
To yield relief—yet spare the honest pride,
That still attendant walks by Merit's side;
* "That gen'rous pride that scorns all servile
" art,

" And warms, in poverty, the noble heart;
" Feels its own value, yet would blush
" with shame

" To rob another of his well-earn'd fame."
Be it yours to raise some Otway's droop-
ing head, [bread—

Who pines in want, yet cannot beg for
Lamented Otway! whose energetic lyre
Yields but to Shakspeare's never-equal'd fire.
Condemn'd to penury, disease, and pain,
He dragg'd, with weary steps, life's heavy
chain:

Gifted by Heav'n, he sunk in sad neglect,
No friendly hand to succour and protect,
But doom'd, with aggravated grief, to find
The Great regardless, and the Rich unkind!

* The four lines marked " are taken
from one of the author's prologues.

At length the Niggard poor relief supply'd,
The famish'd Bard but tasted, groan'd, and
died.

Eternal blot on Charles's vicious reign!
When Genius languish'd in distress and pain;
While pamper'd Sycophants—a servile
hand,

Enjoy'd the favours of his lavish hand!
Such foul reproach this age can never fear,
Neglected Merit finds its patrons a few—
Patrons from feeling & not from vain display,
Where the coarse manner takes the worth
away!

But those who feel for Genius in distress,
Ambitious only—the pow'r to bless!

**LYRIS—ON REVISITING ROTTENDEAN,
ON MAY-DAY, 1797.**

CALM o'er the deep, the setting sun
Diffus'd his line of golden light,
Smil'd that his daily race was run,
And sank his purple rays in night;

When o'er the well-known cliff I turn'd,
Descended quick the chalky road,
And passion in my bosom burn'd,
When seen Eliza's dear abode.

Heav'ns! she was gone! the fav'rite spot
No longer held her angel frame,
Vacant the green seat on the plot;
Where was inscrib'd my hapless name.

Gone but a week! the sadd'ning tale
Too quickly learnt my aching breast;
Grief, like the murmurs of the gale,
Rose, and with sorrow deep impress'd.

Village! thy placid haunts no more
Their usual happiness impart,
Save that, with Ocean's sullen roar,
Congenial mourns my pensive heart.

Once thy romantic cliffs could charm,
Once chase the image of Despair;
Anguish thy verdant downs disarm,
And soothe to quietude each care.

Now all the joys, which, once supreme,
Here their fond station us'd to take,
Fade as the pictures of a dream,
When morning bids the wretch awake!

Nor on the sands, nor on the height,
My steps compose calm attends;
Dreary, the fairest prospect, bright,
The soul if busy Memory rends,

Can I forget, that o'er this scene
Eliza bent her beauteous eyes;
While oft her mild remarks, serene,
Gave grace to Nature's loveliest dies?

Can I forget her matchless mind,
Her form, which all my bosom mov'd?
And shall I not keen misery find,
For here, here only, have I lov'd?

NINFIELD.

TO HER WHO MUST UNDERSTAND THEM.

SAY not, Eliza, that my conscious heart,
Each transport energetic, cold, denies,
Or, nurs'd by apathy, or stoic art,
Love's thrilling, genial, influence denies:

All! no! on sea-girt Britain's Southern
side,

Twice past the lagging circle's annual
Close on the brink of restless Ocean's tide,
This mournful truth, impressive, have I
found:

True, I'm content, as who at distance
Some sunny paradise with pleasure drest;
But rude and interposing gulfs refuse
The wanderer's entrance to the place of rest.

Musing, the Pilgrim oft reflective turns,
To poignant sorrow, and despair, a prey;
The hard, unfeeling dispensation mourns,
And slowly bends his melancholy way.

So Ninfield, taught the pang of love
despis'd,

Reserve's cold sentence, from Eliza's tongue,
learns to regard the paradise he priz'd
A dreary wilderness with cypress hung.

For, ah! forbid a mutual flame to share,
Partake the rapt'rous energy of love,
Feel a warm int'rest in her ev'ry care,
Each painful, sad sensation to remove;

Onward he bends o'er life's erratic plain,
A patient sufferer from Eliza's doom,
Till death shall summon from the busy train,
To rest within the mansions of the tomb.

Did her cold bosom but his fire approve,
Catch his fond energy with equal zeal,
Then might they soothe the cares of life
with love,

Its harsh solitudes with temper feel

Then might she work, read, botanize,
at will,

Pursue fair Science's or Nature's charms,
While added Rapture would her bosom
fill,

Clasp'd in a fond, applauding, husband's
[arms,
NINFIELD.

*Verses to the Memory of the REV. THO.
CAMPBELL, LL. D. Rector of Galloway,
Chancellor of Clogher.*

NOR blest with genius, nor the
Muses aid— [shade,
How shall I dare—thou much-revered
How shall I dare to strike the hallow'd
string?

How to thy tomb my votive tribute bring?
Ah! must I then the pious strain repress,
If not adorn'd in Fancy's flow'ry dress?

Can Truth's pure fount no happy force
bestow? [glow

Nor fervent Friendship without Genius
Say—shall not ev'n the meaner part be
mine,

To paint the casket—not the spark divine?
To paint that form, so fram'd by Nature's
hand,

At once our love and rev'rence to command?
Those eyes, just emblems of the lucid mind,
Clear, strong, discerning, like thy taste
refin'd.

But why with feeble touch presume to
trace,

The mien, the traits, the gesture's speaking
[grace!
[speaking
[grace!

'Tis fond Affection wakes the fruitless strain, [form again ;
 And from the grave would snatch thy
 'Tis Friendship thus around my mem'ry
 twines, [infringes.
 And Campbell's worth within my heart
 Could I, like him, depict with happy skill,
 Like him employ the pencil, or the quill ;
 Then my ambitious pencil would aspire,
 To catch his glance of intellectual fire ;
 Then would my teeming pen, with spirit
 fraught,
 Flow with his rapid energy of thought.
 As when his mourning Muse her tribute
 gave [grave ;
 O'er early Friendship's long-lamented
 So would my strains, "obedient to my woe,
 "So should my verse" in faithful numbers
 flow ;
 "In deathless colours of unfading verse,
 "I'd blazon all the feathered wings of his hearse ;
 "I'd write him honest, generous, and
 "brave ;
 "Not Party's prejudice, or Fashion's slave ;
 "Imaging candid, accurate, and just,
 "Steady in purpose, faithful to his trust ;
 "Quick in discerning, nor in judgement
 "long.
 "Reason in him was intuition strong ;
 "In speaking nervous, copious, and
 "sincere,
 "Against the knave or fool alone severe ;"
 Quick as the electric fire that rends the sky,
 So did his kindling anger flash and die,
 A slight effervescence of a generous soul,
 Too warm for cooling patience to controul ;
 Frank to confess his temper's sudden sway,
 Bold to condemn, and wash th' offence
 away ; [wrong ;
 More prompt to pardon than relent a
 In conscious rectitude securely strong.

An heav'n-born ardour sure his breast
 inspir'd, [fir'd,
 And with each gen'rous kindly impulse
 Urg'd him, beyond the limits of his sphere,
 To raise neglected worth, and merit cheer ;
 With well directed charity to bless,
 With melting pity to console distress,
 To use each talent that enrich'd his mind,
 On to adorn, or benefit, mankind.
 Ascend, my faithful verse, from youth to age,
 Purge his history, and dignify his page, [way,
 Remove his course through science wazy
 Review his now's unfolding to the day.
 * See in the *Literary Miscellany* ch. 10, p. 10.

* The principal writings of Dr. Campbell, here alluded to, are: his "Essay on the Fine Arts;" "Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland;" "Structures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland;" "Letter to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire;" "Aphorisms of Political Economy;" And an "History of Ireland," unfortunately left unfinished at his decease, on the 20th of June, 1795.

By Angelo's or Shakspeare's spirit warm'd,
 Since first, beneath the Academic shade,
 His youthful eye the form of taste sur-
 vey'd,
 Till in his breast the patriot passion glow'd,
 And his full mind in one strong current
 flow'd, [turn'd,
 To serve his country ev'ry thought was
 For her was int'rest and was party spurn'd.
 To point the treasures of Ierne's growth ;
 To rouse her sons to industry from sloth,
 From prejudice, from error, disengage
 The ravel'd thread of her historic page ;
 Nor by old legends feed an empty pride,
 But by new truths to present greatness guide.
 Yet can the poet's fire, the painter's art,
 Or ev'n th' historian's lib'ral toils, impart
 Such rich instructions as his lips convey'd
 When truth appear'd—by eloquence ar-
 ray'd ?

Again, blest spirit ! I thy form behold,
 As when thou didst the sacred text unfold.
 Again, methinks, the glowing lessons pour
 The copious, strong, invigorating store ;
 Expressive now the changing tones ascend,
 I see persuasion on thy words attend.
 O ! could my Muse the fair example give,
 Recorded then thy words, thy deeds,
 should live. [ing heart,
 But though remembrance heaves my throb-
 Nor from thy lov'd idea e'er can part ;
 Yet must my fainting step the course resign,
 To follow thee demands a force like thine.

How vain the wish, thy lofty fame to
 raise
 On the flat base of uninspired lay !
 Soon must the verse, unequal to the theme,
 Forgotten sink, though sacred to thy fame.
 Not so the strong memorials of thy mind,
 That, bold and zealous, labour'd for man-
 kind : [outhive,
 They shall the marble and the verse
 And well-earn'd honours to thy mem'ry
 give : [ving wreath,
 They round thy urn shall twine the li-
 To hurt by Time, or Envy's blating breath ;
 Whilst Genus, Science, Virtue, has a
 claim,
 Campbell shall live, a venerated name *.

To ANNA, FANNY, and MARY, STEW-
 ART, written in a Book lent of Mr.
 STEWART'S "Collection of Titles in
 Verse."

T O Anna, with my fondest love—
 And may you like my Nancy prove I
 Be what your mother was before !
 Your friend, your father, asks no more.
 If it was her form, and modest grace
 Beam'd in the smiles of her face ;
 No obvious, no obtrusive charms,
 To call admirers to her arms,

* The lines in this poem marked with
 inverted commas were written by Dr.
 Campbell on the death of a friend.

But charms from public view retir'd,
 That almost fear'd to be admir'd,
 Yet, though they lov'd the gaze to shun,
 Charms that unfought would not be won.
 Pure was her mind, from earliest youth
 The seat of innocence and truth.
 The tear adown her cheek that stole
 Spoke her soft sympathy of soul.
 Superior she to female art,
 That wins, and then torments, the heart,
 Her own with generous frankness gave,
 To gain the lover, not the slave.
 Such was the maid; in married life
 She shone the mother and the wife;
 Domestic cares her sole employ,
 Her children were her only joy,
 Her breast their infant wants supplied,
 Her love no youthful wish denied,
 For all she liv'd, for one she died. }
 O may you be, like her, rever'd,
 To husband, children, friends, endear'd!
 In form, in mind, in spotless fame!
 In all but fortune be the same;
 Then will your father's sorrows cease,
 And my last days be days of peace.

JONNY'S GRAVE.

A DIALOGUE.

By E. S. J. Author of *William and Ellen*.

A Tartan plaid was a' the had,
 The gloomy list did lour;
 The sun was doon, scarce look'd aboon,
 And o'er the hills did lour.
 Wi dulefu step the verdant turf she prest,
 To Jonny's grave, where a' her sorrows rest.

The driving show'r did fast doon pour,
 Wi grief she cou'd na speak;
 Thru' ilka bough, the wind did sigh,
 Her heart was like to break.
 Wi dulefu step the verdant turf she prest,
 To Jonny's grave, where a' her sorrows rest.

Upon this tomb, in waeform gloom,
 Her lovely form she threw;
 She clasp'd the sod, the fully clod,
 And loud the West wind blew.
 Wi throbbing breast the verdant turf she prest, [rest.
 On Jonny's grave, where a' her sorrows
 What is the scowl, the tempests howl,
 The storm it hurts not me;
 The driving rains give me no pains,
 My soul feels all for thee.
 As on the grave she lay with throbbing breast, [rest.
 On Jonny's grave, where a' her sorrows
 Shall I hemoan when thou art gone,
 And wipe the tear to stare;
 Upon thy turf I've wept enough,
 For, sorrow breaks my heart.
 In death! in death! the verdant turf she prest, [rest.
 On Jonny's grave, where a' her sorrows

A SONG.

By E. S. J. Author of *William and Ellen*.

THE gude man turn'd the barn-door
 key,
 The nowts were in the byre;
 The gude wife span wi muckle glee,
 The weans play'd raon the fire.
 I sat me in the ingle nook,
 And joked wi my lover,
 But a' the jokes that I cou'd crack,
 The deil a me could move her.
 I saw the draps rin happing doon,
 And o'er her cheeks sue fairly;
 And ev'ry tear that wat the grun,
 It touch'd my heart sou fairly.
 I scarcely dou to speer the cause,
 That set my love a greating;
 I little kend she thought me fause,
 And fair my heart was heeting.
 Wae me! she told me a' her fears,
 She said I wink'd at Jenny,
 Which was the cause o' a' her tears;
 She thought I loo'd na Annie.
 O! gie me sic a lafs as this,
 And Fortune I despise her,
 Wi Annie's love I'll live in blith,
 And Fashion neer disguise her.
 Let Fortune now, do what she dow,
 Wi Annie always smiling,
 I hae no cares, I hae no fears.
 Bat soft doon life a failing.

THE CUCKOO, THE NIGHTINGALE,
 AND THE ASS.
 A FABLE.

SOME time ago, (like Christian folk
 When birds and beasts good English
 spoke),
 What year it was no need to mention,
 Arose a very warm contention,
 Not without many a boastful word,
 'Twixt Philomel and Cuckoo bird,
 In musick's art who most excell'd,
 While high with pride their bosoms swell'd.

Long time our disputants held out,
 Each in his own opinion stout;
 'Till of the sport, at length, half tir'd,
 A parley is by both desir'd;
 On which it is determined, since,
 Neither the other can convince,
 Dispute is vain, so, to a third
 The matter be at once referr'd,
 Who, weighing it with due precision,
 Both must abide by his decision.

It chang'd, hard-by, a milk-man's Ass,
 Enjoy'd in peace his bit of grass.
 No cares disturb'd his vacant mind;
 In thankfu' silence Donky din'd.
 On him, with one consenting voice,
 The rival songsters fix their choice,
 And, without farther hesitation,
 Both parties pray his arbitration.
 Musick for him few charms possess'd,
 His ear had discord ne'er distress'd;

From

From which, 'tis clear, this simple beast,
Was never at my Lord Mayor's feast.
"Really, signor," quoth he, and how'd,
"This honour makes me vastly proud;
"But, with your leave, as I'm a singer,
"Just now I'd rather eat my dinner.
"Besides, good Lord! none so unfit
"As I cou'd here in judgement sit,
"Who, wou'd you think it, on my life,
"Scarce know a fiddle from a life."

Now, both with eagerness reply,
"These are, dear Sir, but vain excuses;
"This small request you can't deny;
"You must not, shall not, sir, refuse us.
"That you're a judge too well appears,
"Since all your family have ears.
"We cou'd, I'm certain, mention twenty,
"And each a noted cognoscenti."
When ev'ry other method fails,
A spice of flau'ry oft prevails.
By this emollient pleading won,
"Well then, for once," cries Mister Job—
"But pray dispatch, for if you don't,
"I really cannot stay, I won't."

The cuckoo said, "My dearest friend,
"I only beg that you'll attend.
"Observe this note, how full and clear!
"Hark, how it strikes the ravish'd ear!
"To such distinct articulation,
"You can't deny your admiration;
"And, sure, so regular a pause
"The truest harmony must cause."

With this exordium satisfied,
After a clearing hem of two,
With crest elate, "Cuckoo!" he cried,
Repeating still, "Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"
With many a rapt'rous observation,
In some such modish exclamation,
"Bravo! benissimo! how fine!
"At last was perfectly divine!"
"Enough," cries donky, "this will do,
"Ma'am, if you please, I'll now hear you."

Waving all preface, and palaver,
To gain the long-ear'd judge's favor,
Now Eve's sweet songstress, from the spray,
Began her softly-plaintive lay.
Enraptur'd with the shrilling sound,
The grazing herds all throng around;
While neighb'ring birds in flocks appear,
And ev'n two magpies stop to hear.

The modest bird pursues her song,
With tones so various, clear, and strong,
And still so artfully inflected,
And all her flights so unexpected,
That, had she pip'd a little longer,
The beast might have forgot his hunger;
But, happening to cast his eye on
A lascious branch of dandelion,
He rudely interrupts the strain,
Braying with all his might and main,
And briefly thus decides the case,
With wond'rous sapience of face,
"You, madam, have amul'd us well,
"But you, in method, sir, excel."

B. T.

LINES ON A WATCH-DASSER.
LIFE'S morning hours, although oft,
Without watch;
Life's noon-tide hours neglected die
By deaf watch;
Life's eve's repentance makes us cry,
For stop watch;
Life's midnight hour then beats by sigh,
A death watch.
M. E. L.

H O M E R.

From the PART'S FATE, a Poetical Dialogue,
by Mr. GEORGE DYER.

P. True; and most favour'd of the suc-
ful throng, [song,
War's mighty feats and rival chiefs his
Envy, repining, saw him merit praise,
And solemn boobies stole his matchless
lays.

The illustrious poet once propos'd to
try, [by:
If one great man his humble verse would
Modest he bow'd before the patron lord,
Hoping with brother bards to join his
board: [wretched stuff,
When thus the lord—"Your verse is
"Though for a poor blind beggar well
"enough.

"Accept my bounty for your paltry song;
"Your dog and staff then take, and trudge
"along;

"Your simple song may suit some idle day,
"And keep me sober, it not make me gay.
"But hither, slaves, approach! secure the
"door, [here more."

"And scourge the vagrant bard if seen
As oft, with tuneless voice, but slender
fare, [was;

Some vagrant trader verds his modest
Patient endures extremes of heat and cold,
But sighs, in secret griefs, his wares un-
fold; [sing break,

Should some small boon revive his droop-
E'en midst his profits, still he mourns dis-
tress'd. [part,

Thus sigh'd the bard; he left his mortal
And his purse sigh'd in echo to his heart.

Not thus the lord; with rapture-beav-
ing eyes, [prize;

He views, and eager grasps, the golden
Rapt in the glories of a rising name, [time.

He pinnacles, in thought, the mount of
The prize, now borne away to distant
lands,

Richly beplum'd, the peacock poet stand;
No dame but hangs upon the lordling's story
Critics applaud, and demagogues admire,
The hand unseen, which charms the
litt'ning ears, [speech

Like that which guides the music of us

E R R A T A.

In Dr. Storr's beautiful Ode to the Sun-
low, Gent. Mag. March, 1797, p. 235.

l. 13, for Harmonium read Harmanum.

l. 25, for disgorg'd read display'd.

l. 39, for lonely read lowly.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing Street, April 15. By accounts from Vienna, dated April 1, it appears that letters of the 30th ult. had been received there from Clagenfurt, where the head-quarters of the Archduke still were on that day. Nothing had happened in that quarter since the affair of Tarvis.

Admiralty-office, April 15. Capt. White, of his Majesty's ship the *Vestal*, has captured on the 12th the *Volageur* French privateer schooner (formerly the *Vengeur* lugger), *Planborough* Head bearing about W. by S. 7 leagues. She mounts 8 3-pounders, and as many swivels, and had 40 men when she left Calais, about 12 days since, 14 of whom she had put on-board a brig and 2 sloops, which she had taken on the 2d and 3d.

Capt. Boyle, of his Majesty's sloop *Kangaroo*, on the 9th, captured *La Sprue*, French cutter privateer, pierced for 14 4-pounders (3 of which she threw overboard), and having 40 men. She sailed from Havre-de-Grace on the 7th inst. being her first cruise.

Admiralty-office, April 25. Extract of a letter from the Hon. William Waldegrave, Vice-Ad. of the Blue, to Mr. Nepean, dated Flora, at Spithead, April 24.

Sir, I beg that you will please to inform the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I sailed from Lisbon, with my flag on-board his Majesty's ship *Flora*, Capt. Middleton commander, on the third of this month, and arrived this day at Spithead, in company with the *Pearl* frigate. On the 12th inst. I fell in with the above frigate, lat. 43 deg. 48 min. North, long. 13 deg. 11 min. West, she being then in chase of a French privateer. We instantly joined in the chase, which compelled the enemy to haul her wind; notwithstanding which, it was not until the 13th, at three quarters past 11 P. M. that we found ourselves close alongside of her, and even this was owing to the privateer's being becalmed, and our carrying the breeze up with us. On the first broadside she struck. She is called *le Crocodile*, mounts 24 guns on her main deck, and had on-board 220 men. She belonged to Bourdeaux, and sailed from that port on the 2d inst. She fortunately had made no capture, though reputed to be the fastest sailing vessel from France. Capt. Ballard had been in chase of her from the morning of the 11th.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the captures, by Capt. Lloyd, of his Majesty's sloop *Raccoon*, of *Les Amis* French privateer, mounting 2 carriage-guns, 4 pounders, 6 swivels, and manned with 31 men, which left Boulogne the preceding evening at seven, and had only captured one vessel, which he had the good fortune to retake, the *Good Intent*,

GENT. MAG. May, 1797.

James Marshal master, in ballast, bound and belonging to Sunderland;—also, by Capt. Wittman, of *La Suffisante* sloop, *la Petite Helena* French lugger privateer, of 2 guns and 33 men, belonging to Brest, but lost from the *Ile de Rasse*, and had not taken any thing;—also, by Capt. Digby, of the *Aurora*, the *Neptune* French privateer, after a chase of 8 hours, 38 leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre. She had been out 34 days from Nantz, and had taken *La Santissima Rita*, the *Swift* brig of Plymouth, a Spanish brig, prize to the *Thalia*, a brig from Liverpool that had been ransomed for 1500l. having her mate on-board as hostage. She is pierced for 16 guns, 6 of which were thrown overboard during the chase, and had on-board 90 men when she left Nantz;—and, by Capt. Bligh, of his Majesty's sloop the *King-fisher*, *Le Général* French privateer of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, but mounting 14 4 and 3 pounders, and manned with 104 men, one of whom was killed, and three wounded. We had not a man hurt. She had been out 15 days, and had taken an English brig, from Faro, bound to Falmouth. *Le Général* is exceedingly well equipped, and is said to be a fast-sailing vessel, but had lost her fore-top-gallant mast and bowsprit in the late gales, and was steering for Vigo, to repair her damages.

Downing Street, April 29. Letter from Col. Crauford to Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Hoché has given notice to Gen. Werneck, that the armistice which had been arranged for the Lower Rhine will expire this day.

CHA. CRAUFORD.

April 29. By dispatches from Col. Graham, dated at the head quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, at Vorderenberg, the 8th inst. it appears, that no general action had taken place since the date of his last dispatches; and Gen. Buonaparte's head-quarters were at Bruck.

Vienna, April 11. An armistice for six days has been agreed on between the Archduke Charles and Gen. Buonaparte, which will expire on the 13th inst.

Vienna, April 12. Accounts from the Tyrol state, that Baron de Laudon had gained several considerable advantages over the enemy. On the 4th he had made himself master of *Butzen*, and on the 5th he had advanced as far as *Deutcher* and *Branrol*. The enemy abandoned *Millervald*, *Obereau*, *Untereau*, and set fire to the two bridges between *Obereau* and *Ampozzo*, in the night of the 4th, and retired precipitately to *Putterthal*. Gen. Laudon had in the mean time taken the enemy in the rear, and had forced them

them to abandon the posts of Clauser and Söben; they were also driven from Bixen, and Baron Kerpen had advanced the whole of the line, and had effected a junction and fixed his head-quarters at Bixen. The enemy left behind them a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition. The people of the Tyrol are rising in a mass; and the commotions in the Venetian states threaten the French in the rear. Prince Esterhazy is advancing through Croatia with a considerable body of Hungarians.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture, by the squadron of Vice-Ad. Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. at Jamaica, of *La Fortune*, of 8 guns, and 74 men; *Le Poisson Volant*, of 12 guns, and 80 men; *Le Poisson Volant*, of 5 guns, and 50 men; and a Spanish cutter of 6 guns, formerly called the *Bawyaes*, laden with olives and dry goods;—and, by the *Diligence*, *La Fougeuse*, of 6 guns, and 57 men. One privateer schooner, destroyed by the boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieut. Spread, of his Majesty's ship *Queen*, who retook an American brig she had captured in our fight, to recover which the boats were sent in chase.

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which terminated in the death of one of the Janissaries, who was shot by a Sclavonian. An enquiry was instantly set on foot, and a demand sent to the theatre to give up the assassin; he, however, from the fidelity of his comrades, could not be discovered. Time was allowed for the discovery, but to no effect; and it was at length determined to destroy the theatre, unless he was given up. They still persisted in their silence, which induced the Janissaries to set fire to the theatre, and it was completely destroyed. The Turks proceeded to set fire to all the English and other Christian factories, destroyed property to the amount of nearly 100,000*l.* killed between 12 and 1300 people, and were proceeding to destroy all the Christians in the place.

Paris, May 10. The elections in general have been uniformly carried on in the most peaceable manner; and this day a message of the Directory announced, that the lot drawn in the Public Assembly had fallen on Lefournier de la Manche, who was therefore to go out of office.

May 20. In the sitting of the Council of Five-Hundred, Gen. Pichegru was declared to be elected President, by a majority of 287 out of 444 voters. He enters immediately on his functions.

From the Sound list for the years 1792, 3, 4, 5, and 6, it appears that the commerce of Europe to the northern states has sustained every year for these five years past, but at last seems to have so far recovered itself, that, in 1795, it has arrived to the same pitch as in 1772, there being only one ship more in the latter period than the former. It also appears that the commerce of Europe to these states was less by 300 ships in 1795 than in any former year since 1792, which must be attributed to the hard winter and long frost, which must be severely felt in the northern seas. The British commerce has still kept up its prosperity, and all the five years is at the head of the list; while those of the Dutch, which used to be next, has dwindled from 2181 to none in 1795, and only one in 1796; and the French, from 128 in 1790, to 25 in 1792, and not one ship any year after.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8. In Congress. The Speaker informed the House, that the hour was come at which they had appeared to meet the Senate, for the purpose of counting over the votes for, and declaring the election of, a President and Vice-President of the United States—and that the Clerk would inform the Senate they were ready to receive them.

The Clerk accordingly waited upon the Senate; and the President and members

of the Senate soon afterwards entered and took their seats, the President on the right hand of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members of the Senate on the same side of the Chamber; when the President of the Senate (Mr. Adams) thus addressed the two Houses—

“Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

“The purpose for which we are assembled is expressed in the following resolutions. (He here read the resolutions which had been entered into by the two Houses relative to this business.) I have received packets containing the certificates of the votes of the electors for a President and Vice President of the United States from all the Sixteen States of Union. I have also received duplicates of these returns by post from fifteen of the States. No duplicate from the State of Kentucky has yet come to hand.

“It has been the practice heretofore on similar occasions to begin with the return from the State at one end of the United States, and to proceed to the other. I shall therefore do the same at this time.”

Mr. Adams then took up the packet from Tennessee; and, after having read the superscription, broke the seal, and read the certificate of the election of the electors. He then gave it to the Clerk of the Senate, requesting him to read the report of the electors; which he accordingly did. All the papers were then handed to the tellers; Mr. Sedgwick, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Stogreaves and Parker, on the part of the House of Representatives.

All the returns having gone through, Mr. Sedgwick reported, “That, according to order, the tellers appointed by the two houses had performed the business assigned them, and reported the result.

The President of the Senate then thus addressed the two Houses:—

“Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

“By the report which has been made to me, by the tellers appointed by the two Houses to examine the votes, there are

71	votes for	John Adams.
68	————	Thomas Jefferson.
59	————	Thomas Pinckney.
30	————	Aaron Burr.
15	————	Samuel Adams.
11	————	Oliver Ellsworth.
7	————	George Clinton.
5	————	John Jay.
3	————	Jeremiah Redell.
2	————	George Washington.
2	————	John Henry.
2	————	Samuel Johnson.
1	————	C. C. Pinckney.

“The whole number of votes are 138; 70 votes therefore make a majority, so that the person who has 71 votes, which

is the highest number, is elected President, and the person who has 68 votes, which is the next highest number, is elected Vice-President.

The President of the Senate this day declared to the two Houses, "that, in obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and to the commands of both Houses of Congress, expressed in their resolutions passed in the present Session, John Adams is elected President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson Vice-President, for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next; adding, May the Sovereign of the Universe, the Ordainer of Civil Government on Earth, for the preservation of Liberty, Justice, and Peace, among men, enable them both, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, to discharge the duties of those offices with conscientious diligence, punctuality, and perseverance!"

Savannah, Dec. 10. The North-west corner of this city, where the best houses stood that were left after the last fire, has been consumed by the same destructive element. The church, the court-house, both just handsomely repaired, the Dutch and Presbyterian meetings, are all gone. Four hundred families have been exposed to the severities of the coldest winter we have for many years experienced. The miseries of the sick ladies turned upon the common, some in child-bed, while a strong north-west wind was blowing, exceed cation. The houses, from long drought, were perfectly dry, and burnt with such rapidity, that the whole mischief of the fire was completed in four hours. We now live in common like one family, parade the ruins in coarse jackets and trousers, with a broadsword by our sides, and a pistol in each bosom; meet every hour to determine on something for the general safety and relief, but we are more like madmen than any thing else. Four hundred and fifty large chimneys, exclusive of those belonging to kitchens, and other small erections, stare us in the face, divested of their buildings. All business is consequently at a stand.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 22. The powder-mills at *Hounslow-Heath* again blew up. Four men lost their lives. The explosion was so violent, that their mangled limbs were scattered in different directions, and the shock distinctly felt for several miles round.

April 3. This evening a most alarming fire was discovered in the superb mansion-house of *Fyter*, belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale, which, by the wonderful activity of the servants and workmen belonging to the place, aided by a numerous body of the inhabitants from the village of *Gifford*, together with the Hadding-

ton engine, brought thence by about 100 of the Durham Rangers now stationed there, who attended, accompanied by their officers, on the first alarm, happily saved the principal part of the house; only one of the wings was burnt, and a great part of the furniture destroyed. The fire was occasioned by a wooden joist being placed too near one of the vents, which had been burning some time before bursting forth.

April 10. About 900 French prisoners from *Portchester Castle* were landed at *Messrs. Squire's wharf, Peterborough*, whence they were escorted to *Yaxley barracks* under a strong guard of light-horse. The procession was truly awful. The barracks are entirely new, and set on a most healthful spot at *Norman Cross*, near *Stilton* in *Huntingdonshire*.

Leicester, April 12. Upwards of 631. have been collected among the benevolent ladies here, and transmitted to a bank in *London*, for the use of distressed female emigrants.

A horse lately died at *Abby de la Zouch*, in the 40th year of his age; and, at the same place, a Spanish gander, aged 30, 25 years of which it had remained in the possession of *Dr. Kirkland*, who kept an old man to attend it, and drive it regularly to and from pasture.

Plymouth-dock, April 25. On Saturday last, the foundation-stone of a new chapel to be built in this town, by the name of *St. John the Baptist's Chapel*, was laid by *Joseph Greenway, Esq.* chairman of the committee appointed by the proprietors for conducting the same.

May 4. In consequence of a quarrel which happened in the theatre at *Plymouth*, on Friday evening last, between *Lieut. Fitzgerald*, of the marines, and *Lieut. Warrington*, of the 25th regiment, they met on Sunday morning, accompanied by their seconds, to settle the business. They exchanged shots without effect; but, on the second fire, *Lieut. Fitzgerald's* ball wounded *Lieut. Warrington* in the side; after which the business terminated.

May 5. A melancholy accident happened this evening at *Plymouth*. Two young ladies, daughters of *Mr. Shephard*, surgeon, of the dock-yard, and another lady of the name of *Grigg*, were playing on one of the ship's yards, which was at the mast-house to be repaired; when it gave way on a sudden, and the ladies not being able to extricate themselves, rolled over them, which occasioned the immediate death of the two first, who were most shockingly mangled; and the other had her leg broken. The eldest of the two sisters was 15, and the other 12 years of age.

May 6. This night, between eight and nine o'clock, three fellows went

into the Three Compasses public-house, at *Wulbam Abbey*, kept by Mrs. Gray, a widow, where they continued drinking till past eleven o'clock; every person being then gone except a young man, a carpenter, was desired by the landlady to sit up while they stayed; this young man seeming to be asleep, the fellows went up to the bar, and demanded the landlady's money. Mrs. Gray making some resistance, one of the villains drew forth a pistol and shot her through the left breast, the ball coming out at her neck, the carpenter, struggling with one of the men, a second pistol was discharged at him, the ball from which entered the sleeve of his coat, and came out near the elbow, without doing him any material injury. The woman is not yet dead. A man and his wife, who lodged in the house, jumped out of a one-pair of stairs window, and Mrs. Gray ran into the street. But, notwithstanding an alarm made, they made off without effecting their intention of robbing the house, and have not yet been taken.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, May 7.

This evening, between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. Fryer, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn, clerk to an attorney, accompanied by a young lady, his cousin, and of his own name, to whom he was soon to be married, was attacked in the fields near White-Conduit House by three footpads, who shot him through the head, and robbed him of his watch and money. The Bow-street patrol, who were within a short distance at the time, on hearing the report of the pistol, made to the spot, where they found Mr. F. weltering in his blood, who in a few moments after expired. A stick with a sword in it, and with which it is thought he made some resistance, was lying by him.

A very short time before this shocking affair took place, a Mrs. Parks, an elderly woman, servant to a clergyman in *Slington*, was stopped near *Slington* workhouse by three footpads, who robbed her of her cloak and 2s. 6d. almost in sight of Mr. F. who, being alarmed, put himself in a posture of defence, which cost him his life. A reward of 50l. appeared in the *Gazette* for the apprehension of these villains. On Thursday the 14th, twelve men were apprehended on suspicion of some of them being concerned in this murder, and, after an examination before the magistrates at Bowstreet, nine were discharged, and three committed for farther examination. Mr. Fryer's remains were interred at *St. Mildred's, Cornhill*, on Tuesday the 16th, at noon; a hearse and six, and four coaches and four, decorated with white feathers, and

two empty carriages, one of which belonged to the deceased's aunt, formed the procession. He was a young gentleman of fortune, and his loss is sincerely lamented, not more from the melancholy catastrophe than for his exemplary character.

Thursday, May 12.

Another common hall was held at Guildhall on the subject noticed in p. 344; when several strong resolutions were entered into, declaratory of the rights of the Livery; asserting, "that his Majesty's ministers have wantonly plunged this nation into an unjust and unnecessary war, which has produced a series of calamities unexampled in history; an enormous increase of public debt; an alarming diminution of our trade and manufactories; an abridgment of our rights and privileges; a shameful profusion of our national wealth, by subsidizing allies abroad, and supporting a system of corruption at home, to the destruction of public credit—thus evincing a disposition to sacrifice the blood, treasure, and liberties of the kingdom, in support of measures repugnant to the principles of the constitution, derogatory to the dignity and safety of the King, and inconsistent with the happiness of the people;" directing their representatives in Parliament to move for an address to the King, "to dismiss his present ministers, as the most likely means of obtaining a speedy and permanent peace;" and concluding with a censure on the Lord Mayor, who, "by dissolving the last common hall on a frivolous and unfounded pretence of the irrelevance of the resolution which was moved to the occasion on which the hall was assembled, by refusing to convene another common hall, for all the purposes specified on a like frivolous and unfounded pretence of the Livery of London not being a deliberative body; and, by convening the present common hall for purposes short of those which are specified in the requisition, has violated the rights of the Livery, has suffered his political attachments to warp his official conduct, and proved himself to be utterly undeserving of the confidence of his constituents."

These resolutions, having been carried by a large majority of the persons present, were ordered to be published once in all the news-papers in Great Britain.

The following declaration, however, has since been signed.

"We, the under-signed Liverymen of London, think it necessary to make this public declaration of our dissent and full disapprobation of the several violent proceedings at the three last common halls held in this city. In common with our fellow-citizens, we deplore the evils of war, and earnestly pray for the return of peace: We have beheld with satisfaction

the repeated efforts of government to put an end to hostilities; and we Trust those efforts will be continued until such a peace may be obtained as Englishmen ought to desire;—such a peace as may preserve the independence, the honour, and the commercial interests, of this great nation. And we think it expedient further to declare our aversion and abhorrence of all proceedings tending to excite discord, at a time when unanimity is so essentially necessary; or to sanction measures of turbulence, when the good order of the country is the imperious duty of every Briton to maintain. Every deviation from that line of conduct must stimulate our enemies to rise in their demands; and must place the prospect of reconciliation at a greater distance. In the name of peace then we subscribe—and we invite our brethren of the Liver: to join us in giving our Sovereign that faithful support which we owe to him;—and to our fellow subjects, throughout the united kingdoms, that example which will best tend to secure our national happiness, and to preserve to ourselves, and to our posterity, the advantages of our free constitution.”

Saturday, May 13.

This night a fire broke out at a tobacconist's in the Borough, High-street, which consumed five houses, amongst which was the Black Bull public-house.

Thursday, May 25.

This day the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London attended at St. James's, with the following address.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“Most Gracious Sovereign,

“We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, embrace the earliest opportunity to offer our sincere congratulations to Your Majesty, on the recent and auspicious nuptials of her Royal Highness Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal of England, Lady of the Imperial Order of Russia of St. Catharine, with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. An event so eminently preserving the interests of the Protestant cause affords us abundant source of gratification; and we indulge ourselves in the pleasing hope, that those transcendent virtues, which in regular progression have uniformly challenged our admiration, and adorned the high birth of the amiable royal bride, will secure to her every felicity in this illustrious alliance. May the warmest wishes of your Majesty's heart be gratified in the event of this joyous marriage; and may the illustrious pair experience every domestic blessing, and continue every domestic virtue, which they have the advantage

to derive from your Majesty's eminent example. Permit us, Sire, to repeat our firm and loyal attachment to your Majesty's person, crown, and government; and to assure your Majesty, that no endeavour on our part shall be wanting, to promote the welfare and happiness of these kingdoms.”

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

“I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. Your congratulations on the marriage of my daughter, the Princess Royal, with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, and the warm and affectionate terms in which you express your attachment to my person, family, and government, are highly acceptable to me.”

TO THE QUEEN

“May it please your Majesty,

“We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, congratulate your Majesty on the recent marriage of her Royal Highness Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal of England, Lady of the Imperial Order of Russia of St. Catharine, with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. The numerous and endearing virtues native in her royal mind, and cultivated with such exemplary assiduity by the brilliant and eminent conduct of her royal mother, form at once a subject of exultation and regret, even on this joyful occasion; of exultation, as we are satisfied that the dignity of her high birth is proudly equalled by her transcendently-amiable qualities, which we have long admired and revered; and of regret, as by this promising source of conjugal felicity, the just reward of those qualities, the fair daughters of Britain will be deprived of contemplating, in the highest rank, one of the most conspicuous models of maiden excellence. We earnestly hope, Madam, that an union of such exalted promise may be crowned with every prosperity to the illustrious pair, that a mother's most sanguine wishes can form; and that the rest of your Majesty's fair descendants may be heiresses to blessings commensurate to the exalted virtues with which they are endowed.”

HER MAJESTY'S REPLY.

“I return you my thanks for this very dutiful and loyal address of congratulation on the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg; and for those sentiments, so very favourable to myself, with which it is accompanied.”

TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WIRTEMBERG, LADY OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF RUSSIA OF ST. CATHARINE.

“Madam, We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, request

request permission to offer our warmest congratulations upon the auspicious marriage of Your Royal Highness with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Württemberg. This alliance, with so distinguished and accomplished a Prince, desirable to the Protestant cause, we behold as an additional proof of his Majesty's paternal care for the interest of his people, and of his affection for your Royal Highness. The endearing qualities of your mind, and the brilliant display of every female excellence, which we have been accustomed to behold with delight, and to reverence with rapture, create sensations of regret which we cannot stifle, since the ceremonials of Court precedent require the connubial felicity of a British princess in a foreign land, and, by a separation from those virtues our happiness will suffer an alloy, in the event which, we hope, will secure the felicity of your Royal Highness. The memory of those virtues will be ever dear to us; and we have solid hope that they, in consequence of this joyful alliance, will descend to adorn an illustrious race of Princes, proud of your precept, and emulative of your example. We earnestly entreat your Royal Highness to believe, that though removed from our clime, you will live in our hearts; and that every circumstance which contributes to your happiness, must proportionably increase that of the subjects of your Royal Father."

Her Royal Highness replied:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen,

"I most heartily thank you for this mark of your attention and regard; and I look upon it as a proof of your duty and affection for his Majesty."

TO THE PRINCE OF WÜRTTEMBERG.

"Sir, The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, have great joy in paying their compliments of congratulation to your Royal Highness, on your safe arrival in this kingdom, and on your auspicious nuptials with the virtuous and amiable Princess Royal of England. The dignity of your princely house, in every respect worthy of esteem and veneration, together with the noble endowments of your mind, afford us the happy presage that this illustrious union will be productive of the most perfect felicity of which the connubial bond is capable. May your Serene Highness long live to enjoy the blessings of this alliance; and may your accomplished Royal Consort crown your wishes with a race of Princes, inheriting your respective qualities; which cannot fail of transmitting your name with glory to the remotest ages."

The Prince answered:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this proof of your at-

tention and regard for me; which I value very much."

The drawing-room this day was considered as the most brilliant one since the Coronation. The assemblage of distinguished persons of both sexes was immense. The ladies displayed a profusion of jewellery, interspersed with feathers, bouquets, and gems of every description. Gold and silver gauzes, in all their variegated tints of beauty, formed the principal part of the female attire. All the Royal Family were present, except the Prince of Wales and Duchess of York. The Princess of Wales appeared in pale green, and white cap, with a brilliant crown, and three Prince's feathers issuing out of it. Her head-dress was without powder. The Queen, Princess of Württemberg, and the rest of the Court, were in their gala dresses, as worn at the late nuptials. The Princess of Württemberg was so overcome by the profusion of the crowd, as to be near fainting; the Court broke up in consequence by half past three o'clock, long before the greater part of the company had reached St. James's. Princess Amelia was also suddenly indisposed, from the intense heat of the room, and retired soon after her entrance.

Friday, May 26.

At a most numerous and respectable meeting of the Livery, at the London Tavern, it was unanimously resolved, "That the solemn declaration of 2096 independent Liverymen, who have voluntarily come forward to declare, under their hands, their full dissent to, and disapprobation of, the late violent proceedings in common hall, is a noble vindication of the character of a great and respectable body of men, who have been amongst the foremost in support of true constitutional freedom; that the Lord Mayor has conducted himself on every occasion in a manner becoming his high office, particularly in convening the late common halls; and by his candour in respect to the questions agitated therein; and that the censure voted against him was unmerited, and highly indecent."

Wednesday, May 31.

Deploring, as common with every good subject, the nefarious attempts which have been made to reduce from their allegiance the brave supporters of their king and country, both by sea and land; we forbear to state in detail the various circumstances which have occurred. To the very great credit, however, of the Military, their firmness has been exemplary and unshaken. And the gallant sons of Neptune, we are happy to add, convinced that they have been infamously misled, are returning to a due sense of those important duties, which, at this eventful crisis, they owe to their King and to their Country.

P. 163, col. 2. Who is Lord Viscount Montague, who was married?

P. 251, col. 2, l. 45, for *Boden P.* read *David P.*

P. 290. The death of Mr. Adderley, Lady Hobart's former husband, is mentioned in vol. LXI. p. 536; as is her marriage to the Right Hon. Robert Hobart, then secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, l. XLII. 87.

P. 350. A monument is intended to be erected by subscription, to Joseph Gerald, at Botany-bay.

P. 351. The Rev. G. Travis was son of Mr. T. of Royton, in Lancashire. He was educated at Manchester school, under Mr. Purnell; and admitted a sizar in St. John's college, Cambridge, 1761, under Mr. Abbot. He took his degree of B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768. Among other branches of knowledge he is said to have been familiarly acquainted with the law of tithes; but, turning his mind too eagerly to sacred criticism, he undertook to vindicate the controverted text, 1 John v. 7, and met with able antagonists, who exposed his want of critical acumen in every part of the controversy. Griesbach, Poisson, Marsh, and Pappelbaum, convicted him, at every turn, of palpable misinformation, if not misrepresentation. His labours, however, have proved not a little useful to the world, having excited a closer attention of learned men to the MSS. of Stephens, to the Valesian Readings, and the MS. at Berlin, &c. relative to the authenticity of the present text of the Greek Testament. Though a pluralist, and a man of respectable talents, Mr. Travis was remarkably affable, facetious, and pleasant. The universality of his genius was evinced by the various satisfactions in which he was concerned, and in all of which he excelled. In his manners, the gentleman and the scholar were gracefully and happily blended. He was beloved and lamented by a very numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

P. 352. Mr. Cautley was admitted to the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourne, in Kent, 1773, and to the vicarage of Teynham, in the same county, 1778.

P. 354, col. 2, l. 31, read "Bucklebury-house, co. Berks."

P. 356. Dr. Gault was eldest son of the parish-clerk of Rowley, in Staffordshire, and had four brothers, two attorneys, and two butchers, all well educated. He was admitted of Corpus-Christi college, Cambridge, 1756; proceeded B. A. 1760; M. A. 1767; and married, in 1774, the granddaughter (not the daughter) of the author of "The Fleece." He was third master of Birmingham free-school, and lecturer of St. Martin's in that town, where he preached a sermon from James ii. 24, and published it 1769, 8vo; which was attack-

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ed by the Methodists, in a "Letter" addressed to him.

P. 359. Mr. Mason's age may be ascertained by the third volume of his poems, published by him just before his death this year; in which is a sonnet written in 1795, when he was 70.

BIR:MS.

March 22. **A**T Wolverstone-park, near Ipswich, Mrs. Herbert Jarrett, a son and heir.

23. At Clifton, the wife of J. Whitaker, esq. a daughter.

24. The wife of Lane Fox, esq. of Market Overton, near Stamford, a son.

25. In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of Wm. Bushby, esq. a daughter.

26. At Epping-house, Little Berkhamstead, co. Hertford, the wife of William Breton, jun. esq. a son.

29. In Berners-str. the wife of Major Bouwens, of the Tower hamlet militia, a son.

30. At Vacne-park, Beaconsfield, Bucks, the wife of James Grant, esq. a son.

April 1. In Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, a son.

2. The wife of John Portal, esq. of Freefolk, Hants; a daughter.

In Clarges-street, the wife of Thomas Sherlock Gooch, esq. a daughter.

4. At Brixworth-hall, co. Northampton, the wife of Nicholls Raynsford, esq. a dau.

At his house at Brockenhurst, Hants, the wife of Robert Smith, jun. esq. a son.

7. At his house in Audley-square, the wife of Daniel Webb, esq. a son.

The wife of John Willes, esq. of Hereford-street, a daughter.

9. At his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of Alexander Stephens, esq. a son.

16. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Campbell, a daughter.

18. At Barnes, Surrey, the wife of Matthew Gosset, esq. a son.

21. At Newburgh, in Yorkshire, the seat of Earl Fauconberg (her ladyship's father), the lady of Sir George Wombwell, bart. a son.

At Aberdour-house; Mrs. Gordon, of Aberdour; a son.

23. In Howard-street, Strand, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Pennington, a daughter.

April. . . The wives of Dr. Henry Beever, a daughter; of Thomas Hipper Beever, esq. a daughter; of the Rev. Miles Beever, a son and heir to Sir Thomas Beever, bart.; of the Rev. George Beever, a daugh.; and of James Beever, esq. a daugh.

Land, at Dominica, Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Gov. H. a daughter.

At Spanish-place, Manchester-square, the wife of Lyndell Evelyn, esq. a son.

At Louth, co. Linc. the wife of Lieut.-col. Loft, of Caiuby-house, a son and heir.

The

The wife of Mr. Rusby, hair-dresser, of Bellingbake, of her twelvemonth child, all by one delivery, and 15 of those males.

At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. Rowley Lisle, a son.

At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of Meredith Frye, esq. a son.

May 1. The wife of T. Gurney, esq. of Aylesford, Bucks, a son and heir.

2. At his house in Harley-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Haldice, a son.

7. At Edinburgh, the wife of John-Peter Grant, esq. of Rothiemurchus, a daughter.

At the rectory-house, Enfield, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. Archibald William Armstrong, a daughter.

9. Mrs. Hilliard, of Cawley-house, co. Middlesex, 3 sons.

13. At Rosehill, Hants, the Countess of Northalk, a daughter.

15. At Mulgrave-castle, co. York, Lady Mulgrave, a son and heir.

In Spring-gardens, the wife of Edward Wilbraham Rottle, esq. a still-born son.

The wife of John Thorpe, esq. of Chippenham-park, near Newmarket, a daughter.

17. Mrs. Barton, wife of John B. esq. of Gloucester-street, Queen-square, a daughter.

At Hansom-smith, the wife of Douglas Loveday, esq. a son.

21. At his house in Russel-place, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Chas. Bishop, esq. a daughter.

23. In Berkeley-square, the wife of Lieut.-col. Keppel, a son.

26. The wife of Alexander Murray, esq. of Hatton-street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

By special licence, at his house in Grosvenor-square, the Earl of Derby, to Miss Fenton, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. Cooper, of the Lion and Lamb at Leicester, to Miss Hawkins, of Buckingham.

2. Rev. James Spurling, vicar of Great Maplestead, and youngest son of Henry S. esq. of Dynes-hall, Essex, to Miss Elizabeth Bullock, second daughter of Wm. S. esq. clerk of the peace for that county.

Henry St. John, esq. youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Andrew St. J. deap of Worcester, to Miss Catharine Wigley, daughter of Rev. Henry W. of Penham, co. Wore.

Lieut.-col. Scudamore, M.P. for the city of Hereford, to Miss Walwyn, daughter of James W. esq. M.P. for the same place.

3. Mr. John Gill, wine-merchant, of the Strand, to Miss Hodgkinson, of Bond-st.

4. Mr. Thomas Isaac, maltster, to Miss Eliz. Wills, both of Bideford, Devon.

The Hon. Capt. Talbot, only brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Miss Harriot Bedingfield, eldest daughter of the Rev. Bacon B. of Ditchingham-hall, Norfolk.

6. At South Hams, Devon, Mr. John Jellard, officer of his Majesty's drak-guard at Plymouth, to Miss Eliz. Linton.

8. Mr. Stephens, sailor, of Rye, to Miss Bromley, of Plymouth.

9. At Bristol, Peter Bull, esq. eldest son of Evan B. esq. to Miss Pinney, daughter of John P. esq. of Great George-st. Bristol.

11. At Bristol, John G. Alder, esq. of Savoy-gate, to Miss Mills, youngest daughter of Jacob M. esq. of Monmouth-st. Southwark.

Frederick Carter, esq. of Saxbury, co. Derby, to Miss Spurrer, of Walling, co. Stafford.

At Sandwich, Kent, John Harvey, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Brady, daughter of the late William Wyborn B. esq.

Rob. Sayer, esq. of Bow, to Miss Rawlings, of Bromley, Middlesex.

12. At Ladbrough, Mr. William-John Thomson, solicitor-at-law, to Miss Helen Colburn, daughter of Capt. C. of E. 15.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Bangor, John-Wyldbore Smith, esq. only son of Sir John S. bart. of Sydling-house, co. Dorset, to Miss Elizabeth-Anne Marnott, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M. of Horsmonden, Kent; a young lady highly amiable, with a large fortune.

15. At Camberwell, co. Surrey, Robert Keymer, esq. of Thrum-hall, co. York, to Miss Langdon, daughter of Sir Stephen L. knight, alderman and sheriff of London.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Harry Waller, LL.B. of Farmington, co. Gloucester, to Miss Dolphin, eldest daughter of the late J. D. esq. of Kenilstone, co. Stafford, and of Eyford, co. Gloucester.

16. At Atherston, co. Warwick, the Rev. Edw. Wilnot, rector of Kirk-Langley, co. Derby, to Miss Chambers, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. C. of Stretton.

Rev. Mr. Phillipson, to Miss Elizabeth Thorpe, daughter of John T. esq. of Chippenham-park, near Newmarket.

17. At Durham, Mr. John Watson, of Mansion-house street, London, banker, to Miss Gibson, of Durham.

18. At the Chapel royal, St. James's, his Serene Highness Frederick-Charles-William, hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, to her Royal Highness Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, Princess-Royal of England.

Rev. Mr. Bytheses, rector of Itham, in Kent, to Miss Kemp, only daughter of Thomas K. esq. of Conquesturawe, near Lewes, Sussex, M.P. for that borough.

19. Rev. Wm. Holwell, to Lady Charlotte Hay, daughter of the late Earl of Errol.

20. At Stapleton, Hugh Smyth, esq. eldest son of Thomas S. esq. of Stapleton-house, co. Gloucester, to Miss Margaret Wilson, one of the daughters of the Rt. Rev. Christopher W. late bishop of Exeter.

23. At Mary-la-Boune church, by the Bishop of Kildare, the Rev. Wm. Clay, son of the late Richard-Augustus C. esq. of Southwell, co. Nottingham, to Lady Harroll, widow of the late Sir Wm. B. bart.

DEATHS.

1796. **A**T Calcutta, Joseph York Kinkoch, esq. son of the late Sir James K. bart. of Neva.

Dec. . . . At Sirewsbury, aged 71, Mr. John Watkis.

1797. Feb. 6. At Antigua, in her 34th year, the Lady of the Hon. Thomas Jarvis, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Whitehead, esq.

20. At Islington, in an advanced age, after two years gentle decay, Mr. John Lunn, an eminent grazier and flesher, formerly of Tower-street; a worthy, honest man, and true friend.

9. At Naples, whither she went for the recovery of her health, in her 29th year, Mrs Busick, wife of Robert B. esq. of Epsom, in Surrey. She was the daughter of the late Edward Barker, esq. and granddaughter of Baron Barker, formerly of Tranquil-dale, in the same county. Her amiable disposition and mildness of manners made her universally beloved; her patience and resignation under severe sufferings were almost unexampled; and her loss, as a friend, irreparable.

22. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Dr. James S.

23. At Madeira, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Samuel Estwick, esq. member in the last parliament for Westbury, Wilts.

March 5. At Tiverton, Devon, aged 52, Capt. J. G. Stedman. He entered in the navy, but relinquished it on the last peace, and accepted an ensign's commission in one of the Scots brigade-regiments paid by the Dutch. He had attained the rank of lieutenant when the measure of sending a military force against the rebel negroes on the river Cottica, in Surinam, the most important, and now the only remaining, Dutch possession on the coast of Africa, was projected. Impelled by a desire of exploring a part of the world not generally known, and the hope of preferment in such a dangerous service, he obtained a-mission into the corps of 500 volunteers, formed into seven companies, embedded as a regiment of marines, and intended for Surinam, and was advanced by the Prince of Orange to the rank of captain, by brevet, under Col. Tourgeoud, a Swiss, commander in chief. He quitted the Texel on Christmas-day 1772, and anchored in Surinam river Feb. 2, 1773. He soon formed an attachment with a beautiful negro-girl of 15, one of the natural children of a Dutch planter, whose goodness of heart, and faithful attachment to him, were still more endearing than all her personal attractions; but, by the laws of the settlement, she could not be redeemed from slavery, or brought home to Europe, but died of poison, a victim to jealousy, before the captain quitted her. After undergoing a variety of fatigues, and witnessing the

most horrid cruelties, as well as most extravagant dissipation, in the colony of Surinam, he returned to his native country; and, a little before his death, published an interesting narrative of the expedition against the revolted negroes of Surinam, in two volumes, 4to, illustrated with 80 elegant engravings from drawings made by himself. He has left a widow and five children.

10. Mr. Peter Blanchard, enameller, and steel-pen maker. He received, from a coach in crossing the street, a slight wound on the arm, not regarded by him at first, but which, after a few days illness, cost him his life. He was 56 years of age; and a more pleasing, well-informed, and benevolent character perhaps few have known. His father (who was in the same line of business) and two uncles were the three sons of a Frenchman, a refugee, who resided in England where they were born, and each of them had one son. William Blanchard, the short-hand writer, of the first note among gentlemen of the law, was one of their sons; and he died about 12 months ago; his wife in September, 1795 (see vol. LXV. p. 881). Another of his cousins is Moses B. of Charles-street, Long Acre, coach-painter, now living.

12. Suddenly, at Borden-house, Hants, aged 66, Mr. John Ewen, of Borden, farmer, surveyor, and one of the stewards of the Duke of Bedford. With a strong natural genius he surmounted the want of a regular education, and was, in his line, an exceedingly well informed man. He was acute, clear, and accurate in his judgement, and recommended himself much to the esteem and confidence of the first ranks of the county where he lived, as well as in several neighbouring counties. He had a liberality and generosity of sentiment that would have done honour to any rank or station, and was always disposed to assist the distressed and friendless, sometimes to his own injury. He died possessed of landed property to the annual value of 300l. and has left a widow, an only son, and two daughters, the eldest married to Mr. Gretham, attorney, at Peterfield, the youngest unmarried.

13. At Bristol, the Rev. Joseph Wheatley, of Nonsuch-park, Surrey, B. A. of Clarendon-hall, 1753, and one of the prebendaries of Bristol cathedral. He married the sister of Wm. Plumer, esq. M. P. for Herts, by whom he had one son, curate of Great Berkhamstead, and for whom the living of Cookham, Berks, is held. Joseph Thompson, esq. his uncle, purchased Nonsuch of the late duke of Grafton, 1730, whose grandmother, the duchess of Cleveland, pulled down the palace, and built the present mansion at some distance from the old site. Mr. W's brother was under-secretary of state,

16. At the Medical Society's house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Mr. Jacob Rayer, messenger to the Society from its first institution in 1773, and, for the last 20 years, dayman in the treasury of the Hon. South-Sea Company. He was baptized March 26, 1735, as appears by the register of Winchcomb, co. Gloucester. He had been employed in an humble station in the East-India Company's warehouses, and in the Galenical laboratory at Apothecaries hall. By attending the pupils of the Apothecaries Company on their monthly botanical excursions*, he contracted a strong passion for indigenous botany; which was improved by the encouragement he received from Mr. Stanesby Alchorne, of his Majesty's mint, who, at that period, officiated as demonstrator of botany to the Society of Apothecaries, and by the diligent reading of his two favourite authors, Gerard and Parkinson. The late Mr. Hudson favoured him with a present of his second edition of "Flora Anglicæ," published in 1778. This stimulated him to extend his researches farther; and by the aid of the figures of the immortal Dillenius's "Historia Muscorum," which work was obligingly lent him by the late learned and amiable John Chandler, F.R.S. formerly of Chaphide, he attained such an extent of knowledge of British plants, and of their habits, as possibly hath rarely been equaled by any person in his humble sphere of life. His love of plants induced him to make excursions, when leisure at the South-Sea house admitted, which usually occurred at the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays. On these occasions he sometimes visited the Isle of Sheppey, but more commonly the vicinities of Chatham, Rochester, and Gravesend, in Kent. In the neighbourhood of the latter place he got an obstinate ague, in the autumn of 1795, which laid the foundation of his dissolution. At the houses of private individuals he was kindly accommodated; and particularly to the late Sir Thomas and Lady Harris he was indebted for hospitality, whenever he chose to accept it, at Finchley. The botanical spoils collected on such occasions he most liberally imparted to his friends; and an interesting botanical monthly publication† stands indebted to his communications, as hath been repeatedly and gratefully acknowledged in the work itself. His collection of dried plants, and his botanical books, he hath by his will bequeathed to the Medical Society of London, modestly stating, "if the Society will accept of them." His other little property

* The figure of the box-carrier, in the vignette prefixed to Mr. Curtis's "Flora Londinensis," exhibits Jacob Rayer as he usually appeared on these occasions.

† English Botany, by J. Sowerby.

he hath bequeathed to his niece, Anne Pew, wife of W. Pew, of Upper-Slaughter, co. Gloucester. His character exhibited many amiable traits; and, without any violation of truth, it may be said, he was an indulgent husband, a steady friend, a faithful servant, a cheerful, lively companion, and an innocent, honest man.

18. Mr. Abraham Budcock, book seller, at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard. He was a native of Devonshire, in which county his family have been many years established. The death of this gentleman was among the circumstances most apt to excite reflections of an useful nature in the minds of the living. At the middle time of life, and in the perfect enjoyment of health, he caught a cold on Sunday the 12th, which was soon followed by symptoms of sore throat. In a state by no means alarming to his friends, he continued till the Friday following, when a frenzy seized him about twelve o'clock, and by two he was no more. His judgment of books was good; and he possessed literary talents himself which might have been greatly useful to the world, had circumstances called them into exercise. A few of the best-designed books for children were written by him at moments of leisure; and it is believed that few of the numerous writers of either sex, whose labours have first met public attention from that long-famed receptacle, were without considerable obligations to his friendly and judicious suggestions. To the chasteness, delicacy, and decorum of style, so peculiarly necessary to be preserved in books intended for the amusement and instruction of youth, his attention was particularly directed; and to this object he has been frequently known to sacrifice what, by less considerate judges, might have been deemed well worthy of publication. To the character of Mr. B. the pen can scarcely do justice, without seeming to bestow panegyric. On general subjects few men, perhaps, thought more justly; in all transactions of business none could conduct themselves with more urbanity. With the diligence and accuracy of a tradesman, he most happily blended the manner and principles of a gentleman. Superior to the petty attentions to immediate profit, which actuate many persons in trade, he was the liberal patron, the able and faithful adviser, the unobtrusive but sincere friend. An innate sense of strict honour, by which all his dealings were directed and governed (though often thought impracticable in trade, and, in his particular, often disadvantageous in a pecuniary point of view), obtained for him that mental satisfaction with which no pecuniary emolument can enter into competition. It gained him the universal esteem and admiration of all who knew him; and what greater earthly happiness can a human being

being aspires at us enjoy? With his hand on his heart, the writer of this small tribute to the memory of an excellent man, solemnly affirms, that honest truth alone has guided his pen, and that he is rather fallen short of than exceeded what strict justice would have allowed him to say. Feeble, however, as is the attempt, a large circle of acquaintance will recognize the lineaments of the picture, and all will apply particular observations to the respective circumstances to which they have reference. Nor has any circumstance in the writer's own life more hardly "knocked at his heart" than the first intimation of Mr. Badcock's decease.

22. At Wolverhampton, Dr. Michael Hutchinson, a gentleman much respected.

24. At Holland, near Wigan, in Lancashire, Mary the wife of the Rev. Thomas Holme, vicar of that place. (See p. 386).

27. At his seat at Sevenoaks-Vine, in Kent, aged 84, John Pratt, esq. eldest son of John P. esq. the eldest surviving son of Lord Chief Justice Pratt, by his first lady, and uncle to Earl Camden, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, on whom the bulk of his fortune devolves. John Pratt, esq. his father, was returned to parliament for Sandwich in 1741, together with his friend Sir Geo. Oxenden, bart. Mr. Pratt used to pass the summer-months at Bayham-abbey. With the family-seat of Wildernesse, in Seale, he had accommodated the present Earl Camden, whilst Lord Bayham; and all his real estate is vested in Earl Camden. Mr. P. married a daughter of Sir Joseph Eyles, but had not any issue by her, who died about 1773.

April At Nonington, in Kent, aged 72, Mr. Samuel Nash, many years of Bosington farm, Adisham.

At Folkstone, in Kent, in his 86th year, Mr. Isaac Bongard, who, during the last 50 years of his life, was singing-master of the parish-church there.

1. In Finsbury-pace, in his 53d year, Mr. Jephthah Huntley.

2. At his sister's, at Hadley, near Barnet, Middlesex, aged upwards of 70, of an inflammation on his lungs, occasioned by a neglected cold, the Rev. Peter Newcome, rector of Shenley, Herts, which was purchased by his mother about 1742, just before the death of Philip Falle, the historian of Jersey, and was held two years by another Peter Newcome, and seven more by Dr. Lewis, curate of Hackney, for Mr. Newcome, who held a living for some other person, which was filled before Shenley, to which he was instituted, on his own petition, in 1751; and, in 1786, to the rectory of Pitfey, in Essex, on the presentation of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. He was likewise possessed of a prebend in the church of Landaff, and of a sinecure in the diocese of Ex-

eter, to both of which he was collated by his uncle, Bishop Newcome. He was educated at Har-knev-school, under his relation, Dr. Newcome; whence he removed to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. L. in 1750. Some years since, he preached Lady Moyer's lectures, which were so much approved, that he had once intended to have made them public. He printed, 1787, "Maccabees," a Latin poem, 4to; and, in 1793, published, in two volumes, 4to, the "History of the Abbey of St. Alban," which has been well received. His general and useful knowledge rendered him a valuable member of the community; and his abilities, activity, and impartiality as a magistrate, will make him long remembered in the county of Herts. He made the rectory of Shenley worth near 400l. per annum. and his predecessor improved it by building a very good parsonage-house and offices; and Mr. N. has left his living to his nephew.

At six o'clock in the morning, aged 85, Mr. David Whiffed, farmer and grazier, of Cowhit, near Spalding, co. Lincoln; and, about six o'clock in the evening, aged 74, Mrs. Whiffed, his wife. They had been married upwards of 50 years; were a remarkably happy couple, and had often expressed a desire of not surviving one another, but wished to be buried at the same time and in the same grave.

4. At Folkstone, in Kent, in his 7th year, Mr. Christopher Stridwick, who had been parish clerk there near 50 years.

At Wingham, in Kent, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bethia Cosman, fourth daughter of the late Sir Thomas D'Aeth, of Knowlton, in Kent, bart. and widow; first, of Herbert Palmer, esq. who died in 1760; and, secondly, of Lieut.-col. John Cosman, who died in 1778.

At Uppingham, co. Rutland, much lamented by her numerous offspring, and all who had any acquaintance with her, Mrs. Furniss, wife of Mr. Joseph F. watch-maker and organist in that place.

At Limerick, in Ireland, John Harrison, esq. mayor of that city.

5. Shot himself through the head with a blunder-buss, John Jackson, esq. of Old Burhington-street. He was an attorney, and lived formerly in Fludyer-street, Westminster; was steward and agent to the late Duke of Newcastle, from which offices he was lately dismissed by the Duke's executors; was born in the family of the Duke, to which he was said to be allied; was 60 years of age; and has left three daughters.

6. At his seat at Over Peover, Cheshire, after a few hours illness; but at an advanced period of life, Sir Harry Manwaring, bart.; who, dying unmarried, and without near relations, the title (granted to his ancestor in 1660) is extinct. He was ne-

show to the late Sir Thomas M. who died 1726. His father married, July 26, 1725, Anne, only daughter of William Blackett, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward B. of Newby, in Yorkshire, bart. but died before his brother Sir Thomas, leaving his wife pregnant. The child was born about Nov. 7, 1726, and christened Harry. Mrs. M. took to her second husband the Rev. Thomas Westhall, who held the vicarage of Walthamstow from 1755 to his death in 1776, with a large family, and returning into his native county, Cheshire, died there. Sir Harry has left his estate, surpassing 2000*l.* a year, to Mr. Thomas Wetenhall, born Dec. 21, 1736, a lieutenant in the navy, his half-brother by the mother's side; to whom, during his life, he never gave any token of kindness. He has left small legacies to his servants; and to each of his executors, Lord Grey and Mr. Leicester of Tost, he has given 100*l.*; but he has taken no notice of, nor left one mark of remembrance, to any of his old and intimate neighbours, not even to Lord Stamford or his family, with whom, during a very long period, he lived in great intimacy and friendship, and whose kind attentions certainly contributed towards his ease and comfort.

At Horsham, Suffex, each aged 78, Joseph and Mary Gaford. This old couple were both born on the same day; died within two hours of each other; and have been interred in the same grave in Horsham church-yard.

In his 79th year, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Freeman, coach-maker, of Cambridge, Mr. Hemmington, formerly a respectable farmer at Oakington, in that county, in which business he had acquired considerable property.

7. At her father's house in Charles-st. Berkeley-square, Miss Harrison, eldest dau. of John H. esq. M. P. for Thetford.

At his father's house in Surrey-street, aged 26, J. J. Phyn, esq.

Mr. Hall, engraver to his Majesty.

After a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Hine, wife of Mr. James H. attorney, of the city of Exeter.

At his house at East Bourn, Suffex, Nicholas Gilbert, esq.

Aged 76, John Jones, esq. of L. wynon, co. Denbigh; for which county he served the office of sheriff in 1750.

8. In Farm-street, Capt. Thomas Owen, one of the oldest officers in the royal navy.

At his apartments in Newington-Bells, in an apoplectic fit, Monsieur St. Amant, an emigrant priest; who had rigidly employed his time in compiling a History of France, from the commencement of the reign of Louis XIV. to 1796, in which he was assisted by several of his unfortunate exiled brethren in London.

At his seat, of Ury, near Strathaven,

Robert Barclay, esq. M. P. for Kincardineshire in the present as well as two former parliaments, and a member of the Board of Agriculture.

Rev. Charles Davy, rector of Topcroft, co. Norfolk, and One-house, Suffolk.

9. Aged 63, Mrs. Mello, wife of Arnold M. esq. of Clapham.

James Pitman, esq. of Dunchideock, near Exeter.

In Bullstode-street, Lady Johnstone, widow of Sir James J. bart. of Westerhall, in Scotland, and Belmont, co. Norfolk.

At Peterborough, in her 74th year, Mrs. Stevens, relict of Mr. Samuel S. carrier.

At Kensington, Robert Dallas, esq.

10. At his house on Clay-hill, Enfield, in his 54th year, *suddenly*, Richard Shubrick, esq. one of the directors of the London Assurance fire-office, and formerly a Carolina merchant. He married one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Hotchkis, master of the Charter-house, and rector of Baltham and Brettenham, who died April 19, 1795, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, one of the latter married to Felix Ludbroke, esq. His remains were interred with his own family at Stepney on the 18th.

Aged 70, Mr. Abraham Brewer, farrier, at Gazely, near Newmarket.

At Yarmouth, in his 79th year, William Cressey, esq.

Aged 69, Mr. Lee, in Gallowtree-gate, Leicester.

At Hereford, aged 81, Lady Hereford.

11. At Friday-hill-house, Essex, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Capt. Charles H. of the royal navy.

At Myton-hall, co. York, Lady Stapylton, wife of the Rev. Sir Martin S. bart.

Suddenly, while at Hitchen market, Mr. Lawrence Saunderson, of Radwell-grange, Herts, an opulent farmer.

At Geilston, Scotland, Alex. Lennox, esq.

At Topsham, Devon, Mrs. Gillett, one of the people called Quakers.

12. Mrs. Porson, wife of Richard P. M. A. Greek professor at Cambridge, to whom she had not been long married.

At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Fisher, who served the office of mayor of that ancient borough in 1764.

In his 78th year, the Rev. Henry Wilson, M. A. formerly fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and upwards of 39 years vicar of Hevertham, co. Westmorland. In him, Learning has lost an ornament; his parish, a conscientious and faithful minister; his relations, a kind and affectionate friend; and the world, a bright example of the nearest approach to Christian perfection.

At his house in the Circus, Bath, aged 77, John Hayte, esq. one of the governors of the Foundling-hospital, to which he has bequeathed 100*l.*

13. In his 87th year, John Stoodly, esq. of Exeter; who, in the exercise (for upwards of 60 years) of his profession as a solicitor, and in the performance of all his private duties, had gained the affection and esteem of all his relations and friend, by whom his death is sincerely lamented.

In Great James-street, aged 75, Lady Barrington, widow of the late Sir Fitzwilliam B. bart.

At Burton upon Trent, aged 67, Mr. H. Mould, formerly master of the Crown inn.

At Nether Chelm, in North Britain, aged 79, Mr. William Duncan, next brother to Mr. John D. whose death is recorded in our last volume, p. 84.

14. In Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, suddenly, after four days illness, Mr. Nathaniel Smith Blagrove, attorney, successor to the late Mr. Thomas Mainwaring*, and late partner with Mr. Lutlow. He married, 1794, Miss Bilson, of West Ham, Essex, by whom he has left one son.

At his house in St. Martin's-lane, in his 85th year, Benj. Richards, esq. an eminent apothecary.

Mrs. Mary Branton, wife of Mr. John B. of Aldersgate-street.

After a long and severe illness, Christopher Fowler, esq. of Soho-square.

At Lymington, Hants, Mrs. Esther Rebotier, daughter of the late David R. esq. of Grinstead-hall, Essex.

At Fulham, Mrs. Collins, wife of Capt. Henry C. of the royal navy.

At Seaton, co. Rutland, aged 75, Mr. J. Shelton, farmer and grazier.

Aged 56, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Alderman P. of Lincoln.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Mrs. Davys, wife of Mr. D.

15. At Mountfortel, co. Leicester, aged 84, Rev. John Simpson.

Mr. John Bonbonus, of Bristol, merch. In Portman-square, Lady Elena Bennet, youngest dau. of the Earl of Tankerville.

At his apartments in Ironmonger-row, Old-street, aged 78, the Rev. Charles Bulkeley, a dissenting-minister of considerable learning and abilities, and author of several theological works. He was pastor of the dissenting-congregation at Norwich, 1761; at which time a printed letter was addressed to him on some points of doctrine. From that settlement he was invited to succeed Dr. Foster, 1753, with whose congregation he continued to his death; preached, for some years, the evening-lecture at the Old Jewry. He was a man of great integrity, and of a very benevolent and

disinterested disposition. He was grandson to Mr. Matthew Henry, author of an Exposition on the Bible, in five volumes, &c. Mr. B. published the following works: 1. "Discourses on several Subjects," in one volume, 8vo. 2. "A Vindication of Lord Shaftesbury; being Remarks on Dr. Browne's Essays on the Characteristicks." 3. "Two Discourses on Catholic Communion." 4. "Notes on the Philosophical Writings of Lord Bolingbroke." 5. "The Christian Minister," 12mo. 6. "Observations on Natural Religion and Christianity," 8vo. 7. "Fifteen Discourses on public Occasions," in one volume, 1752, 8vo. 8. "A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Dr. James Foster," from John v. 35, 1753. 9. Two Sermons on Catholic Communion, from John iii. 5, 1754. An answer to this, "Plea for mixt Communion, by Grantham Killingworth," appeared in 1756. 10. On the Earthquake at Lisbon, Ezekiel xxvi. 17, 18, 1756. 11. On the Fall, 1756, Zeck. viii. 16, 17. 12. On the Surrender of Quebec, 1759, Ps. cii. 12, 15. 13. Discourses on public Occasions, 2 vols. 1761, 8vo. 14. On the Royal Marriage, Esther ii. 17, 1761. 15. On the Death of the Rev. Mr. R. Treacher, 1766, 2 Tim. 3. 12. 16. "Discourses on the Parables and Miracles of our blessed Saviour," 4 vols. 1771, &c. 8vo. 17. "The Economy of the Gospel," in one volume, 4to. 18. "A Sermon on the Death of the Earl of Chatham," 1778, Isaiah ii. 22, 4to. 19. "Jacob in Tears, a Sermon, preached February 19, 1786, on Occasion of the Death of Mr. Joseph Treacher, Feb. 7 preceding, in Consequence of Wounds he had received from Russians, Jan. 7 preceding, 1795." At the end of this sermon is a list of his various publications, concluding with "Preface to Notes on the Bible;" which notes, then preparing for the press, had connection with this sermon, and were intended to be published, in three volumes, by subscription. See our vol. I.XV. p. 1032.

16. Thomas Powell, esq. of Nanteos, in Cardiganshire.

At Ditton, Surrey, Mr. George Adamson, of Wardrobe-place, Doctor Commons.

At Islington, Mrs. Barnes, widow of the late Edward B. esq.

At his house at Melperstain, the Hon. George Ballie, of Jerviswood.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Milne, relict of the late Rev. John M. formerly minister of the High-pavement Society of Protestant Dissenters at Nottingham.

At Coole, co. Cork, Irel. H. Pearl, esq.

At Chipping-Warden, near Banbury, in his 66th year, the Rev. Matthew Lamb, D. D. prebendary of Worcester and Lichfield, chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, rector of Harvington, co. Worcester, and of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton. He was also some time principal of Mag-

* Who had a handsome house at Ashsted, Surrey, and died of a short illness in 1789; which, with 1500l. a-year, he left to his widow, who survived him only five years (see vol. LXIII. p. 575). She died also rather suddenly.

dalen-hall, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge. For his preferments he was chiefly indebted to the friendship of the Guildford family, by whom he was deservedly esteemed. He was a man of extensive reading, great equanimity, true Christian benevolence, and possessed many other virtues which form a worthy and respected character.

17. At Barnstaple, Devon, Mrs. Badcock, widow of the late Mr. Thomas B. of Southmolton.

In his 80th year, Mr. Joshua Simmonds, of Derby.

Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. Richard K. grocer, of Gracechurch-street.

18. At Gretford, co. Lincoln, in her 73d year, Mrs. Willis, wife of the Rev. Dr. Francis W.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Mary Reed, widow of the late Mr. James R. apothecary.

At his house in Seymour-street, Portman-square, Sir John Dryden, bart.

Aged 65, Mr. Richard Swinfen, of Leicester, formerly an eminent apothecary and druggist, but had retired from business.

Mrs. Foxcraft, wife of Mr. James F. of Nottingham.

19. At his house in Lindsay-row, Chelsea, in his 70th year, John Paulin, esq. one of the principal coal-meters for the city and liberty of Westminster; and of whom it may be truly said, that his pursuit and delight were to do good. To him several of our first-hospitals, and, in particular, the Westminster Infirmary, St. George's, the Asylum, and the Lock, owe many of the most useful exertions to promote their interest, and the best comfort of the objects under their care. It being far beyond his own abilities to relieve the distressed, he ardently availed himself of that high esteem in which he was held by the more opulent to extend the blessings of humanity to all whose helplessness required them. The young poor of his neighbourhood were peculiarly blessed by his more than parental labours and advice, in the establishment of schools for their instruction in religion and useful industry; and to such exercises of pure philanthropy his time was for many years most assiduously devoted. A decline of health, in advancing age, obliged him to relax from duties so congenial to his mind; and, when called on to suffer the will of Heaven, under much bodily affliction, he as cheerfully practised the salutary lessons of patience and resignation. His life was most exemplarily pious; his death, to himself alone the highest consolation.

Mrs. Millington, wife of Mr. R. M. of the Queen's Head tavern, Holborn.

In Grove-street, Hackney, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. Jesse G.

20. Mr. Isaac Froome, of the hotel late Lowe's in Covent-garden.

At his house in Savage-gardens, Charles Dixon, esq. an eminent Portugal merchant.

At Dublin, Charles Wilkinson Jones, Lord Viscount Ranelagh in Ireland, constable of Athlone, and chairman of the lords committee in the Irish House of Peers. He was born Oct. 29, 1762, and succeeded his father about 1794 or 5.

21. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Laforest, wife of Lawrence L. esq. of Hammer-smith, formerly master of the London tavern.

At his house near Cuckfield, Sussex, Mrs. Rycroft, wife of Henry R. esq.

At Nun-Monkton, co. York, William Tufnell Jolliffe, esq. third son of the late Samuel Tufnell, esq. of Langley, in Essex. His friendly and social disposition endeared him to all who knew him. As he always resided in the county, and spent the income of a large fortune among his neighbours and tenants, his loss will be severely felt by numbers, whom his heart and purse were ever ready to relieve. The principal part of his fortune devolves to Mr. Tufnell of Langley, and Col. Tufnell.

At his house in Norton-street, aged 75, after a lingering illness, Thomas Taylor, esq. one of the oldest captains in the navy.

At Canterbury, aged 50, Mr. Thomas Clowes, surgeon, mayor of that city. He was a native of Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and for some time followed the profession of a surgeon and apothecary at that place; but afterwards removed successively to Henley, in Oxfordshire, to Wingham, in Kent, and, finally, to Canterbury.

22. John Wallace, esq. British consul for the North parts of Norway, at Bergen. He is much regretted by his own countrymen, as well as by the inhabitants of Bergen, among whom he lived; and he and his father had filled the office of British consul, with honour to themselves, near 60 years.

At his house in Harley-street, in his 47th year, after a very severe and tedious illness, Jeremiah Milles, esq. of Pishobury, Herts, F.A.S. eldest son of the late Dean of Exeter, by Edith his wife, third daughter of the most Rev. John Potter, late archbishop of Canterbury. He married, in June 1780, Rose, sole daughter and heiress of Edward Gardiner, esq. of Pishobury aforesaid; by whom he has left issue four daughters.

Mrs. Elizabeth James Cook, wife of Mr. Wm. C. and only child of Abraham Rhodes, esq. of Clerkenwell.

Mrs. Aylmer, wife of Thomas A. esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, barrister at law.

At Bath, Mrs. Rooke, wife of Major Henry R.

At sea, on his passage from Mole St. Nicholas, Domingo, by his Majesty's armed transport Calcutta, much lamented, Major

for Drinkwater, of the 62d regiment of foot. Lieut.-col. Hamilton, of the 81st regiment, who was also on-board the same vessel, ordered the guns on the quarter-deck to fire a few light cartridges; after which, Major D, who had repeatedly expressed his wish to see the effect of musquetry from the tops, ordered a party of the 62d regiment into them, and went himself to the main-top. When the firing was over, and he had seen all the men safe down, some of the shot broke as he descended, a roll of the ship threw him from the boards, and the sea running very high, the ship at the same time going ten knots an hour, that truly valuable officer was, notwithstanding every exertion to save him, unfortunately drowned.

23. In this year, Mr. Eastburn, apothecary to the York lunatic asylum.

Mr. Rich. Norris, of Broadstait, Devon.

At Potterels, Herts, aged 82. Mrs. Grant, relict of Duncan G. esq. late of Antigua.

24. Mr. Richard Hextal, an opulent farmer at Husbands Bosworth, co. Leicester.

At Canterbury, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Drew, surgeon and apothecary, and secretary to the benevolent institution for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men in the county of Kent.

25. At Exeter, where he had many years resided and practised as a physician, and was much respected, Thomas Dkes, M.D. formerly fellow of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1754, M. A. 1758, and M. D. 1769. His remains were interred in Exeter cathedral. As deputy provincial grand-master of free masons, the corpse was attended by a large number of that body (members of the different lodges in the neighbourhood), who walked in procession, accompanied by their tilters; and the different insignia and jewels belonging to masonry.

At Sheldwich Lees, in Kent, in her 104th year, Alice Pilcher, widow; and, on the 28th, her remains were interred at Sheldwich, near those of her two husbands (viz. Jasper Cole, formerly of Selling, and Nathaniel Pilcher, of River), by whom she had nine children, whose children and grandchildren have increased to upwards of 140 in number. She was a native of Burwash, in Suffex, and her maiden-name was Flint. Till within two years of her death she could read without spectacles.

26. At Canterbury; Samuel Rouse Dotin, esq. captain in the third (or Prince of Wales's) regiment of light dragoon guards. It is very remarkable that, on that very day three years (April 26, 1794), he distinguished himself at the battle of Cambray, and was exposed to imminent danger, by having three horses shot under him.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 97, Mrs. Darwin, widow of Robert D. esq. of Elstow, co. Nottingham, and mother of Dr. GENT. MAG. May, 1797.

D. of Derby. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Elton.

27. Frederick Dore, the infant son of Mr. Richard D. of Fitzroy-st. Fitzroy-sq.

At Carlisle, Morris Courthard, esq. surg.

At Penzance, co. Cornwall, John Scobell, esq. collector of His Majesty's customs at that port; which office he had filled upwards of 23 years.

Mrs. Franks, wife of Mr. F. farmer and grazier, of Morton, near Lourn, co. Linc.

At Heckington, after a long and painful illness, aged 47, Mrs. Boothby.

Aged 21, John Ward, of Derby, son of the late Mr. Wm. W. of Congleton.

28. Mr. Thomas Ogden, iron-monger, of Exeter; a person of erudition, probity, and affability.

At Leicester, aged 82, Mr. John Jackson, formerly of Northampton.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Pasley, accountant of the Bank of Scotland.

29. At his seat at Morvill, in Shropshire, Henry Leigh, Viscount Tracy. He was bred to the army, and married, 1767, a daughter of — Weaver, esq. who succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, the Rev. Dr. John T. warden of All Souls college, Oxford, 1795.

William, the infant son and only child of Rob. Collins, esq. of Stutton, near Ipswich.

Rev. Walter Spaldove, M.A. of Queen's college, Cambridge.

At Cambridge, aged 68, Mr. John Hoffman, originally of German extraction, but born at Beauvais in Picardy, and naturalized in this country. He was superiorly eminent for his skill in chemistry, and much distinguished, on account of his medical abilities, by a successful practice in the university, town, and neighbourhood, of Cambridge, for near 30 years. Dying very rich, he has bequeathed nearly all his property to his relations in France.

Aged 56, Mr. Whittingham, an eminent printer and bookseller at Lynn, editor of the continuation of Blomefield's "History of Norfolk" by Mr. Parkin, of Birtton's "Leicestershire," Philipot's "Kent," a part of Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," and of an abridgement of Blomefield's "Norfolk," of which only a few numbers were published.

Mr. Nesham, of Marham-st. Westm.

30. Suddenly, Mr. Joseph Railton, an eminent attorney, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, formerly of Bartholomew-cloze.

Aged 68, Mr. Simon Browne, writing-master of Norwich.

In his 88th year, the Rev. John Dealtry, vicar of Bishopthorpe, near York, rector of Barnborough, in the West riding of that county, prebendary of Stillington, in York cathedral, and formerly of Jesus-college, Cambridge; B.A. 1730, M.A. 1745. Few men have more uniformly practised the Christian

Christian virtues, or passed through life with a more respected and unblemished reputation.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, aged 63, Mrs. Gilvert. She was taken ill suddenly, and never spoke afterwards. This is the fourth person who has died almost instantaneously, in that parish, within three months.

After a short illness, the Rev. William Graham, rector of Salington, co. Leicester, and late of St. John's college, Camb.

Lately, at Norwich, in Connecticut, N. America, the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D. bishop of that state; one of the most learned and ingenious prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He was not a member of any of our universities (although said, vol. LV. pp. 104, 298, to be an Oxford D. D.) but formerly a persecuted American missionary, a presbyter of the Established Church of Scotland; and having applied in vain to the English Bench of Bishops, with the most honourable credentials, after being elected by 30,000 Episcopalians in Connecticut (LV. 279, LX. 205, 312), was consecrated, Nov. 14, 1784, *Bishop of Connecticut in partibus infidelium*, by the Episcopal College of Aberdeen, or, in other words (LV. 741), by three Nonjuring Scotch prelates, Kilmour Primitus, Petrie, and Skinner (LVI. 62), who have regularly kept up and continued their succession in that kingdom ever since Episcopacy was abolished (LV. 105). He was a primitive bishop, as he himself says; in spiritual matters totally independent of any civil power, and conformed himself, as near as possible, to the primitive Catholic Church (ibid. 248), notwithstanding the more than *perverse* commentaries of our *obdurate* correspondent L. L. (ibid. 276, 692, 787, 878, LVI. 286, LX. 205), so candidly answered by an excellent correspondent (LV. 427, 777, 1017, LX. 312). The sermon preached at his consecration, as supposed, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, or, as others (LV. 741), by one of the episcopal bishops, was reviewed LV. pp. 298, 776. He arrived at New London June 26, 1785. The address from his clergy, and his answer, may be seen in LVI. 61. He performed the service of the Church of England every Sunday in the meeting-house there till the church was re-built, and was well received by all sects and denominations (LVI. 259). From that time to the present we do not recollect to have seen or heard any thing respecting this prelate, who seems to have rendered Episcopacy so much more palatable to the Americans than all the endeavours of Archbishop Secker and his chaplain, Dr. Apthorpe, could do near 40 years ago; towards which design his Grace left, by will, a legacy of 1000*l.*—Dr. Seabury has bequeathed to posterity two volumes of

sermons, which, for sound divinity, elegant diction, and persuasive manner, may vie with any European productions of the present day, and strikingly evince the author's learning, piety, and intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures.

From a late curious publication we learn that the late Dr. Berkeley, of Canterbury, was instrumental to the establishing Episcopacy in Scotland. "Bishop B. first suggested the scheme, always declaring, that, 'if it was not done in a few years, the colonies would revolt from the mother-country.'" The event has shewn that this *unknown* prelate was not a *false* prophet. What the father could not accomplish, the son contrived to bring about by his interest with the Scotch bishops, the very excellent, very deeply learned Bp. Skinner, the very pious Bp. Falconer, who died soon after, and the amiable, worthy Sir John Strachan, bart.; as now that he is no more, it may be publicly known. In a letter to a friend, written some time after, Dr. B. says, "I was well aware it would *never* be forgotten; but I rejoice that I have done it." Preface to the Poems of George-Monck Berkeley, p. ccli.—This is perfectly consonant with the Doctor's opinion of Episcopacy in his consecration-sermon of Bishop Horne, LXV. 739.

"One grand design of Bp. Berkeley's voyage to America was, no doubt, to introduce Episcopacy, *unadulterated* Episcopacy, that of the incomparable Church of England, into the Western hemisphere; his Lordship frequently declaring, 'if Sir and Lord do continue to succeed in defeating every scheme to introduce it there, that noblest, grandest part of the British empire, of the *whole* world, will be lost; they will shake off the mother-country in a fury. Nothing but introducing bishops amongst them can keep them together, can keep them loyal; Church and State, in every country, must fall together.' What the learned father so ardently wished, so earnestly laboured after, the acute son happily accomplished; but it was *after the steel was stolen that the stable-door was shut*; for, America is lost. Now, that he is gone to receive the reward of this *good deed*, and can no longer be brow-beat * for it, it may be known to those who did *not* oppose it, as it has long been to *those that did*, that Dr. Berkeley, prebendary of Canterbury, by his wise arguments, persuaded the learned, sensible, pious Prelates of Scotland to consecrate Bishop Seabury, to *their* honour, and the *delight* of his own amiable spirit, and, it

* "Dr. Berkeley, in a letter to a friend, says, 'it will *never* be forgiven; I was well aware, when I did it, it *never would*; but I care little for that; I have great delight in having accomplished it.'

may be hoped, to the everlasting happiness of many thousands of souls, for whom the opposers saw that our Protestant bishop had been sent to America; notwithstanding all their opposition, they *even* sent a few more. Why such opposition has been made to the conferring of that invaluable blessing on the Western world, for almost three-fourths of a century, the opposers best know, and at a certain day we shall all know. Perhaps some may venture a guess before that day." *Ibid.* ccccxlii—li.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Bath and Wells and Peterborough, consecrated two bishops of New York and Philadelphia, for the United States, at Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1787, after they had been presented to him by the American plenipotentiary. See vol. LVI. 1787, LVII. 269.

At Lisbon, Mrs. Forbes, the lady of the Portuguese General of that name.

At Port L'Orient, in France. George Barnewall, fifth Viscount Kingsland, of Turvey, in the kingdom of Ireland. He succeeded his uncle, Henry-Benedict, 1774, and took his seat in the Irish House of Lords 1787.

At Mons, in the department of Jemappe, Citizen Varon, administrator of the department, and well known as a man of letters. He has been a very useful associate in many valuable works, in literature and the arts, and particularly in the celebrated travels of Vaillant into Africa, the editing of which was entirely by himself. He had spent many years at Rome in translating the great work of the Abbé Winckelman, the "Monumenti Inediti." At the time of the infamous assassination of Billeville, he was obliged to leave that city, with his fellow-countrymen. The enlightened patriotism and amiable manners which he evinced in the discharge of his last public function had conciliated the affections of the conquered Belgians.

At Lausanne, in Switzerland, S. A. D. Tissot, M. D. who, for near half a century, enjoyed a very extensive reputation as a physician and medical writer. He was one of the earliest, ablest, and most zealous vindicators of the practice of inoculation on the continent of Europe. His treatise on this subject, "L'Inoculation justifiée," was published in 1754; but the works which rendered him the most popular were, his "Avis au Peuple," and his treatises on the health of literary men, and of people of fashion.

At Aulspach, by a fall from his horse, Henry-Lewis-Charles-Albert, reigning-Prince of Nassau Saarbruck. He was born March 9, 1768, and in 1785 married Maria-Frances-Maximilienne de St. Maurice, Princess of Montbarrey, but had no children. France inherits part of his dominions.

Don Francisco Wynthuyfen, who commanded the San Josef in the late action of the Spaniards with Sir John Jervis. He was by birth a Biscayan, but of Dutch extraction; was a brave and able seaman, and had lost an arm in the last war. He had then the good fortune to be attended by an English surgeon. As soon as he was informed that his ship was taken, being fully sensible of the miserable incapacity of the Spanish surgeons, he requested to be attended by an English one, which was readily complied with, and sent with all expedition. On his arrival, he gave it as his opinion, that the patient was not then in a proper state to undergo so dreadful an operation as the taking-off both his legs, which was necessary. He ordered him some cooling medicines, and to be kept quiet. No sooner had the surgeon quitted the ship, than the Spanish surgeons, in spite of poor Wynthuyfen's intreaties, insisted on immediate amputation, and he died in the course of it, complaining bitterly of their ignorance and obstinacy, and requesting he might be buried by the English, with the honours of war; which was punctually complied with, and the tears of his conquerors paid a heartfelt tribute to his gallant memory.

In Ireland, Mrs. Simons, sister of the late John Grogan, esq. of Johnstown, co. Wexford, many years M. P. for that town, and aunt to Ladies Ribton and Coleclough.

In Dublin, Thomas Hacket, esq. counsellor at law.

John Montgomery, esq. M. P. in Irish parliament for the county of Monaghan, and colonel of the Monaghan militia.

At Glasgow, in Scotland, Duncan Campbell, esq. collector of excise.

Charles Atkinson, esq. one of the aldermen of Newcastle. Walking with his son among the coal-works near Dunfermline, in Scotland, he went to examine the mouth of an old pit, and, whilst looking down, a piece of timber on which he stood gave way, and precipitated him to the bottom, a depth of about 40 fathoms, 10 of which are supposed to be filled with water. It was several hours before his remains, which were much mangled, could be recovered; and they were interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, attended by an immense concourse of people from all the neighbouring parts; whose unfeigned marks of real grief depicted his worth more forcibly than it is in the power of words to describe. As a magistrate, he was respected for his stern and incorruptible integrity, and punctual attention to the duties of his office; and, as a man, the goodness of his heart, and the affability of his manners, gained him the affections of all. His general worth and merits produced him an extraordinary popularity; and his life was justly exalted

as a bright example of moral excellence. He ever stood forth as a strenuous champion for the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens.

At Killintown, near Mukifarnam, aged 100, Wm. Gifeman, farmer. He was married to his fifth wife, who brought him two fine boys, about 18 months ago.

At Bath, regretted by her friends for her various virtues; and by the numerous poor, who often partook of her well-judged generosity, for her active benevolence, Mrs. Catharine Pennant, sister of the celebrated traveller and zoologist.

At her house near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Elizabeth Countess of Marchmont. She was the daughter of Mr. Crompton, an eminent silk-mercer of London, and second wife of Hume Campbell, Earl of Marchmont, by whom, 1747, she had one son, Lord Pulwarth, who married Annabel, eldest of the two daughters of the late Marchioness Grey, and was created Baron Hume in England, but died without issue 1781. She survived her husband, who made so distinguished a figure in the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, little more than three years, he dying Jan. 10, 1794. The retirement in which they had been for many years will prevent their being missed by the very honourable circle in which they formerly lived; but the loss of both will be most severely felt by those who were relieved by their benevolence, and lamented by a few who shared their society.—The late Lord Marchmont had the MSS. of Pope bequeathed to his care, but they were never published. Now that her Ladyship is dead also, it is to be hoped that the world will yet be favoured with the papers, as Lord M. had too much taste to destroy them, however unwilling he might be to undergo the trouble of revision and publication.

Suddenly, Mr. Henry Gard, of Exeter, watch-maker; who, for more than thirty years, had been eminent in his profession, as ingenious and assiduous.

Suddenly, at Burnt-Ditt, in Sussex, Mrs. Gibbs, a widow lady of excessive corpulence, as appeared by the size of her coffin, which was two feet deep, three feet wide, and six feet one inch long.

At High-helmstone, in her 48th year, Mrs. Alleyne, relict of the late John A. esq. barrister at law.

The Hon. Charles Paget, youngest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, born Oct. 7, 1776.

At Bilton, in Holderness, aged 96, Faith Gibson, widow of John G. farmer; who, if her recollection was correct, had never been more than ten miles distant from that village.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Blunt, wife of M. P., attorney.

At Markfield, co. Leicester, in his 64th year, Mr. Edward Paramore. He left his

property to his wife; during her life, who survived him only 33 months, aged 75.

At Spalding, Edward Nathan, esq. of Holbeach, late major of the South Lincoln militia.

Mrs. Quincey, wife of Mr. Q. farmer and grazier, of Stow, near Falkingham.

At her house at Mortimer, near Reading, Mrs. Maria Stratford, youngest daughter of Francis Stratford, of Merivale-hall, co. Warw.

At Boston, co. Derby, in his 80th year, Mr. John Twigg.

John Hunnery, esq. of Wellingborough, co. Northampton.

At Southwell, William Dumblebury, gent. formerly a respectable draper there.

At Rothwell workhouse, near Leeds, in her 60th year, Mary Grate, who retained all her faculties till within half an hour of her death, and could read, knit, and sew, without the use of spectacles.

Capt. Terriol Joyce, an eminent preacher in the late Mr. Whitfield's connexion. He was captain or master of a Newcastle cutter in the year 1767, in which capacity he became a preacher, and has continued to ever since. His deportment and manners were engaging. He was a constant and a zealous preacher, and much attended to and followed.

Aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Crofts, rector of Gressenhall and Whiffnisset, both co. Norf.

Rev. James Wilcock, M. A. vicar of Fridaythorp and Gaiten.

At a public-house at Water-Newton, co. Huntingdon, John Kilburn, a person well known to many gentlemen of the turf as a list-seller and attendant in the stables at most of the races in the kingdom. He had undergone various vicissitudes in life; had been a horse-dealer of some eminence, and in that line travelled into France, and other foreign parts. Returning to England poor, he entered into several militias, and was at one time a serjeant in the Huntingdonshire; but his predilection for horses and the turf occasioned him to quit that situation. At a town in Bedfordshire, some years ago, he was, according to the turf-phrase, quite broke down. It was in harvest-time, the week before Richmond-races, near which place he was born, and to reach there in time, he hit on the following expedient: He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp on a pallock the words "Richmond Goal," which, with a chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he composedly went into a corn-field to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost, Kilburn saying he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lay till another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the goal, accosted the keeper with "Sir, do you

know this man?" "Yes, very well; it's Kilburn; I have known him many years." "We suppose he has broke out of your goal, as he has a chain and padlock on his leg with your mark; is not he a prisoner?" "A prisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life." "Nor," says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, for they have been so good as to bring me home out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any farther trouble; I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it. I thank them for their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about 170 miles.

Near Chester, aged 80, Mr. Orin Adams, printer; the eventful history of whose life would occupy a volume of more than ordinary dimensions. He was a native of Manchester, and son of the late Roger Adams, the original proprietor and publisher of "The Chester Current;" to which property he would, by right, have succeeded, had not his instability and eccentricities prevented it. For the last 30 years his life has been a lamentable scene of chequered events. In Birmingham (with his partner Hoden), and at Manchester, Chester, Plymouth, and Dublin, he may be remembered as a master-printer; and there are very few London or provincial printing-offices in the kingdom where he has not occasionally wrought as a journeyman. For years past he practised a kind of itinerant or pedestrian pilgrimage; and frequently, since he had attained his 70th year, walked from London to Chester and back; with a heart as light as his pocket; for, under all adversities, his temper was cheerful, obliging, and friendly. He was intimately acquainted with many of the first characters of the stage; particularly the late Mr. Barry, Mr. Mofson, Mr. Ryder (with whose father, as a printer, he was in partnership in Dublin), and many others; and, at the memorable Stratford Jubilee, Mr. Adams was distinguished as a brilliant character from Birmingham, in his own carriage, though a few months after, such was the versatility of his fortune, he sunk into the humble character of a distributor of play-bills to an itinerant company. He died in great poverty, and in a very obscure lodging.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, much regretted, Mr. Wm. Adkin, jun.

At Bury, in his 66th year, Mr. Robert Sutton, one of the family justly celebrated for their successful practice of inoculation.

Mr. William Cookworthy, chemist and druggist, of Plymouth.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Picklocke, chemist and druggist there, late of Burton-upon-Trent.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, George Digby, esq. late of Duddington, near Stamford.

At her apartments in Stone-Street, Miss

Eliz. Ryves, a lady of considerable merit in the literary world. She was very well acquainted with Italian and French literature, and had made no small progress in the Classics. Her poetical compositions are distinguished by vigour, taste, and even an air of originality; and evince in an address to the present Earl Fitzwilliam, on the birth of a son. She translated from the French, Rousseau's Treatise on the Social Compact, and many other works of acknowledged merit. When the late Mr. Dodlev relinquished all concern in his celebrated "Annual Register," Miss Ryves was employed to conduct the historical department; a task of much hazard and difficulty, considering that even the great pen of Mr. Burke has been thought to have managed that department for many years. Miss Ryves had turned her attention to the drama, and had written a tragedy and a comedy; the latter of which was submitted to the managers of Drury-lane theatre; and it should be mentioned to their honour, that, having kept it some time in their possession, and excited expectations in the writer which had tended to draw her into pecuniary embarrassment, they presented to her an hundred pounds, though they thought proper to decline the representation of the piece itself. Miss R. was marked by an unaffected gentleness of temper, as well as by good sense and varied information.

Dropped down suddenly in the street leading to his residence in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, and expired in a few minutes; Major Martineau, who has for some time past been indisposed; and has left a wife and several children.

In the King's Bench-prison, Mr. John Freeman Jones, attorney.

May At his rectory-house at Welwyn, Herts, aged 82, Rev. Tho. Bathurst, M. A. 1740, fellow of All-Souls college, Oxford, by which society he was appointed to this valuable rectory on the decease of the celebrated Dr. Young, 1765. He was descended from the Bathursts of Northampton, Kent, of whom Robert resided there in the reign of Elizabeth, and Paul married the heiress of Horden, of Finchcocks, in Goudhurst, where the family settled, and which was lately sold by the Rev. Richard Bathurst, of Rochester, brother to the subject of this article by a second wife, whose property it became by the will of his father, who rebuilt the mansion-house in a handsome style, and died there 1772, aged 92, having sold his property at Wilmington, and leaving by his first wife, Elizabeth Springer, who died 1715, Edward, fellow of All-Souls; 1729; Thomas, fellow of the same college, 1735; and John. Edward married Dorothy, second dau. of Lancelot Lee, of Coton, Salop, esq. and died 17 . . . leaving by his wife, who died

died 179., an only daughter, Dorothy, heiress and executrix to her uncle. Mr. B. was allied to the noble family of his name, who are descended from the younger branch of the Horsemonden family. (Hasted, vol. II. p. 386, Ill. 35.)

At Sandwich, in Kent, Miss Hooper, daughter of Mr. Herbert H. grocer, of that place. About a fortnight before her death, retiring to rest extremely fatigued, she forgot to extinguish the light, which, communicating to the bed, burnt her in so dreadful a manner as to render the short period of her existence, after the accident, particularly painful. Her engaging and amiable disposition endeared her to her relations and friends, who deeply regret the unfortunate circumstance which ended her days.

May 1. At Doncaster, co. York, aged 88, Mrs. Davenport, relict of the late Warren D. esq. of Bramall-hall, Cheshire, who died in 1749; so that she has been his widow 48 years.

At her house in the Circus, Bath, aged upwards of 90, the Hon. Grace Trevor, a maiden lady, of illustrious family. Her remains are to be brought to the family-vault of the Stanhopes at Chiddingfold, in Kent, and interred with those of the late Lady Lucy Stanhope, with whom she lived in habits of friendship, and under the same roof in Bath, nearly 40 years.

2. At Gillingham, near Chatham, in an advanced age, Mr. John Page.

The youngest daughter of the Rev. Louis Mercier, one of the ministers of the French London church, whose wife died on the 23d of March last (see p. 355).

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John T. sugar-cooper, Harp-lane, Tower-street.

3. Mr. John Newman, son of Mr. White N. of Newgate-street.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, suddenly, aged 84, John Hatchett.

At Lutterworth, aged 92, Mary Day, a pauper, the oldest inhabitant of the town.

4. At Toptham, co. Devon, after a few hours illness, Capt. Richard Pennell, late commander of the Hawke East-Indiaman. In him, approved nautical abilities, suavity of manners, and strict integrity, were united to a truly benevolent heart.

5. Mrs. Merac, wife of Mr. M. merchant, widow of the late John Sweet, esq. and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Morton Savage.

Suddenly, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of the celebrated artist.

6. At Oakhampton, Devon, Mr. Philip Hawkes, surgeon.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Francis T. of Bread-street, Cheap-side.

After a lingering illness, aged 78, Jedediah Strutt, esq. of Newnells, co. Derby.

7. At Dunbar, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Clunes.

Mr. Goodwin, master of the Six Bel's public-house in Enallow-street.

Aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Martin, of Derby, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel M. of Loughborough.

Much respected, Mrs. Davis, relict of the late Mr. Alderman D. of Stamford.

8. At Locko-grange, co. Derby, in his 74th year, Mr. Benjamin Brentnall.

At Hendon, Mrs. J. Campbell, wife of J. C. esq. of Berners-street, M. P.

In his 74th year, the Rev. Edmund Marshall, rector of Rawkham (1758); vicar of Charing (1764); and curate of Barton (1773); all in succession. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1735; M. A. 1756; and was chaplain to the Earl of Minton when president of the Royal Society. He had long laboured, at times, under the most severe and excruciating attacks of that inveterate disorder the gout, by which he was totally deprived of the use of his limbs; so that, for many years, he exhibited a living proof of the fallacy of the evidence he published, in 1770, relative to M. le Ferre's supposed specific for that disease. During his sufferings he gave the most ample proofs of a mind impressed with the doctrine and the truths of the Christian religion, by bearing his afflictions with firmness, and submitting with resignation to the dispensations of an all righteous and all-wise God. His political opinions, we doubt not, have been such as will endear his memory to every man who is a sincere lover of his country, and a friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind in general. A short time before his death he published an interesting novel, in two volumes, 8vo, intitled, "Edmund and Eleonora; or, Memoirs of the Houses of Summerfield and Gretton;" written, as the benevolent author observes in the introduction to the work, "to beguile the horrors of pain and confinement." For many years he was an occasional writer in "The Kentish Gazette" (chiefly on political subjects), under the signature of "Cantianus," and was occasionally a contributor to our Miscellany. One letter of his (which we received in July last) shall appear in our next.

Suddenly, at Horpe, Surrey, Mrs. Bennett.

At Calk-Kelly, in Fifeshire, Scotland, Archibald Erskine, seventh Earl of Kelly, who succeeded his brother Alexander (who died at Brussels) Oct. 15, 1781. His Lordship was major of the 11th regiment of foot, and one of the sixteen peers of Scotland in the last parliament. He succeeded in his titles by his cousin, Sir Charles Erskine, of Cambus, bart. a captain in the Fifeshire fencible cavalry.

At Gayfield, in Scotland, Miss Augusta Erskine, youngest daughter of J. E. esq. of Mar.

In Rose-street, Edinburgh, Mr. James Lowndes, accountant of excise.

9. At Woking, Surrey, Mr. Hen. Fenn, late of Hoe-bridge.

10. Mrs. Susannah Willett, wife of John W. esq. of Wilcot-place.

At Rochester, after a long illness, Mr. Richard Howe, formerly organist of the cathedral in that city.

At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bowdler, widow of Thomas B. esq. and daughter of Sir Thomas Coton, bart.

11. At Cargen, near Dumfries, Mrs. Stohart, of Cargen.

13. At his house at Kentish town, Mr. John Finch.

At West Clandon, in Surrey, Richard Street, gent.

14. At his house at Over Seile, co. Leicester, Wm. Pycroft, gent.

In his 79th year, at Prietlands, his residence, near Lymington, Hants, whither he had returned from Bath the preceding day, Charles Etty, esq. In bearing testimony to so venerable a character, prejudice, partiality, or ostentation, can have no place. The only rules of his life, from the earliest period, were the pure precepts of Christianity, and by them he was ever regulated.

At Clonmell, in Ireland, Phineas Riall, esq. banker.

15. At Tilton, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Hall. In London, the Rev. William Cooper, late fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and rector of Hardingham, co. Norfolk.

16. At his lodgings in the Adelphi, in his 37th year, after a very short and severe illness, much regretted by a very numerous acquaintance, Capt. Henry Kendall, late of the Earl of Oxford East-Indiaman.

At Chatham, Kent, Mr. Anthony Manley, builder's first assistant in that dockyard.

In his 55th year, at his seat at Hurstbourne-park, Hants, John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, Viscount Lymington, Baron Wallop, of Over Wallop, in that county. His Lordship succeeded his grandfather, as Earl of Portsmouth, Nov. 23, 1762; married Urania Fellowes, youngest daughter of the late Coulson F. esq. late M. P. for the county of Huntingdon, in August, 1763, who still survives, and by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters, of whom are now living, John Charles, Viscount Lymington, now Earl of Portsmouth; the Hon. Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford, co. Devon, who changed his name in consequence of a large property left him by his maternal uncle; the Hon. Coulson Wallop, M. P. for Andover; and three daughters.

18. At Rochester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Manclark, relict of Alderman M. sen.

19. In his 89th year, Alexander Dallas, esq. of North Newton.

Aged 75, Mr. John Dalton, mathematical-instrument-maker, Upper Union-court, Holborn.

20. At Bristol, after a few days illness, Mr. Isaac Bence.

21. At St. James's Barton, in his 71st year, the venerable and reverend Thomas Wright; who, during a period of near fifty years, was the faithful minister and pastor of Protestant dissenters in Lewin's mead, Bristol.

Aged 66, Mr. Moses Moore, of Derby.

At the Chace-side, Enfield, Robert Gowar, esq.; many years confidential servant, and one of the grooms of the chamber to Lord Thurlow.

At her house at Bunnack-hill, near Stockport, in her 77th year, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Robert R. formerly minister of a dissenting congregation at Doblinc, near Manchester.

22. At his house in Mansfield-street, of apoplexy, Gen. Rob. Clarke, husband of the dowager Lady Warwick.

Suddenly, at Springfield, co. Warwick, Richard Moland, esq. an active magistrate for that county, and chairman of the quarter sessions. He was a native of Ireland, where he had considerable property, part of the new custom-house at Dublin being built on his land; and settled at Springfield on his marriage with Mary eldest daughter of Walter Gough, esq. of Oldfallings, son of Sir Harry G. knt. of Perry-hall, and relict of Thomas Fisher, esq. of Springfield, who died 1777, and by whom he has left four daughters. Some unexpected-delay in his remittances from Ireland, occasioned by the failure of the receiver of his rents, urg'd him to the rash act which deprived the county of Warwick of a man of respectability and talents, whose loss will be severely felt in his neighbourhood.

23. At the Marquis of Salisbury's house, in Arlington-street, in her 14th year, Lady Mary Cecil, youngest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness.

Mr. William Christopher Steele, a respectable attorney at Bury.

Aged 80. Mrs. Scotman, relict of Mr. S. of Newmarket, and mother of the Rev. Mr. S. of Risby.

Aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Grant, rector of Garforth, near Leeds.

In her 72d year, Mrs. Johlin, of Criplegate, London.

24. Mr. B. Fysh, draper, of Watford.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 24. to May 23, 1797.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	3220	Males	3127	2 and 5	493
Females	3080	Females	3189	5 and 10	208
} 6300		} 6316		10 and 20	785
				20 and 30	501
				30 and 40	616
				40 and 50	640
				50 and 60	794
				60 and 70	539
				70 and 80	480
				80 and 90	165
				90 and 100	29
				102, 103, 117	73
Whereof have died under two years old		1617			
Peck Loaf		25 6d.			

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1797.

Stock.	per C ^t . reduc.	per C ^t . Convois	per C ^t . April	per C ^t . Ann.	Living Ann.	Sheet	India Stock	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchange Bill.	Imp. per C ^t .	Imp. Ann.	New L ^d . M. 1 st p ^r .	Legal Deben ^t . 1 st p ^r .	Irish Treas. Tickets.	English P ^r izes.	Irish P ^r izes
27 Bank	48 1/2	47 1/2	71	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	149 1/2		5 1/2	46 1/2					2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	91 1/2
28 Stock.	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
29	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
30	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
31	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
1 Sunday	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
2	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
3	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
4	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
5	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
6	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
7	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
8	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
9	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
10	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
11	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
12	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
13	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
14	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
15	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
16	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
17	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
18	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
19	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
20	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
21	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
22	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
23	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
24	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
25	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
26	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
27	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
28	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
29	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
30	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
31	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2
1 Sunday	48 1/2	48 1/2	74 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	150 1/2								2 1/2	12 1/2	6	97	90 1/2

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 17, Pall Mall.

In his 87th year, John Stoodly, esq-
ter; who, in the exercise (for up-
of 60 years) of his profession as a
, and in the performance of all his
duties, had gained the affection and
of all his relations and friend, by
his death is sincerely lamented.

Great James-street, aged 75, Lady
ton, widow of the late Sir Fitzwil-
hart.

urton upon Trent, aged 67, Mr. H.
formerly master of the Crown inn.
ether Chelm, in North Britain, aged
William Duncan, next brother to
hn D. whose death is recorded in
volume, p. 84.

In Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, sud-
fter four days illness, Mr. Nathaniel
Blagrove, attorney, successor to the
r. Thomas Mainwaring *, and late
with Mr. Lutlow. He married,
Miss Bilton, of West Ham, Essex,
om he has left one son.

his house in St. Martin's-lane, in his
ear, Benj. Richards, esq. an eminent
cary.

Mary Branton, wife of Mr. John
Alderigate-street.

er a long and severe illness, Christo-
owler, esq. of Soho-square.

Lymington, Hants, Mrs. Esther Re-
daughter of the late David R. esq.
nsted-hall, Essex.

Fulham, Mrs. Collins, wife of Capt.
C. of the royal navy.

Seaton, co. Rutland, aged 75, Mr. J.
n, farmer and grazier.

ed 56, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Al-
n P. of Lincoln.

Loughborough, co. Leicester, Mrs.
, wife of Mr. D.

At Mountforrel, co. Leicester, aged
ev. John Simpson.

John Bonbonus, of Bristol, merch.
Portman-square, Lady Elena Bennet,
est dau. of the Earl of Tankerville.

his apartments in Ironmonger-row;
reet, aged 78, the Rev. Charles
ey, a dissenting-minister of conside-
learning and abilities, and author of
theological works. He was pastor
dissenting-congregation at Norwich,
at which time a printed letter was
fled to him on some points of doc-

From that settlement he was invited
ceed Dr. Foster, 1753, with whose
regation he continued to his death;
hed, for some years, the evening-lec-
at the Old Jewry. He was a man of
integrity, and of a very benevolent and

who had a handsome house at Alsted,
5, and died of a short illness in 1789;
n, with 1500l. a-year, he left to his
w, who survived him only five years
vol. LXIII. p. 575). She died also
suddenly.

disinterested disposition. He was grandson
to Mr. Matthew Henry, author of an Ex-
position on the Bible, in five volumes, fol.
Mr. B. published the following works: 1.
"Discourses on several Subjects," in one
volume, 8vo. 2. "A Vindication of
Lord Shaftesbury; being Remarks on Dr.
Browne's Essays on the Characteristics."
3. "Two Discourses on Catholic Commu-
nion." 4. "Notes on the Philosophical
Writings of Lord Bolingbroke." 5. "The
Christian Minister," 12mo. 6. "Obser-
vations on Natural Religion and Christia-
nity," 8vo. 7. "Fifteen Discourses on
public Occasions," in one volume, 1752,
8vo. 8. "A Sermon on the Death of the
Rev. Dr. James Foster," from John v. 35,
1753. 9. Two Sermons on Catholic Com-
munion, from John iii. 5, 1754. An an-
swer to this, "Plea for mixt Communion,
by Grantham Killingworth," appeared in
1756. 10. On the Earthquake at Lisbon,
Ezekiel xxvi. 17, 18, 1756. 11. On the
Fa³, 1756, Zech. viii. 16, 17. 12. On the
Surrender of Quebec, 1759, Ps. cii. 13, 14,
13. Discourses on public Occasions, 2 vols.
1761, 8vo. 14. On the Royal Marriage,
Ezher ii. 17, 1761. 15. On the Death of
the Rev. Mr. R. Treacher, 1766, 2 Tim. 3
12. 16. "Discourses on the Parables and
Miracles of our blessed Saviour," 4 vols.
1771, &c. 8vo. 17. "The Economy of
the Gospel," in one volume, 4to. 18. "A
Sermon on the Death of the Earl of Chet-
ham," 1778, Isaiah ii. 22, 4to. 19. "Ja-
cob in Tears, a Sermon, preached February
19, 1786. on Occasion of the Death of Mr.
Joseph Treacher, Feb. 7 preceding, in Con-
sequence of Wounds he had received from
Russians, Jan. 7 preceding, 1795." At the
end of this sermon is a list of his various
publications, concluding with "Preface to
Notes on the Bible;" which notes, then
preparing for the press, had connection
with this sermon, and were intended to be
published, in three volumes, by subscrip-
tion. See our vol. LXV. p. 1032.

16. Thomas Powell, esq. of Nanteos, in
Cardiganshire.

At Ditton, Surrey, Mr. George Adam-
son, of Wardrobe-place, Doctor Commons.

At Islington, Mrs. Barnes, widow of the
late Edward B. esq.

At his house at Melferstain, the Hon.
George Balle, of Jerviswood.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Milne, relict
of the late Rev. John M. formerly minister
of the High-pavement Society of Protestant
Dissenters at Nottingham.

At Coole, co. Cork, Irel. H. Peard, esq.

At Chipping-Warden, near Banbury, in
his 66th year, the Rev. Matthew Lamb,
D. D. prebendary of Worcester and Lich-
field, chancellor of the diocese of Oxford,
rector of Harvington, co. Worcester, and
of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton.
He was also some time principal of Mag-
dalen-

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1797.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Moon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1797	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Moon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1797
May	0	0	0			June	0	0	0		
27	51	70	55	30,06	fair	12	54	64	53	29,69	sun
28	52	72	57	29,90	fair	13	50	62	53	29,63	cloudy
29	51	68	51	29,61	rain	14	50	68	55	29,69	rain
30	49	58	48	29,87	cloudy	15	52	64	54	29,74	sun
31	46	62	55	30,01	rain	16	51	66	56	30,02	fair
1	53	62	56	29,65	showery	17	54	67	56	29,71	fair
2	56	66	53	29,71	rain	18	50	71	54	29,07	fair
3	52	70	45	29,37	showery	19	50	70	57	29,83	showery
4	40	61	49	29,82	cloudy	20	52	69	55	29,69	cloudy
5	46	65	47	30,06	rain	21	54	67	56	29,61	showery
6	41	65	52	29,22	fair	22	53	65	57	29,49	showery
7	45	60	49	29,91	cloudy	23	53	62	56	29,29	rain
8	46	61	48	29,68	cloudy	24	53	66	56	29,77	rain
9	47	56	50	29,76	showery	25	54	67	53	29,99	fair
10	48	61	56	30,04	fair	26	51	66	54	30,02	showery
11	41	65	56	29,89	showery						

Day	Wind.	Barom.		Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1797.
		1.	2.	1.	2.		
1	NW moderate	29,46	48	47	14	2.5	black clouds, with sun
2	S brisk	44	50	49		5	heavy showers
3	SW brisk	38	48	47		5	black with white fleecy clouds, showe
4	SW moderate	28	49	48		4	violent rain
5	NW calm	29	42	43		5	white and black clouds, sun
6	N gentle	60	51	49		5	slight showers
7	N gentle	92	46	45		6	showers
8	SE gentle	98	41	42		7	white fleecy clouds, sun
9	NE gentle	94	43	42		3.0	cloudy
10	NE brisk	78	39	40		2.8	heavy rain
11	NW brisk	64	36	30		5	heavy rain
12	SE gentle	46	41	41		4	showers
13	SW gentle	67	47	46		4	cloudy
14	SW gentle	30, 3	51	48		4	very pleasant
15	SE gentle	0	53	51		5	clear and pleasant
16	SE gentle	29,87	56	55		6	thunder-showers
17	SE gentle	63	55	53		3	rain
18	S gentle	73	55	54		3	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
19	S gentle	80	59	57		0	clouds
20							
21	SW gentle	71	58	57		5	black clouds
22	SW moderate	97	52	51		6	black clouds at intervals
23	SE brisk	30,20	55	53		7	clear
24	SE brisk	12	58	55		9	clear
25	S moderate	19	87	63		8	some black clouds
26	SW moderate	80	62	59		7	a smart shower
27	SW brisk	86	59	56		7	black clouds
28	S brisk	75	57	57		5	slight showers
29	SE brisk	43	51	53		7	heavy rain
30	N moderate	8	49	50		5	cloudy
31	S moderate	81	49	49		5	rain

3. Larch in full bloom.—4. The fall of rain so great, and the wind so tempestuous that the young leaves, and bloom of trees, lie scattered on the ground.—6. Lyburus blooms—A violent hail-storm for a considerable length of time, betwixt 12 and 1 midnight.—8. Beech foliates. Swallows become general. Frogs croak in the evening.—9. The Air very chilly to the senses, so much that swallows have again disappeared. 13. Frogs croak loud in the evening.—14. Lady-bug appears. Land-rail heard—1 Swallows have been little seen again till this day. House-martin builds. Lightning and thunder, with hail and heavy rain at 4 P. M.—16. Flax foliates.—19. A long & tremendous lightning from different quarters in the evening.—21. Grass springs amazingly.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U N E, 1797.

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

A TRIP TO PARIS. (Continued from p. 365.)

* * * * * **D** ESSIN'S hotel is thought to be the most extensive in Europe. It is indeed itself a town: it contains squares, alleys, gardens in profusion, and innumerable offices. It is furnished with shops of almost every denomination; and the wants of a traveller must be very numerous if they cannot all be supplied in it. Workmen and artificers of all kinds are maintained in it. Desfin, indeed, monopolizes almost every thing in Calais. He buys up all the wood that is burnt in the town; and he has the choice of all the provisions which the neighbourhood can supply. With these advantages it might be expected that his wealth was prodigious. But, to succeed in a great multiplicity of pursuits demands greater powers than are allowed to one man. The mind that grasps too many objects cannot pay a due attention to them all. Besides, monopoly is generally, and the interest of society demands that it should be, its own punishment. Hence Desfin, instead of amassing riches by his comprehensive system, has only drawn upon himself the execration of the trading part of his fellow-citizens: and, as a mutual dependence takes place between the various orders of society, such a combination as must be formed against him cannot fail of being in the highest degree prejudicial to his interest. Whatever effect these causes may produce, certain it is that he, not long ago, became a bankrupt. But his situation did not escape the notice of Government. Such was the splendour of his establishment, and such were the conveniences which it offered to foreigners, that a considerable sum of money was lent him free of interest. It is said also, that a late celebrated

English peeress* left 2000l. in his hands. However this may have been, he was re-inflated in his hotel; and he is now as showy and aspiring as before.

Among the objects of luxury in this wonderful building is a neat and convenient theatre. It was now dark, and the wine began to lose its relish; we, therefore, determined to go to the play. In this we submitted to the general custom of the country, in which a playhouse is always crowded on a Sunday evening.

“On apprend à heurler, dit l'autre, avec les loups.”

Casuists may debate on the propriety of this conduct. We went to the theatre with intentions as pure as if we had been walking on the ramparts of the town. Dillon's regiment, then quartered in Calais, greatly contributed to fill the house, and their red uniforms to adorn it. With one of the officers, who was a polite and well-informed man, and who had served in the West Indies during the late war, I entered into an agreeable and profitable conversation, and attended but little to the play, which was but indifferently performed†.

Monday, Oct. 20. Our first care in the morning was to hire a chaise for our journey, as horses only are to be found at every stage, or *poste royale*. As we could not see that point with

* The Duchess of Kingston.

† These officers could not altogether conceal their exultation on the independence of America, which their services had contributed to establish. In the year 1794 I met an old officer of the same regiment, who was *then* decidedly of opinion, that the American expedition had been one of the chief causes of the Revolution, and of his consequent emigration and miseries.

“O miseris hominum mentes! o pectora cæca!
Qualibus in tenebris vitæ, quantisque periculis
Degitur hoc ævi!

the

ly.—23. Replanting potatoes, destroyed by the great and incessant rains; the roots rotten in many places.—24. Viburnum in full bloom.—25. Hawthorn flowers. Bees swarm.—27. Mountain-ash flowers.—28. Atacia and Platinus foliate.—Great shew of apple-bloom. Fall of rain, 4.70 inches. Evaporation, 4 inches 6—10ths. J. Holt.

Christian virtues, or passed through life with a more respected and unblemished reputation.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, aged 63, Mrs. Giltart. She was taken ill suddenly, and never spoke afterwards. This is the fourth person who has died almost instantaneously, in that parish, within three months.

After a short illness, the Rev. William Graham, rector of Salington, co. Leicester, and late of St. John's college, Camb.

Lately, at Norwich, in Connecticut, N. America, the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D. bishop of that state; one of the most learned and ingenious prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He was not a member of any of our universities (although said, vol. LV. pp. 104, 298, to be an Oxford D. D.) but formerly a persecuted American missionary, a presbyter of the Established Church of Scotland; and having applied in vain to the English Bench of Bishops, with the most honourable credentials, after being elected by 30,000 Episcopalians in Connecticut (LV. 279, LX. 205, 312), was consecrated, Nov. 14, 1784, *Bishop of Connecticut in partibus infidelium*, by the Episcopal College of Aberdeen, or, in other words (LV. 741), by *revs* Nonjuring Scotch prelates, Kilgour, Pringle, Petrie, and Skinner (LVI. 53), who have regularly kept up and continued their consecration in that kingdom ever since Episcopacy was abolished (LV. 105). He was a primitive bishop, as he himself says; in spiritual matters totally independent of any civil power, and conformed himself, as near as possible, to the primitive Catholic Church (ibid. 248), notwithstanding the more than *perverse* commentaries of our *adversary* correspondent L. L. (ibid. 279, 692, 787, 878, LVI. 286, LX. 205), so candidly answered by an excellent correspondent (LV. 437, 777, 1017, LX. 312). The sermon preached at his consecration, as supposed, by the Rev. Dr. Skynner, or, as others (LV. 741), by one of the episcopal bishops, was reviewed LV. pp. 298, 776. He arrived at New London June 26, 1785. The address from his clergy, and his answer, may be seen in LVI. 61. He performed the service of the Church of England every Sunday in the meeting-house there till the church was re-built, and was well received by all sects and denominations (LVI. 259). From that time to the present we do not recollect to have seen or heard any thing respecting this prelate, who seems to have rendered Episcopacy so much more palatable to the Americans than all the endeavours of Archbishop Secker and his chaplain, Dr. Apthurpe, could do near 40 years ago; towards which design his Grace left, by will, a legacy of 1000*l.*—Dr. Seabury has bequeathed to posterity two volumes of

sermons, which, for sound divinity, elegant diction, and persuasive manner, may vie with any European productions of the present day, and strikingly evince the author's learning, piety, and intimate acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures.

From a late curious publication we learn that the late Dr. Berkeley, of Canterbury, was instrumental to the establishing Episcopacy in Scotland. "Bishop B. first suggested the scheme, always declaring, that, "if it was not done in a few years, the colonies would revolt from the mother-country." The event has shown that this *unknown* prelate was not a *false* prophet. What the father could not accomplish, the son contrived to bring about by his interest with the Scotch bishops, the very excellent, very deeply learned Bp. Skinner, the very pious Bp. Falconer, who died soon after, and the amiable, worthy Sir John Strachan, bart.; as now that he is no more, it may be *publicly* known. In a letter to a friend, written some time after, Dr. B. says, "I was well aware it would *never* be forgotten; but I rejoice that I have done it." Preface to the Poems of George-Monck Berkeley, p. ccli.—This is perfectly consonant with the Doctor's opinion of Episcopacy in his consecration-sermon of Bishop Horne, LXV. 799.

"One grand design of Bp. Berkeley's voyage to America was, no doubt, to introduce Episcopacy, *unadulterated* Episcopacy, that of the incomparable Church of England, into the Western hemisphere; his Lordship frequently declaring, 'if Sir and Lord do continue to succeed in defeating every scheme to introduce it there, that noblest, grandest part of the British empire, of the *whole* world, will be lost; they will shake off the mother-country in a fury. Nothing but introducing bishops amongst them can keep them together, can keep them loyal; Church and State, in every country, must fall together.' What the learned father so ardently wished, so earnestly laboured after, the acute son happily accomplished; but it was *after the steed was stolen that the stable-door was shut*; for, America is lost. Now, that he is gone to receive the reward of this good deed, and can no longer be brow-beat * for it, it may be known to those who did *not* oppose it, as it has long been to *those that did*, that Dr. Berkeley, prebendary of Canterbury, by his wife arguments, persuaded the learned, sensible, pious Prelates of Scotland to consecrate Bishop Seabury, to *their* honour, and the *delight* of his own amiable spirit, and, it

* "Dr. Berkeley, in a letter to a friend, says, 'it will *never* be forgiven; I was well aware, when I did it, it *never* would; but I care little for that; I have great delight in having accomplished it.'

may be hoped, to the everlasting happiness of many thousands of souls, for whom the opposers saw that our Protestant bishop had been sent to America; notwithstanding all their opposition, they *even* sent a few more. Why such opposition has been made to the conferring of that invaluable blessing on the Western world, for almost three-fourths of a century, the opposers best know, and at a certain day we shall all know. Perhaps some may venture a guess before that day." *Ibid.* ccccxlix—li.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Peterborough, consecrated two bishops of New York and Philadelphia, for the United States, at Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1787, after they had been presented to him by the American plenipotentiary. See vol. LVI. 2087, LVII. 269.

At Lisbon, Mrs. Forbes, the lady of the Portuguese General of that name.

At Port L'Orient, in France. George Barnewall, fifth Viscount Kingsland, of Turvey, in the kingdom of Ireland. He succeeded his uncle, Henry-Benedict, 1774, and took his seat in the Irish House of Lords 1787.

At Mons, in the department of Jemappe, Citizen Varon, administrator of the department, and well known as a man of letters. He has been a very useful associate in many valuable works, in literature and the arts, and particularly in the celebrated travels of Vaillant into Africa, the editing of which was entirely by himself. He had spent many years at Rome in translating the great work of the Abbé Winckelman, the "*Monumenti Inediti.*" At the time of the infamous assassination of Billeville, he was obliged to leave that city, with his fellow-countrymen. The enlightened patriotism and amiable manners which he evinced in the discharge of his last public function had conciliated the affections of the conquered Belgians.

At Lausanne, in Switzerland, S. A. D. Tissot, M. D. who, for near half a century, enjoyed a very extensive reputation as a physician and medical writer. He was one of the earliest, ablest, and most zealous, vindicators of the practice of inoculation on the continent of Europe. His treatise on this subject, "*L'Inoculation justifiée,*" was published in 1754; but the works which rendered him the most popular were, his "*Avis au Peuple,*" and his treatises on the health of literary men, and of people of fashion.

At Aulpach, by a fall from his horse, Henry-Lewis-Charles-Albert, reigning-Prince of Nassau Saarbruck. He was born March 9, 1768, and in 1785 married Maria-François-Maximilienne de St. Maurice, Princess of Montbarrey, but had no children. France inherits part of his dominions.

Don Francisco Wyndhuyfen, who commanded the San Josef in the late action of the Spaniards with Sir John Jervis. He was by birth a Biscayan, but of Dutch extraction; was a brave and able seaman, and had lost an arm in the last war. He had then the good fortune to be attended by an English surgeon. As soon as he was informed that his ship was taken, being fully sensible of the miserable incapacity of the Spanish surgeons, he requested to be attended by an English one, which was readily complied with, and sent with all expedition. On his arrival, he gave it as his opinion, that the patient was not then in a proper state to undergo so dreadful an operation as the taking-off both his legs, which was necessary. He ordered him some cooling medicines, and to be kept quiet. No sooner had the surgeon quitted the ship, than the Spanish surgeons, in spite of poor Wyndhuyfen's intreaties, insisted on immediate amputation, and he died in the course of it, complaining bitterly of their ignorance and obstinacy, and requesting he might be buried by the English, with the honours of war; which was punctually complied with; and the tears of his conquerors paid a heartfelt tribute to his gallant memory.

In Ireland, Mrs. Simons, sister of the late John Grogan, esq. of Johnstown, co. Wexford, many years M. P. for that town, and aunt to Ladies Ribton and Coleclough.

In Dublin, Thomas Hacket, esq. counsellor at law.

John Montgomery, esq. M. P. in Irish parliament for the county of Monaghan, and colonel of the Monaghan militia.

At Glasgow, in Scotland, Duncan Campbell, esq. collector of excise.

Charles Atkinson, esq. one of the aldermen of Newcastle. Walking with his son among the coal-works near Dunfermline, in Scotland, he went to examine the mouth of an old pit, and, whilst looking down, a piece of timber on which he stood gave way, and precipitated him to the bottom, a depth of about 40 fathoms, 10 of which are supposed to be filled with water. It was several hours before his remains, which were much mangled, could be recovered; and they were interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, attended by an immense concourse of people from all the neighbouring parts; whose unfeigned marks of real grief depicted his worth more forcibly than it is in the power of words to describe. As a magistrate, he was respected for his stern and incorruptible integrity, and punctual attention to the duties of his office; and, as a man, the goodness of his heart, and the affability of his manners, gained him the affections of all. His general worth and merits produced him an extraordinary popularity; and his life was justly exalted

as a bright example of moral excellence. He ever stood forth as a strenuous champion for the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens.

At Killinowen, near Mullifarnham, aged 100, Wm. Gifeman, farmer. He was married to his fifth wife, who brought him two fine boys, about 18 months ago.

At Bath, regretted by her friends for her various virtues, and by the numerous poor, who often partook of her well-judged generosity, for her active benevolence, Mrs. Catharine Pennant, sister of the celebrated traveller and zoologist.

At her house near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Elizabeth Countess of Marchmont. She was the daughter of Mr. Crompton, an eminent silk-mercer of London, and second wife of Hume Campbell, Earl of Marchmont, by whom, 1747, she had one son, Lord Polwarth, who married Amabel, eldest of the two daughters of the late Marchioness Grey, and was created Baron Hume in England, but died without issue 1781. She survived her husband, who made for distinguished a figure in the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, little more than three years, he dying Jan. 10, 1791. The retirement in which they had been for many years will prevent their being missed by the very honourable circle in which they formerly lived; but the loss of both will be most severely felt by those who were relieved by their benevolence, and lamented by a few who shared their society.—The late Lord Marchmont had the MSS. of Pope bequeathed to his care, but they were never published. Now that her Ladyship is dead also, it is to be hoped that the world will yet be favoured with the papers, as Lord M. had too much taste to destroy them, however unwilling he might be to undergo the trouble of revision and publication.

Suddenly, Mr. Henry Gerd, of Exeter, watch-maker; who, for more than thirty years, had been eminent in his profession, as ingenious and assiduous.

Suddenly, at Bury-Dill, in Sussex, Mrs. Gibbs, a widow lady of excessive corpulence, as appeared by the size of her coffin, which was two feet deep, three feet wide, and six feet one inch long.

At High-helmstone, in her 48th year, Mrs. Alleyne, relict of the late John A. esq. barrister at law.

The Hon. Charles Paget, youngest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, born Oct. 7, 1775.

At Bilton, in Humberness, aged 96, Faith Gibson, widow of John G. farmer; who, if her recollection was correct, had never been more than ten miles distant from that village.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Blunt, wife of Mr. B. attorney.

At Markfield, co. Leicesters, in his 64th year, Mr. Edward Paramore. He left his

property to his wife; during her life, who survived him only 33 months, aged 75.

At Spalding; Edward Northton, esq. of Holbeach, late major of the South Lincoln militia.

Mrs. Quincey, wife of Mr. Q. farmer and grazier, of Stow, near Palkingham.

At her house at Mortimer, near Reading, Mrs. Maria Stratford, youngest daughter of Francis Stratford, of Merivale-hall, co. Warw.

At Boston, co. Derby, in his 80th year, Mr. John Twigg.

John Humby, esq. of Wellingborough, co. Northampton.

At Southwell, William Dumbleton, gent. formerly a respectable draper there.

At Rothwell workhouse, near Leeds, in her 60th year, Mary Grate, who retained all her faculties till within half an hour of her death, and could read, knit, and sew, without the use of spectacles.

Capt. Terrial Joyce, an eminent preacher in the late Mr. Whitfield's connexion. He was captain or master of a Newcastle cutter in the year 1765, in which capacity he became a preacher, and has continued to ever since. His deportment and manners were engaging. He was a constant and a zealous preacher, and much attended to and followed.

Aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Crofts, rector of Gressenhall and Whiffensett, both co. Norf.

Rev. James Wilcock, M. A. vicar of Fridaythorp and Gaiton.

At a public-house at Water-Newton, co. Huntingdon, John Kiburn, a person well known to many gentlemen of the turf as a list-seller and attendant in the stables at most of the races in the kingdom. He had undergone various vicissitudes in life; had been a horse-dealer of some eminence, and in that line travelled into France, and other foreign parts. Returning to England poor, he entered into several militias, and was at one time a serjeant in the Huntingdonshire; but his predilection for horses and the turf occasioned him to quit that situation. At a town in Bedfordshire, some years ago, he was, according to the turf-phraze, quite broke down. It was in harvest-time, the week before Richmond-races, near which place he was born, and to reach there in time, he hit on the following expedient: He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp on a pallock the words "Richmond Goal," which, with a chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he computedly went into a corn-field to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost, Kiburn saying he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lay till another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the goal, accosted the keeper with "Sir, do you

know this man?" "Yes, very well; it's Kilburn; I have known him many years." "We suppose he has broke out of your goal, as he has a chain and padlock on his leg with your mark; is not he a prisoner?" "A prisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life." "Nor," says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, sir; they have been so good as to bring me home out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any farther trouble; I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it. I thank them for their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about 170 miles.

Near Chester, aged 80, Mr. Orin Adams, printer; the eventful history of whose life would occupy a volume of more than ordinary dimensions. He was a native of Manchester, and son of the late Roger Adams, the original proprietor and publisher of "The Chester Current;" to which property he would, by right, have succeeded, had not his instability and eccentricities prevented it. For the last 50 years his life has been a lamentable scene of chequered events. In Birmingham (with his partner Holm), and at Manchester, Chester, Plymouth, and Dublin, he may be remembered as a master-printer; and there are very few London or provincial printing-offices in the kingdom where he has not occasionally wrought as a journeyman. For years past he practised a kind of itinerant or pedestrian pilgrimage; and frequently, since he had attained his 70th year, walked from London to Chester and back; with a heart as light as his pocket; for, under all adversities, his temper was cheerful, obliging, and friendly. He was intimately acquainted with many of the first characters of the stage; particularly the late Mr. Barry, Mr. Mofsup, Mr. Ryder (with whose father, as a printer, he was in partnership in Dublin), and many others; and, at the memorable Stratford Jubilee, Mr. Adams was distinguished as a brilliant character from Birmingham, in his own carriage, though, a few months after, such was the versatility of his fortune, he sunk into the humble character of a distributor of play-bills to an itinerant company. He died in great poverty, and in a very obscure lodging.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, much regretted, Mr. Wm. Adkin, jun.

At Bury, in his 66th year, Mr. Robert Sutton, one of the family justly celebrated for their successful practice of inoculation.

Mr. William Cookworthy, chemist and druggist, of Plymouth.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Picklocke, chemist and druggist there, late of Burton-upon-Trent.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, George Digby, esq. late of Duddington, near Stamford.

At her apartments in Stone-Street, Miss

Eliz. Ryves, a lady of considerable merit in the literary world. She was very well acquainted with Italian and French literature, and had made no small progress in the Classics. Her practical compositions are distinguished by vigour, taste, and even an air of originality, as is evident in an address to the present Earl Fitzwilliam, on the birth of a son. She translated from the French, Rousseau's *Treatise on the Social Compact*, and many other works of acknowledged merit. When the late Mr. Dodley relinquished all concern in his celebrated "Annual Register," Miss Ryves was employed to conduct the historical department; a task of much hazard and difficulty, considering that even the great pen of Mr. Burke has been thought to have managed that department for many years. Miss Ryves had turned her attention to the drama, and had written a tragedy and a comedy; the latter of which was submitted to the managers of Drury-lane theatre; and it should be mentioned to their honour, that, having kept it some time in their possession, and excited expectations in the writer which had tended to draw her into pecuniary embarrassment, they presented to her an hundred pounds; though they thought proper to decline the representation of the piece itself. Miss R. was marked by an unaffected gentleness of temper, as well as by good sense and varied information.

Dropped down suddenly in the street leading to his residence, in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, and expired in a few minutes, Major Martineau, who has for some time past been indisposed; and has left a wife and several children.

In the King's Bench prison, Mr. John Freeman Jones, attorney.

May Aulis rectory-house at Wilbury, Herts, aged 82, Rev. Tho. Bathurst, M. A. 1740, fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, by which society he was presented to this valuable rectory on the decease of the celebrated Dr. Young, 1765. He was descended from the Bathursts of Horthornden, Kent, of whom Robert resided there in the reign of Elizabeth, and Paul married the heiress of Harden, of Finchcocks, in Goudhurst, where the family settled, and which was lately sold by the Rev. Richard Bathurst, of Rochester; brother to the subject of this article by a second wife, whose property it became by the will of his father, who rebuilt the mansion-house in a handsome style, and died there 1772, aged 92, having sold his property at Wilmington; and leaving, by his first wife, Elizabeth Springer, who died 1715, Edward, fellow of All Souls; 1729; Thomas, fellow of the same college, 1735; and John. Edward married Dorothy, second dau. of Lancelot Lee, of Colton, Salop, esq. and died 17 . . . leaving by his wife, who died

died 179., an only daughter, Dorothy, heiress and executrix to her uncle. Mr. B. was allied to the noble family of his name, who are descended from the younger branch of the Horsemonden family. (Hasted, vol. II. p. 386, III. 35.)

At Sandwich, in Kent, Miss Hooper, daughter of Mr. Herbert H. grocer, of that place. About a fortnight before her death, retiring to rest extremely fatigued, she forgot to extinguish the light, which, communicating to the bed, burnt her in so dreadful a manner as to render the short period of her existence, after the accident, particularly painful. Her engaging and amiable disposition endeared her to her relations and friends, who deeply regret the unfortunate circumstance which ended her days.

May 1. At Doncaster, co. York, aged 88, Mrs. Davenport, relict of the late Warren D. esq. of Bramall-hall, Chethive, who died in 1749; so that she has been his widow 48 years.

At her house in the Circus, Bath, aged upwards of 90, the Hon. Grace Trevor, a maiden lady, of illustrious family. Her remains are to be brought to the family-walk of the Stanhopes at Chevening, in Kent, and interred with those of the late Lady Lucy Stanhope, with whom she lived in habits of friendship, and under the same roof in Bath, nearly 40 years.

2. At Gillingham, near Chatham, in an advanced age, Mr. John Page.

The youngest daughter of the Rev. Louis Mercier, one of the ministers of the French London church, whose wife died on the 23d of March last (see p. 355).

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John T. sugar-cooper, Harp-lane, Tower-street.

3. Mr. John Newman, son of Mr. White N. of Newgate-street.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, suddenly, aged 84, John Hatchett.

At Lutterworth, aged 92, Mary Day, a pinner, the oldest inhabitant of the town.

4. At Topham, co. Devon, after a few hours illness, Capt. Richard Pennell, late commander of the Hawke East-Indiaman. In him, approved nautical abilities, suavity of manners, and strict integrity, were united to a truly benevolent heart.

5. Mrs. Merac, wife of Mr. M. merchant, widow of the late John Sweet, esq. and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Morton Savage.

Suddenly, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of the celebrated artist.

6. At Oakhampton, Devon, Mr. Philip Hawks, surgeon.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Francis T. of Bread-street, Cheapside.

After a lingering illness, aged 78, Jeddiah Strutt, esq. of Newmills, co. Derby.

7. At Dunbar, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Clunes.

Mr. Godwin, master of the Six Bells public-house in Snallow-street.

Aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Martin, of Derby, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel M. of Loughborough.

Much respected, Mrs. Davis, relict of the late Mr. Alderman D. of Stamford.

8. At Locko-grange, co. Derby, in his 74th year, Mr. Benjamin Brentnall.

At London, Mrs. J. Campbell, wife of J. C. esq. of Berners-street, M. P.

In his 74th year, the Rev. Edmund Marshall, rector of Hawkham (1758); vicar of Chering (1769); and curate of Beeton (1773); all in Kent. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1753; M. A. 1756; and was chaplain to the Earl of Morton when president of the Royal Society. He had long laboured, at times, under the most severe and excruciating attacks of that inveterate disorder the gout, by which he was totally deprived of the use of his limbs; so that, for many years, he exhibited a living proof of the fallacy of the evidence he published, in 1770, relative to M. le Ferre's supposed specific for that disease. During his sufferings he gave the most ample proofs of a mind impressed with the doctrine and the truths of the Christian religion, by bearing his afflictions with firmness, and submitting with resignation to the dispensations of an all righteous and all-wise God. His political opinions, we doubt not, have been such as will endear his memory to every man who is a sincere lover of his country, and a friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind in general. A short time before his death he published an interesting novel, in two volumes, 8vo, intitled, "Edmund and Eleonora; or, Memoirs of the Houses of Summerfield and Gretton;" written, as the benevolent author observes, in the introduction to the work, "to beguile the horrors of pain and confinement." For many years he was an occasional writer in "The Kentish Gazette" (chiefly on political subject), under the signature of "Cantianus," and was occasionally a contributor to our Miscellany. One letter of his (which we received in July last) shall appear in our next.

Suddenly, at Horse, Surrey, Mrs. Bennett.

At Castle-Keils, in Fifeshire, Scotland, Archibald Erskine, seventh Earl of Keils, who succeeded his brother Alexander (who died at Brackley) Oct. 15, 1781. His Lordship was major of the 11th regiment of foot, and one of the sixteen peers of Scotland in the last parliament. He succeeded in his titles by his cousin, Sir Charles Erskine, of Cambu, bart. a captain in the Fifeshire fencible cavalry.

At Gayfield, in Scotland, Miss Augusta Erskine, youngest daughter of J. E. esq. of Mar.

In Rose-street, Edinburgh, Mr. James Loyndes, accomptant of excise.

9. At Woking, Surrey, Mr. Hen. Fenn, late of Hoe-bridge.

10. Mrs. Susannah Willett, wife of John W. esq. of W.icot-place.

At Rochester, after a long illness, Mr. Richard Howe, formerly organist of the cathedral in that city.

At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bowdler, widow of Thomas B. esq. and daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart.

11. At Cargen, near Dumfries, Mrs. Stohart, of Cargen.

13. At his house at Kentish town, Mr. John Finch.

At West Clandon, in Surrey, Richard Street, gent.

14. At his house at Over Seile, co. Leicester, Wm. Pycroft, gent.

In his 70th year, at Prietlands, his residence, near Lymington, Hants, whither he had returned from Bath the preceding day, Charles Etty, esq. In bearing testimony to so venerable a character, prejudice, partiality, or ostentation, can have no place. The only rules of his life, from the earliest period, were the pure precepts of Christianity, and by them he was ever regulated.

At Clonmell, in Ireland, Phineas Riall, esq. banker.

15. At Tilton, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Hall.

In London, the Rev. William Cooper, late fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, and rector of Hardingham, co. Norfolk.

16. At his lodgings in the Adelphi, in his 37th year, after a very short and severe illness, much regretted by a very numerous acquaintance, Capt. Henry Kentall, late of the Earl of Oxford East-Indianman.

At Chatham, Kent, Mr. Anthony Manley, builder's first assistant in that dockyard.

In his 55th year, at his seat at Hurstbourne-park, Hants, John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, Viscount Lymington, Baron Wallop, of Over Wallop, in that county. His Lordship succeeded his grandfather, as Earl of Portsmouth, Nov. 23, 1762; married Urania Fellowes, youngest daughter of the late Coulson F. esq. late M. P. for the county of Huntingdon, in August, 1763, who still survives, and by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters, of whom are now living, John Charles, Viscount Lymington, now Earl of Portsmouth; the Hon. Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford, co. Devon, who changed his name in consequence of a large property left him by his maternal uncle; the Hon. Coulson Wallop, M. P. for Andover; and three daughters.

18. At Rochester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Manclark, relict of Alderman M. sen.

19. In his 80th year, Alexander Dallas, esq. of North Newton.

Aged 75, Mr. John Dalton, mathematical-instrument-maker, Upper Union-court, Holborn.

20. At Bristol, after a few days illness, Mr. Isaac Bence.

21. At St. James's Barton, in his 71st year, the venerable and reverend Thomas Wright; who, during a period of near fifty years, was the faithful minister and pastor of Protestant dissenters in Lewin's mead, Bristol.

Aged 66, Mr. Moses Moore, of Derby.

At the Chace-side, Enfield, Robert Gowar, esq. many years confidential servant, and one of the grooms of the chamber to Lord Thurlow.

At her house at Brick-hill, near Stockport, in her 77th year, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Robert R. formerly minister of a dissenting congregation at Dublin, near Manchester.

22. At his house in Mansfield-street, of apoplexy, Gen. Rob. Clarke, husband of the dowager Lady Warwick.

Suddenly, at Springfield, co. Warwick, Richard Moland, esq. an active magistrate for that county; and chairman of the quarter sessions. He was a native of Ireland, where he had considerable property, part of the new custom-house at Dublin being built on his land; and settled at Springfield on his marriage with Mary eldest daughter of Walter Gough, esq. of Oldfallings, son of Sir Harry G. knight of Pery-hall, and relict of Thomas Fisher, esq. of Springfield, who died 1777, and by whom he has left four daughters. Some unexpected-delay in his remittances from Ireland, occasioned by the failure of the receiver of his rents, urg'd him to the rash act which deprived the county of Warwick of a man of respectability and talents, whose loss will be severely felt in his neighbourhood.

23. At the Marquis of Salisbury's house, in Arlington-street, in her 14th year, Lady Mary Cecil, youngest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness.

Mr. William Christopher Steele, a respectable attorney at Bury.

Aged 80. Mrs. Scotman, relict of Mr. S. of Newmarket, and mother of the Rev. Mr. S. of Risby.

Aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Grant, rector of Garforth, near Leeds.

In her 72d year, Mrs. Joblin, of Criplegate, London.

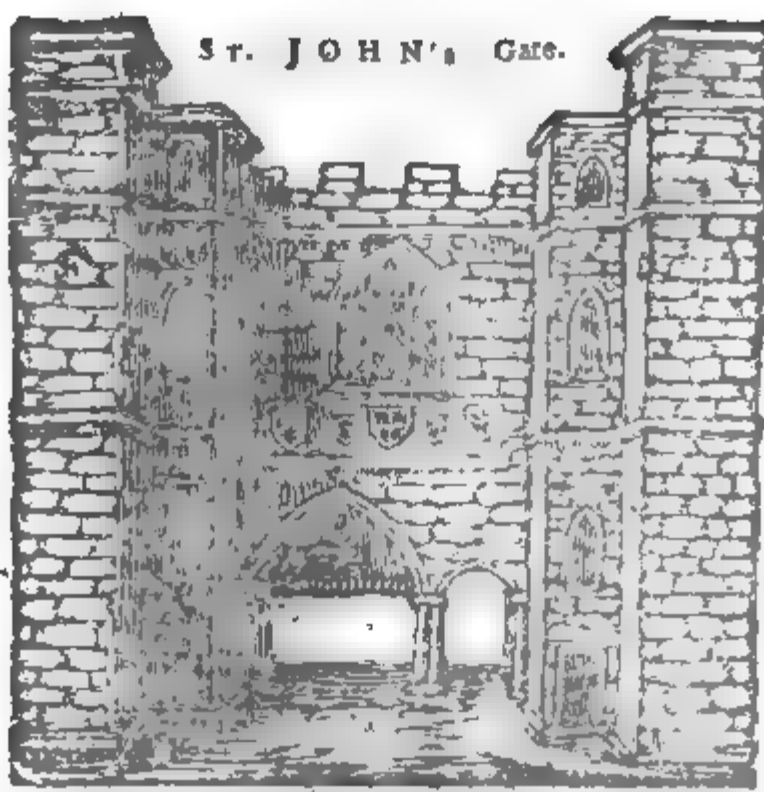
24. Mr. B. Fyly, draper, of Watford.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 24. to May 23, 1797.

Christened.		Buried.		Males	Females	Males	Females
Males	3220	Males	3127				
Females	3080	Females	3189				
} 6300		} 6316					
Whereof have died under two years old 1617							
Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.							
				2 and 5	433	50 and 60	794
				5 and 10	208	60 and 70	539
				10 and 20	785	70 and 80	480
				20 and 30	501	80 and 90	265
				30 and 40	616	90 and 100	29
				40 and 50	640	102, 103, 117	3

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
 GENERAL EVEN.
 Lloyd's Evening
 St. James's Chron.
 London Chron.
 London Evening.
 The Sun - Star
 Whetna Even.
 London Packet
 English Chron
 Courier—Ev. Ma
 Middlesex Journ.
 Hne and Cry.
 Daily Advertiser
 Times—Ariton
 Morning Chron.
 Gazetteer, Leaper
 Herald—Oracle
 Morning Post.
 Morning Advert.
 13 Weekly Papers
 Bath 2, Bristol 4
 Birmingham 2
 Blackburn
 Bucks—Bury
 CAMBRIDGE 2
 Cambridge 2
 Clarendon
 Chester, Coventry



Cumberland
 Doncaster 2
 Derby, Exeter
 Gloucester
 Hereford, Hull
 Ipswich
 IRELAND
 LIVERPOOL
 Lewes Leeds
 Liverpool 3
 Maidstone
 Manchester 2
 Newcastle 3
 Northampton
 Norwich 2
 Nottingham
 OXFORD
 Reading
 Salisbury
 SCOTLAND
 Spalding 2
 St. Anne's
 Shrewsbury 2
 Stafford
 Stamford 2
 Warrington
 Whitehaven
 Worcester
 YORK 3

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Esq.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1797.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Moon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1797.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Moon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1797.
May	0	0	0			June	0	0	0		
27	51	70	55	30,06	fair	12	54	64	53	29,69	rain
28	52	72	57	29,90	fair	13	50	62	53	29,63	cloudy
29	52	68	51	29,67	rain	14	50	68	55	29,69	rain
30	49	58	48	29,87	cloudy	15	52	64	54	29,74	rain
31	46	62	55	30,02	rain	16	51	66	56	30,02	fair
1	53	62	56	29,65	showery	17	54	67	56	29,71	fair
2	56	66	53	29,73	rain	18	56	72	54	29,07	fair
3	52	70	45	29,37	showery	19	56	70	53	29,83	showery
4	40	62	49	29,82	cloudy	20	52	69	55	29,60	cloudy
5	46	65	47	30,06	rain	21	54	67	56	29,61	showery
6	41	65	52	29,22	fair	22	55	65	57	29,49	showery
7	45	60	49	29,91	cloudy	23	53	62	56	29,29	rain
8	46	61	48	29,68	cloudy	24	53	66	56	29,77	rain
9	47	56	50	29,76	showery	25	54	67	53	29,99	fair
10	48	62	56	30,04	fair	26	51	66	54	30,02	showery
11	41	65	56	29,89	showery						

Day	Wind.	Barom.		Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1797.
		z.	2.	z.	2.		
1	NW moderate	29,46	48	47	14	2.5	black clouds, with sun
2	S brisk	44	50	49		.5	heavy showers
3	SW brisk	38	43	47		.5	black with white fleecy clouds, show
4	SW moderate	26	49	48		.4	violent rain
5	NW calm	25	48	43		.5	white and black clouds, sun
6	N gentle	60	51	40		.5	light showers
7	N gentle	91	46	45		.6	showers
8	SE gentle	98	41	41		.7	white fleecy clouds, sun
9	NE gentle	94	43	41	3.0		cloudy
10	NE brisk	78	39	40	2.8		heavy rain
11	NW brisk	64	36	30		.5	heavy rain
12	SE gentle	46	41	41		.4	showers
13	SW gentle	67	47	46		.4	cloudy
14	SW gentle	30, 3	51	48		.4	very pleasant
15	SE gentle	0	53	51		.5	clear and pleasant
16	SE gentle	29,87	56	55		.6	thunder-showers
17	SE gentle	63	55	53		.3	rain
18	S gentle	73	55	54		.3	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
19	S gentle	80	59	57		.0	clouds
20							
21	SW gentle	7	58	57		.5	black clouds
22	SW moderate	97	52	51		.6	black clouds at intervals
23	SE brisk	30,20	55	53		.7	clear
24	SE brisk	12	58	55		.9	clear
25	S moderate	29,87	63	60		.8	some black clouds
26	SW moderate	80	62	59		.7	a smart shower
27	SW brisk	80	59	56		.7	black clouds
28	S brisk	75	57	57		.5	light showers
29	SE brisk	43	51	53		.7	heavy rain
30	N moderate	8	49	50		.5	cloudy
31	S moderate	81	49	49		.5	rain

3. Larch in full bloom.—4. The fall of rain so great, and the wind so tempestuous that the young leaves, and bloom of trees, lie scattered on the ground.—6. Lyburns bloom.—A violent hail-storm for a considerable length of time, betwixt 12 and 1 midnight.—8. Beech foliates. Swallows become general. Frogs croak in the evening.—9. The Air very chilly to the senses, so much that swallows have again disappeared. 13. Frogs croak loud in the evening.—14. Lady-hug appears. Land-rail heard.—15. Swallows have been little seen again till this day. House-martin builds. Lightning and thunder, with hail and heavy rain at 4 P. M.—16. Flax foliates.—19. A long & tremendous lightning from different quarters in the evening.—21. Grass sprouts amazingly.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U N E, 1797.

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

A TRIP TO PARIS. (*Continued from p. 365.*)

DESSIN'S hotel is thought to be the most extensive in Europe. It is indeed itself a town: it contains squares, alleys, gardens in profusion, and innumerable offices. It is furnished with shops of almost every denomination; and the wants of a traveller must be very numerous if they cannot all be supplied in it. Workmen and artificers of all kinds are maintained in it. Dessin, indeed, monopolizes almost every thing in Calais. He buys up all the wood that is burnt in the town; and he has the choice of all the provisions which the neighbourhood can supply. With these advantages it might be expected that his wealth was prodigious. But, to succeed in a great multiplicity of pursuits demands greater powers than are allowed to one man. The mind that grasps too many objects cannot pay a due attention to them all. Besides, monopoly is generally, and the interest of society demands that it should be, its own punishment. Hence Dessin, instead of amassing riches by his comprehensive system, has only drawn upon himself the execration of the trading part of his fellow-citizens: and, as a mutual dependence takes place between the various orders of society, such a combination as must be formed against him cannot fail of being in the highest degree prejudicial to his interest. Whatever effect these causes may produce, certain it is that he, not long ago, became a bankrupt. But his situation did not escape the notice of Government. Such was the splendour of his establishment, and such were the conveniences which it offered to foreigners, that a considerable sum of money was lent him free of interest. It is said also, that a late celebrated

English peeress* left 2000l. in his hands. However this may have been, he was re-instated in his hotel; and he is now as showy and aspiring as before.

Among the objects of luxury in this wonderful building is a neat and convenient theatre. It was now dark, and the wine began to lose its relish; we, therefore, determined to go to the play. In this we submitted to the general custom of the country, in which a playhouse is always crowded on a Sunday evening.

“On apprend à heurler, dit l'autre, avec les loups.”

Casuits may debate on the propriety of this conduct. We went to the theatre with intentions as pure as if we had been walking on the ramparts of the town. Dillon's regiment, then quartered in Calais, greatly contributed to fill the house, and their red uniforms to adorn it. With one of the officers, who was a polite and well-informed man, and who had served in the West Indies during the late war, I entered into an agreeable and profitable conversation, and attended but little to the play, which was but indifferently performed†.

Monday, Oct. 20. Our first care in the morning was to hire a chaise for our journey, as horses only are to be found at every stage, or *poste royale*. As we could not see the point with

* The Dutchess of Kingston.

† These officers could not altogether conceal their exultation on the independence of America, which their services had contributed to establish. In the year 1794 I met an old officer of the same regiment, who was *then* decidedly of opinion, that the American expedition had been one of the chief causes of the Revolution, and of his consequent emigration and miseries.

“O miseris hominum mentes! o pectora cæca!

Qualibus in tenebris vitæ, quantisque periculis
Degitur hoc ævi!

the

ly.—23. Replanting potatoes, destroyed by the great and incessant rains; the roots rotten in many places.—24. Viburnum in full bloom.—25. Hawthorn flowers. Bees swarm.—27. Mountain-ash flowers.—28. Atacia and Platinus foliate.—Great shew of apple-bloom. Fall of rain, 4.70 inches. Evaporation, 4 inches 6—10ths. J. Holt.

the waiter and hostler, Dessin himself was obliged to make his appearance. He is a man of middle stature, seemingly turned of 60, and blind of one eye. We had fixed on a neat light English chaise; but we found it belonged to an English gentleman, who had desired Dessin to send it to Paris by the first opportunity. We wanted one for the whole journey, and therefore could not make so unfair a use of another's property. But Dessin would not omit that opportunity of extolling his own disinterestedness and propriety of conduct. "Gentlemen," said he, "I wish it were in my power to offer you this chaise for your whole expedition. Whatever others may do, it is not my custom to invade the property of others. Trace every action of my life to its remotest spring, examine with the most scrupulous nicety every part of my conduct, and you will find nothing that militates against the strictest laws of honour and probity." He then recommended one of his own, which was convenient and strong; for the use of which we paid him six louis. After having discharged his bill, which was higher than in any English seaport town, and fed'd a numerous tribe of waiters, hostlers, porters, &c. &c. we stepped into the chaise at 9 A.M.; and, having paid an outward fee to a custom-house officer at the gate of Calais, proceeded on our journey.

By the regulations in the post-book, which every traveller must procure, we were to have three horses, and to pay for four. As ours was a four-wheeled chaise, a very rigorous postmaster might have obliged us to pay for five horses, and take four if we pleased. None, however, was so unreasonable except one at Buzillon, the first stage from Calais. The horses on the road are, in general, rough and miserable. The rider's horse, on the left, is about 13 hands high; the off horse, 12; the middle horse, 14. The last is a thick unwieldy animal, whose principal object seems to be to clog, and to keep his companions in a slow steady pace. Nearer Paris, and in the neighbourhood of Lille, we found the horses somewhat better. Yet, disagreeable and uncouth as their figure is, a postillion can sometimes make them draw at the rate of eight miles an hour. The postillions are dressed in a blue uniform, turned up with red. Their boots are extremely massy and large;

they are bound with iron hoops, and, like our gambadoes, are so strong, that the horse may fall, or the wheels pass over the driver's leg, without hurting him. They are so heavy, that, if he has but a few yards to walk, he takes his legs out, for he never quits his shoes when he gets into the boots. Excepting this part of their equipment, the postillions are by no means the uncouth unwieldy animals, with long tails and ruffles, which English travellers represent them to be. They can manage their horses and their whips with art and dexterity. With the latter they make signals to publicans, to carters, and to each other, which experience only can understand. On a certain smack of the whip, the nimble bar-maid comes forth out of the *cabaret*. In one hand she holds a glass of brandy to salute the lips of her equestrian favourite; with the other she presents him with a pipe, which receives additional flavour from her own ambrosial breath that lighted it. Thus refreshed and invigorated, he bids defiance to the cold or the heat. The horses partake the influence, and spontaneously mend their pace. If the postillions are not swayed by weighty arguments, their general rate of traveling is one post, or six short miles, in an hour. Our first conductor, conscious that "they tumble that run fast," preserved a slow even pace, regardless of our frequent admonitions. His horses seemed to have a tacit agreement with him, that there were certain blows to which they were not expected to pay any attention, but to consider as intended merely to save appearances with the travellers; for, he whipped to no purpose. A post and a halt, the stage from Calais to Buzillon, took up more than an hour and a half. Our time was precious, and it was determined to proceed with greater speed. Each succeeding driver was given to understand that, if he performed a post in three-quarters of an hour, he should receive 30 louis; if in 50 minutes, 25; if in an hour, 20; if he was slower, 15, or even 10, to which only he was legally entitled. This plan succeeded so well that we seldom paid less than 25, often 30 louis. If the fee was curtailed at one stage, the next always made us ample amends. The price of each horse is 25 louis a post. Our traveling-expences were, therefore, at least equal to those on an English road.

But

But a single person, or even two persons, in a chaise make a considerable saving, as the number of horses either used, or paid for, is regulated by that of the travellers.

None of the roads are less than 40 feet in breadth. As the soil is in general sandy and deep, they are extremely heavy. To remedy this inconvenience, the middle is always paved, and sufficient room is left between the pavement and the ditch on each side for the carriage to be driven occasionally on the soft ground. The road from Calais to Boulogne is a gravelly soil, and the country on each side is a dead common, dreary and unproductive, except in a few villages thinly scattered.

At Marquise we found a sawing-machine erected in the middle of the road; a nuisance very remarkable in a country where so much attention is shewn by Government to the convenience of travellers*.

The crosses, which the devotion of former times had erected on the side of the roads, begin to be neglected; a proof that the spirit of the Catholic religion begins to evaporate. Those mementos, which appear to rigid Calvinists as the effect of the grossest superstition, are not without their use in a country of which the vulgar are systematically kept in ignorance. Without sensible objects to recall the idea of a Saviour and Redeemer to their minds, every trace of religion would soon be obliterated, particularly as the service of the Catholic church does not consist of sermons in the proportion of our Establishment. These crosses are sometimes erected on the spot on which an accident has taken place; a custom not unlike that of the Romans, who placed an altar (*triste bidental*) on the spot where the lightning had fallen.

At Haut-mille, a village between Marquise and Boulogne, we alighted from our carriage to pay "the passing

* Since the Revolution, and the abolition of the *corvées*, the roads have been so generally neglected as to be in many places almost impassable. This is not the only sad consequence of the horrors of war and revolution. In proportion as depopulation and neglect have thinned the country, wolves and other wild beasts have renewed the depredations frequent in uncultivated countries; and the race of the celebrated beast of Gevaudan have lately produced an extensive destruction

tribute of a sigh" at the monument erected to the memory of the unfortunate Pilatre du Rozier and his companion, who fell from their aerial height when their balloon took fire. The name of the former is immortalized; but the latter is doomed to undergo the neglect that attends the memory of Captain Clerke, whose death, occasioned by his spirited exertions among the frozen promontories of the North, is unnoticed, and obscured by the fame of the more fortunate Cook.

Boulogne, antiently *Portus Marinorum*, is divided into the upper and the lower town: the latter is chiefly occupied by merchants. In this are two handsome buildings, the *Palais*, or court-house, and the cathedral church of the Virgin Mary. In the letters-patent of Louis XI. the king binds himself and his successors to hold Boulogne immediately from the Virgin, and to offer each, on his accession to the throne, a heart of gold to the holy patroness. Boulogne is the refuge of our countrymen, whom reasons of prudence oblige to submit to a temporary banishment; and, on that account, has been called the King's Bench of the English*.

The road on the left, from Boulogne to Samer, exhibits a scene highly picturesque. The river runs meandering in a valley through meadows of the most luxuriant verdure covered with cattle. The hills beyond the valley form a beautiful amphitheatre, gradually ascending, in a high state of cultivation. The foliage of a wood, variegated by the fall of the year into a charming assemblage of colours, tufted the hill, which was crowned on the summit by a chapel. Clouds passing over with a slow solemnity, and chequering the landscape with light and shade, threw over the whole a sublime animation.

At 6 o'clock we arrived at Montreuil, where we intended to dine. It is called *Montreuil sur Mer*, although it is three miles from the sea. This

* Those who, at the breaking-out of the present unfortunate war, thought it more prudent to trust themselves to the honour of the French rulers than to the mercy of their English creditors, were doomed to a long and disastrous imprisonment under the dominion of Robespierre. Had that scourge of human nature lived a few days longer, all the English confined in France were to be summarily put to death.

town contains about 5000 inhabitants. The gates were shut; but these, like those of all but frontier and garrison towns, are always opened to the traveller, who is expected to give a small fee at each; and there are at least two at each end of a town. This expence, occasioned by a regulation that seems perfectly useless, is much less disagreeable than another which may be mentioned in this place. At the entrance of every town the traveller is stopped by a custom-house officer, who demands the exercise of his right to search all the baggage. The traveller, if he is ignorant of the meaning of this ceremony, is vexed and fretted at the idea of an examination that will unpack and unsettle his baggage, and detain him a considerable time; and mutters a curse on the Constitution that authorizes such arbitrary proceedings. He submits with reluctance, and, with a surly look, offers his keys to the commissioned intruder, and bids him do his worst. The man of power lowers his tone, and with an obsequious look observes, "that probably the gentleman is in a hurry; that the delay would be inconvenient; that, if he will give his word that his trunks contain nothing subject to the king's duty, he may pursue his journey." The speech concludes with a request of something to drink a good journey to the worthy gentleman, who gladly gives a fee, pockets his keys, and orders the postillion to drive on. Before he has proceeded 20 yards he is stopped again. "Sir! you must be searched." "Searched! I have just parted with an officer who has done it." "Sir, he belongs to a different department; he is for the *province*, I am for the *town*." The usual conference takes place, the usual fee is given, and the traveller, fleeced and astonished, enters the gates*.

About 9 we left Montreuil, and pursued our journey by the light of the moon in a calm beautiful night. We passed through Abbeville, the second

* Since the Revolution, the ceremony of producing passports to people who sometimes could not read; of being obliged to go to the municipality; of suffering frequently detention, and sometimes imprisonment; has made, what appeared before a vexatious imposition, trifling and insignificant.

"The wicked, when compar'd with the more wicked, seem beautiful."

town in Picardy, situated on the river Somme, which rises there to the height of 7 or 8 feet, and brings up the shipping. This is a large corn-market; and the manufactures of cloth and linen are inferior to few in the kingdom. On account of its advantageous situation, Hugh Capet fortified the town in the 10th century.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, June 9.
MRS. BERKELEY, in her *Preface* to her Son's Poems, p. ccccxlviii. says, "she has frequently heard Mr. Cherry relate the following, she thinks, curious anecdote of her excellent intimate friend Robert Nelson, Esq. When dying, he lay several hours speechless, perfectly composed, taking no nourishment, shewing no signs of life, but it was perceptible that he continued to breathe. About four in the afternoon the day preceding his death, he suddenly put back the curtain, raised his head, and uttered the following sentence: "There is a very great fire in London this night;" then closed his eyes, and lay some few hours as before. The poet says,

— standing on the *threshold* of the old,
&c. &c."

Mr. Nelson died at *Kensington* Jan. 16, 1714-15; and, unfortunately, the *Historical Register* begins not before Jan. 1, 1716; so that, though this work was published at the expence of the *Six Fire-Office*, we have no means of knowing whether Mr. N. really saw or only dreamt of a great fire*. Your correspondents, better read in the events of those times, will oblige D.H.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.
I AM exceedingly sorry that the garrulity of the lady, whose preface is reviewed p. 403, paid so little respect

* The fire was in Thames-street, near the Custom-house, which narrowly escaped. It began in the night of the 13th, and continued burning till noon the next day. One contemporary news-paper says, Mr. Nelson died on the 15th; another, on the 16th.—A particular account of this fire is given in "The Political State," vol. IX. p. 77; by which it appears, that above 50 lives were lost; and Bakers hall, the Trinity house, and more than 120 dwellings, were either burnt or blown up, to the damage of more than 500,000l. See also *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIV. pp. 910, 911, where a *View of the Ruins* is given. EDIT.

to the excellent precept, *war not with the dead*, as to defame the justly-to-be-revered memory of the late Rev. *John Wesley*, by calling him an *arch hypocrite*. He was a man, who, I believe, in as great a degree as any mortal, might be said to be *without guile*, *neither was deceit in his lips*. Though unknown to him, yet, as an admirer of his good works, and indefatigable labours for the public weal, I could not suffer this detraction to stain the fair page of Mr. Urban, without solemnly declaring, after many years close investigation of his ways and his works, that your character of him in your vol. LXI. p. 282, is a true out-line of the life of that great and good man; consequently, that foul accusation is as far distant from the truth as Mrs. B. is from being a faithful biographer of her son.

To expose the imbecillity of the above attack, I forward to you an original letter from Dr. Johnson to Mr. Wesley; whose testimony to the abilities and rectitude of that still-detracted character will as much eclipse the malignant aspersion of Mrs. B. as his ponderous solos exceed her quarto volume.

T. MOT, F. S. M.

"SIR,

Feb. 6, 1776.

"When I received your Commentary on the Bible, I durst not at first flatter myself that I was to keep it, having so little claim to so valuable a present; and, when Mrs. Hall informed me of your kindness, was hindered from time to time from returning you those thanks which I now in-treat you to accept.

"I have thanks likewise to return for the addition of your important suffrage to my argument on the American question. To have gained such a mind as yours, may justly confirm me in my own opinion. What effect my paper has had upon the publick, I know not; but I have no reason to be discouraged. The Lecturer was surely in the right, who, though he saw his audience sinking away, refused to quit the chair while Plato staid. I am, reverend Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON."

Mr. URBAN, London, June 15.

I TAKE up my pen to request you to correct two errors in your last. The first, of the *pen*, in p. 403: "Mrs. B. was" (read *is*, she being still an inhabitant of this sublunary world) "an admirer of Hutchinson, Hervey, and Young." For *Hutchinson* read *Romaine*, as Mrs. B. always thinking and judging

for herself, although, from her early youth, blessed with the society of learned and great men, *never was an admirer* of Hutchinson, or his philosophy, although she loved *some* of his admirers. Mrs. B. has been, for near 30 years, so great an admirer of the excellent, pious, judicious, Mr. Romaine, as to occasion some of her intimate friends styling her "*quite a Romainist, not a Romanist.*" Mrs. B. has frequently been heard to say, that, in some very severe trials (gracious chastisements of our Heavenly Father!) she conceived that she must have *sunk* under the *weight* of them, but for the constant consolation received by reading, by *studying*, Mr. Romaine's two small volumes intituled "*The Walk of Faith.*"

The second is an error of the *press*, p. 442, in the account of the death of the first American Protestant bishop, Dr. Seabury. In a quotation from a letter written by Dr. Berkeley to an intimate friend, some time after he had procured the consecration of Bp. Seabury, he (*i. e.* Dr. B.) writes, "I was *well aware* that it would *never* be *for-given* me; but I rejoice that I have accomplished it." *Forgotten* is printed instead of *forgiven*, as it stands in the Preface to Mr. Monck Berkeley's Poems.

I wonder that, in the Preface to these Poems, mention is not made of Bishop Atterbury's attestation of the wonderful powers of mind with which Mr. B's grandfather, Bishop Berkeley, was endowed. It appeared about 20, or perhaps 25, years ago, in a work intituled "*Mr. Hughes's (Siege-of-Damascus Hughes) Correspondence,*" in a note on a letter of Pope to, I think, Bp. Berkeley, or Bp. Atterbury. On Pope's asking the latter how he liked his friend Mr. B, he exclaimed "So much learning, so much knowledge, so much humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but Angels, until I saw Berkeley."

I have frequently heard the late Richard Dalton, Esq. of Lincolnshire, the very learned, very accomplished, old friend of Bishop Berkeley, say, that when the Bishop was a young man, soon after his first arrival in England, frequently visiting at Lord Pembroke's, after several weeks *sejour* there, he was always obliged to use some *innocent* stratagem to leave Wilton; so exceedingly did Lord P. and the ladies of the family delight in his learned, refined, improving, entertaining, conversation.

Yours, &c.

P. R.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Wye, June 3.*

IN answer to the request in p. 370, I give the following information:

In February last I made a gravel-walk before my house, and laid the gravel on the plain earth, which, as it was very dry, warm, and much used as a path, I flattered myself would not have been deformed by worm-casts; but I was deceived; in less than a week they appeared, and, after a shower, in very great numbers.

In order to effect a *radical* cure, I had the gravel turned up again till I came to the earth, and laid in heaps. In this state I let it remain for about a month, and then laid a foundation of lime well watered, which I caused to be covered with the heaps of gravel; taking the same method of spreading lime on the spots whence the gravel was removed, till the whole walk was effectually underlaid with lime, and overlaid with gravel.

This effected a *radical* cure, as I have never seen a worm-cast on the walk from that time to this.

If M. N. will take the same method, I have no doubt but he will find it effectually answer his purpose. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June 4.*

YOUR correspondent M. N. (p. 370) may effectually clear his gravel-walks of earth-worms by watering them with a strong infusion of the green husks of walnuts. This will bring out all the worms upon the surface. An infusion of wormwood, or the refuse of tobacco, will, I make no doubt, answer the same purpose. I have repeatedly tried the efficacy of the first; but of the two latter I have not indeed made experiment. [See p. 457]

I shall take the liberty, on this occasion, to suggest some other useful hints. Mr. Evelyn, in his treatise on Forest-trees, observes, with wonder, that stems of trees, smeared with tar, are preserved from being hurt by the teeth of goats, and other injuries; while every thing else, of an unctuous nature, is highly prejudicial to them. This, I apprehend, would prevent snails, carwigs, &c. from ascending nectarine, apricot, and peach trees.

A bed of sweet-williams will blow, and make a beautiful appearance, three weeks or a month after others disappear, if the tops are cut off before they come into bloom.

The large blue lupin will spread to a

great extent, and remain in bloom till November, if the seed-pods are cut off immediately after the petals begin to fall.

Venus-looking-glass, and other annual flowers, if sown, not in patches, but separately, will be much larger and finer than those which are sown in the usual way, in the Spring. J. R.—*n.*

Mr. URBAN, *June 21.*

A Constant Reader wishes to remind those who wait for an opportunity of endeavouring to keep a Cuckoo through the Winter, that this is the time for offering a reward to the neighbouring boys, who may thereby be induced to find and bring them at the proper age. The writer of this received one on the 17th instant, almost ready for flight, which is fed with fresh raw beef, and appears to go on well; so that, with Mr. Urban's permission, he hopes to compare notes, hereafter, with some experienced Ornithologist.

He kept one, last Summer, for many weeks, which died suddenly in September, by unfortunately swallowing a bit of the broken plate on which its meat was placed.

Has it been observed that they stammer (or *stut*, as it is called in the North of England), and are unusually clamorous in the month of June, as if mocking and vying with each other, previous to their general silence? And are they not said to be *boa-je* during some period of their singing? "As *scabbed* as a cuckoo" is a common saying in the North of England, as well as the following:

Comes in mid March,
Sings in mid April,
Stuts in mid May,
And in mid June* flies away.

* Old Style. *Cuatozo.*

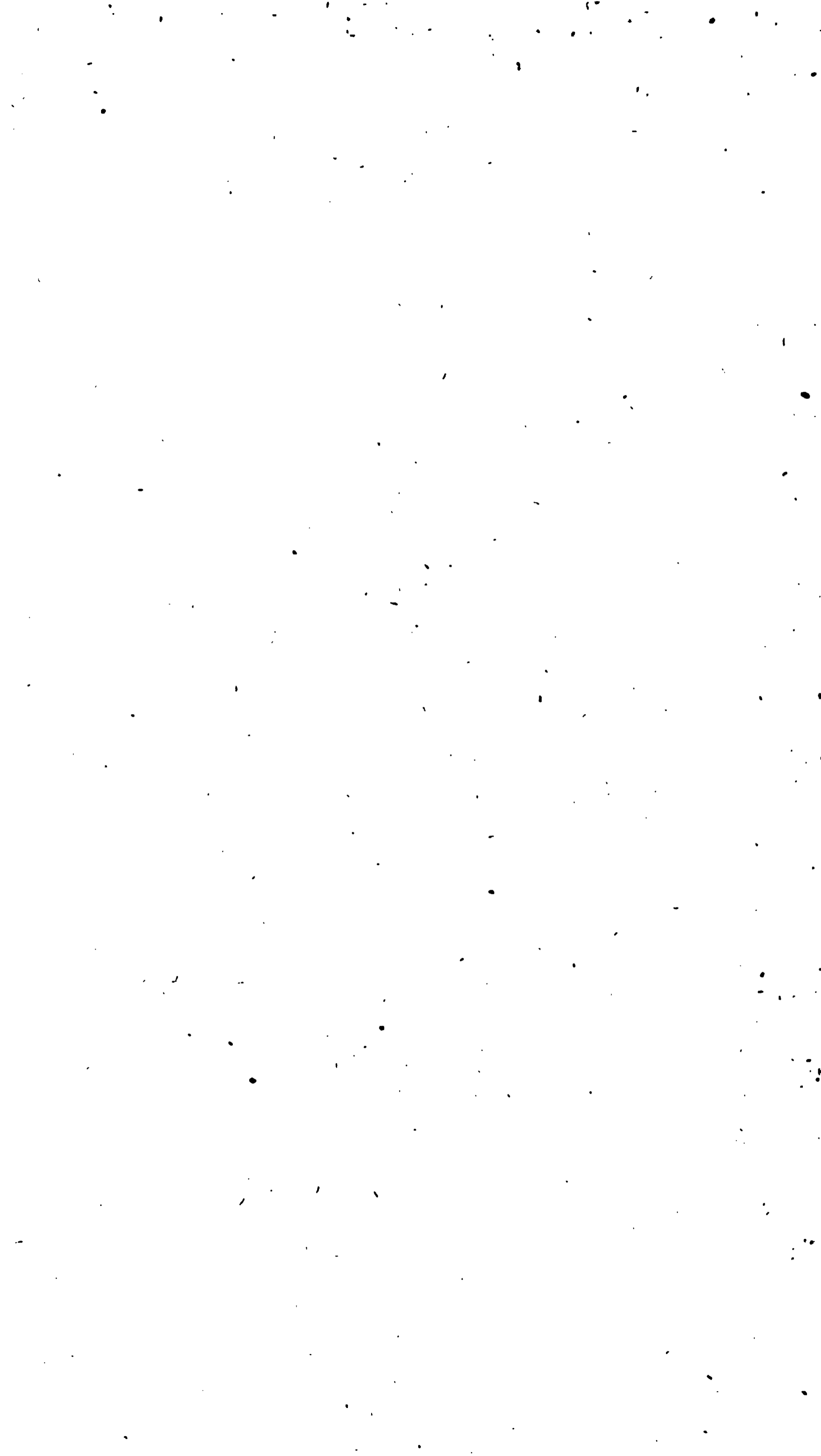
Mr URBAN, *June 21.*

PAGE 368, col. 2. The *P*rimate commented by Dr. Johnson was evidently the "predecessor" noticed in p. 140, col. 2, l. 12, and in the *note* there.

P. 368, col. 1. From p. 685, col. 1, of your volume for 1788, it appears that others, as well as the *British Critick*, have been puzzled by the three initials V. D. M.

P. 433, col. 1, l. 27, "every;" and, l. 37, "Though." These two words must, in these two lines, have a singular meaning, if truth or sense are of any avail. SCRUTATOR.

Mr.



Thorney Church, Sussex. N.E.



Sir Richard Steele's House at Sturston



Richard Steele of Bramley Esq.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 21.*
YOUR having given some account of Thorney Island, Suffex (vol. LXVI. p. 722), induces me to hope the inclosed sketch of the church might be acceptable. It is a low mean building, antique in its appearance, the windows and doors all pointed arches; the North door ornamented with an elegant moulding. (*See Plate I.*) The font is round and antique; and in the South wall of the chancel is a square niche for the lavatory.

At low-water there is a causeway leading from Emsworth into the island; but at spring-tides only the water runs out entirely; at other times, at two places called *The Deeps*, the water is nearly half-leg deep at low-water, which the inhabitants are obliged to ford at all seasons of the year. There is no ferry-boat nor public-house in the island, the inhabitants living in a manner secluded from the world. The view over the wide expanse of mud on passing the causeway at low-water is dreadfully dreary; but some of the views in the island, as your correspondent justly observes, are pleasing, particularly that from the church-yard. The soil is a strong loam, bearing great crops of wheat; but the agriculture is capable of great improvement, the land being over-run with weeds. There are three farms (formerly four) in the island: the proprietors are Lord Barclay, — Barwell, esq. of Stunstead, and Mr. Farhill, of Chichester. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Stropshire, Dec. 7.*
INCLOSED (*Pl. I.*) is a drawing of Sir Richard Steele's house near Carmarthen, South Wales, which is still existing, and occupied by a farmer.
 CARACTACUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June 5.*
THE two following letters, from Sir Richard Steele and Sir John Vanbrugh, are sent to you in the original hand-writings, that you may copy their signatures. (*See Plate I.*)
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1. "*Carmarthen, Aug. 20, 1724.*
 "It is reported here that Mr. Clavering, now treasurer of St. David's, is to be made bishop of Landaff.
 "In case that happens, I beg your favour to Mr. David Scur'ock, to be steward of St. David's. The Bishop of Salisbury
 GENT. MAG. *June, 1797.*

and Dr. Clarke will both give him their good character; and you will oblige the gentry of these parts, who know he is well allied here; as well as you will do, what you have always done to your creature, and most obliged, most obedient, humble servant,
 RICHARD STEELE.
 "Mr. Walpole."

2. "*To the Right Hon. ROBERT WALPOLE, Esq. at Chelsea.*

"*October 27, 1715.*
 "The inclosed is the second part of what I troubled you with the other day; which I hope you will think a most reasonable application.

"I have made an estimate of your fabric, which comes to 270l.; but I have allowed for doing some things in it in a better manner than perhaps you will think necessary, so that I believe it may be done to your mind for 200l. But, for your farther satisfaction, I desire you will send your clerk of the works to me; and I will explain it so to him, that he may likewise make his calculation without shewing him mine, or telling him what I make the expence amount to in the total. And, when this is done, we will give each particular article to the respective workmen, and they shall make their estimation too. So that you shall know the bottom of it at last, or the devil shall be in it. Your most humble Architect,
 J. VANBRUGH."

Mr. URBAN, *June 6.*
IN compliance with the request of M. N. *Clericus Essexiensis*, desiring to be informed how gravel-walks are to be kept free from worm-casts, I have the pleasure of acquainting him, from my own experience in the construction of a gravel-walk in *his* country, one half of which, in order to save gravel, I bedded with brick rubbish, where no worm-casts appear; the other half was made in the usual way, where they are so troublesome, that I intend to take an early opportunity of re-laying that part of the walk. O. P.

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ON the opening of the present parliament, when Mr. Addington appeared at the bar of the House of Peers to receive from the King's commissioners his Majesty's approbation of the choice which the Commons had made of him to be their Speaker, it is said, and, as I am fully persuaded, with the strictest regard to truth, that his address to the Lords was delivered with his accustomed dignity, and couched in a flow of diction equally splendid

Genl. Mag. June. 1797. P.I.

Thorney Church, Sussex. N.E.



Sir Richard Steele's House at Harpswell



Richard Steele of Harpswell

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 21.*
YOUR having given some account of Thorney Island, Sussex (vol. LXVI. p. 722), induces me to hope the inclosed sketch of the church might be acceptable. It is a low mean building, antique in its appearance, the windows and doors all pointed arches; the North door ornamented with an elegant moulding. (*See Plate I.*) The font is round and antique; and in the South wall of the chancel is a square niche for the lavatory.

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splendid and energetic. The speeches of all his predecessors on the like occasion have not been so justly praised; and, in particular, in "The Art of English Poetrie," two of them are shrewdly criticised and censured; one in the reign of Henry VIII. the other in that of his daughter Mary.

The former instance is in the author's elucidation of that sort of phrase, when he says,

"We speake in the superlative, and beyond the limites of credit, that is, by the figure which the Greeks call *Hiperbole*, the Latines *Dementicus*, or the lying figure. I for his immoderate excesse call him the over-reacher right with his originall, or (lowd lyar), and methinks not amisse. And this maner of speech is used, when either we would greatly advaunce or greatly abase the reputation of any thing or person, and must be used very discretely, or els it will seeme odious; for, although a prayse or other report may be allowed beyo'd credit, it may not be beyo'd all measure, specially in the profesman, as he that was Speaker in a parliament of King Henry the Eight's raigne, in his oration, which ye know is of ordinary to be made before the prince at the first assembly of both Houses, would seeme to prayse his Majestie thus: 'What should I go about to recite your Majesties innumerable vertues, even as much as if I tooke upon me to number the steres of the skie, or to tell the sands of the sea?' This *hyperbole* was both *ultra fidem*, and also *ultra modum*, and therefore of a grave and wise counsellour made the speaker to be accompted a grosse flattering foole: peradventure, if he had used it thus it had bene better, and neverthelesse a lye too, but a more moderate lye, and no less to the purpose of the King's commendation, thus: 'I am not able with any wordes sufficiently to expresse your Majesties regall vertues; your kingly merites also towards us your people and realme are so exceeding many, as your prayses therefore are infinite, your honour and renowne everlasting.' And yet all this, if we shall measure it by the rule of exact veritie, is but an untrath, yet a more cleanly commendation than was maister Speaker's." P. 160.

Puttenham, in p. 155, thus introduces the oration of the other speaker alluded to:

"As it hath bene always reputed a great fault in all figurative speeches for to be and in life etely, so is it esteemed no lesse an imperfection in man's utterance to have done use of figure at all specially in our writing and speeches publike, making them but as our ordinary talke, then which they may be more unfavourable and faire

from all civillie. I remember, in the first yeare of Queene Marie's raigne, a knight of Yorkshire was chosen Speaker of the parliament, a good gentleman, and wise, in the affaires of his shire, and not unlearned in the lawes of the realme, but as well for some lack of his teeth, as for want of language, nothing well spoken, which at that time and businesse was most behoofull for him to have bene. This man, after he had made his oration to the queene, which ye know is of course to be done at the first assembly of both Houses; a bench-er of the Temple, both well learned and very eloquent, returning from the parliament-house, asked another gentleman, his friend, how he liked MR. Speaker's oration. Mary, quoth th' other, methinks I heard not a better ahouse tale told this seven yeares. This happened because the good old knight made no difference between an oration or publike speech, to be delivered to th' care of a prince's majestie and state of a realme, then he would have done of an ordinary to be told at his table in the countrey, wherein all men know the odds is very great."

With the hope of being informed who were these Speakers, the above extracts are transmitted for insertion in the Gentleman's Magazine; and I will add, that both Burnet and Strype have noticed the Speaker in Queen Mary's reign, without mentioning his name*. By the Bishop it is related (Hist. of Reformation vol. II, p. 242), that, when the Commons saw the design of her Majesty's marriage to Philip, they were much alarmed, and sent their Speaker, and so of the house with him, with an earnest and humble address to her not to marry a stranger.

Strype is somewhat more circumstantial, thus citing from Sir Thomas Smith's MSS. the authority of one who lived at that time.

"Do you remember then the motion of the Speaker, and the request of the Commons-house, what they did, and could have moved them? and how they all ran one way, like the hounds after the hare, high and low, knights, and esquires, and burgeses, such as were of the privy-council, and others far and near? Whom preferred they, I pray you, then, if they should have had their wish, the stranger or the Englishman? and think you, they did not

* Mr. Warton, in History of English Poetry, vol. III. p. 335, note f. has cited this anecdote from Puttenham's Treatise, but does not specify the Yorkshire orator alluded to.

consider her Majesty's honour? (Eccles. Memorials, vol. III. p. 55.)

Is the Speaker's motion, or his oration when he presented it, in the Records of Parliament? W. and D.

Qualem neque candidiorem
Terra tulit. Hon.

YES. Mr. Urban, if, without hazard of contradiction, the above character could be justly ascribed to any man living, it might fairly be ascribed to my late dear friend Wanley Sawbridge; and, if ever man existed, of whom it might truly be said that he was an Israelite indeed, that he was a man without guile, it was my late dear deceased friend Wanley Sawbridge. In bearing this honest testimony to his memory, I bear not a testimony derived from to day only, or yesterday; I have been in habits of the most friendly intimacy with him for almost half a century. I, therefore, ought to know him; I did know him; I loved him, and I revered him. He deserved all my regard, he merited all that the warmest friendship could express in his commendation. In him it was so truly natural to act kindly and benevolently, that he wanted no suggestion to it but the suggestion of his own honest heart. His friendship for those whom he loved was of the most exalted kind: of this his death will long remain a memorable proof. His friendship for Mr. Honeywood is well known; he entered warmly into his cause, a cause in which he truly thought was implicated that of his country; and he fell a martyr to his zealous exertions in it, his pen, his purse, and his time, having been for some months devoted to Mr. Honeywood; and, from the moment that the high-sheriff made his return of the Kentish poll, my dear deceased friend Wanley never held up his head; he laid it so deeply to heart, that he scarcely ever afterwards spoke, and he literally sunk under it. His servants, the poor of his neighbourhood, to whom he was a father and benefactor, will long lament him; for, they will not quickly see his like again. We may trust his amiable spirit has (happily for him) made its escape to those regions of rest and felicity, where the troubled meet repose, and where virtue and goodness can alone receive an adequate reward.

EDMUND MARSHALL.

Charing, Kent, July 6, 1796.

Mr. URBAN,

June 2.

MANY alterations and erasures having been made in the inscription on the late Mr. Alderman Pickett's monument in the church-yard of Stoke Newington, the following is the present state of it.—On the top:

“Near this place lieth the body of Mr. WILLIAM PICKETT, of this parish, who died Feb. 19, 1745, aged 43 years: also, ANNE, his wife, who died March 22, 1750, aged 42 years: and likewise William, Thomas, and Tabitha, children of the above, who died in their infancy.

“This tomb was erected by William Pickett, esq. goldsmith and citizen of London, only surviving offspring of the above William and Anne, on the melancholy death of his daughter Elizabeth, and in memory of five other children, viz. Thomas, Thomas, Anne, Edward, and George, who died in their infancy.

“Herein also is interred the body of ELIZABETH PICKETT, who died Oct. 3, 1796, aged 57 years, wife of William Pickett, esq. and mother of the young persons whose disastrous fate is recorded on this tomb.

“In this vault also are deposited the remains of the above WILLIAM PICKETT, esq. who died Dec. 17, 1796, aged 60 years. He was elected one of the aldermen of the city of London in 1782; served the office of sheriff in 1784; and succeeded to that of chief magistrate in 1790. The rectitude with which he fulfilled the various duties of his public situations, and the inflexibility of his principles, obtained him approbation and esteem while living; and entitle his memory to respect.”

On a tablet on the South side:

“ELIZABETH PICKETT, died Dec. 11, 1781, aged 23 years, in consequence of her cloaths taking fire the preceding evening.”

On a tablet on the North side:

“Lieutenant WILLIAM PICKETT, in the Honourable East-India Company's service, was slain by pirates on-board the Triton, in the Bay of Bengal, Jan. 29, 1796, aged 36 years.”

Mr. URBAN,

May 25.

AB: POTTER, p. 38, col. 2, l. 5, died Oct. 10, 1747, according to your volume for that year.

The lady described in p. 166, col. 1, l. 25, 26, was the grandmother of the deceased. The slur upon his memory in pp. 315, 316, ought not to have gained admission into the Review of the Sermons occasioned by his death, which is sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives. He was undoubtedly a learned divine and real Christian.

Christian. His father's marriage is *correctly* noticed in your vol. XVII. 247. P. 273. In the first volume of Havercamp's valuable "Sylloge Scriptorum, qui de Linguae Græcæ Pronuntiatione Commentarios reliquerunt," the elegant tract of Adolphus Mekerchus on that subject has the first place; and a Life of him precedes it. In the Preface to the second volume, Havercamp refers for more particulars of him to an historian of his own country, Petrus Borrius.

Pp. 326, 327. The tru'y-classical heroicks, intituled, "Germania liberata," have not been printed with that accuracy which they deserve. They were written in 1742 by the late reverend and learned John Burton, D. D. of Eton; memoirs of whom are given in your Magazine for July, 1771.

P. 359. As to Mr. Mason's "Life of Gray," some just strictures on it occur in your vol. XLV. p. 523, col. 2; and in vol. LXII. pp. 885, 886, some arguments are adduced for ascribing some anonymous and exquisitely-sarcastic publications to the same pen. The "well-known lines," alluded to in col. 2, l. 20, are printed in your vol. XLIII. p. 601. SCRUTATOR.

Mr URBAN, April 21.

I SEND you fresh proofs* (as I think them) of Milton's having read Du Bartas's "Days and Weeks."

"My spirit ———

..... tell me what mis-deed
Banisht both Edens Adam and his seed?
Tell who (immortal), mortalizing, brought
vs [hath wrought vs,"
The balm fro' Heav'n which hoped health
(Invocation to the 1st Part of the 1st
Day of the 2d Week.)

"O, sacred lamp!

..... chase the thick clouds, drive the dark-
nes forth [rime,
Which bindeth me, that mine *adventurous*
Circling the world, may search out every
crime." (Invoc. 3 P. 2 D. 2 W.)

"Father of light! ———

Now, now (or never) purge my purest part:
Now quintessence my soule, and now ad-
uance [trance,
My care-free pow'rs in some celestiall
That (purged from passion) thy divine ad-
dress [p. laces." &c.

May guide me through Heav'n's glittering
(Invoc. 4 P. 2 D. 2 W.)

* See Dent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 648.

Surely Milton did not learn to quibble from this author.

"These parasites are even the pearls and rings
(Pearls! said I? *perils*) in the eares of kings."

Mark, Mr. Urban, how shockingly he *abuses* the limbs of the law in the following couplet, or, in the vulgar phrase, *puts a pun there*!

"False *conjsailours* (concealers of the law),
Turn-coat attorneys, that with both hands
draw."

Nay, worse than this, a little farther on he calls them (*borrescio referens*) "harpies of Westminster." Milton never treated the Clergy so bad as this.

The language of the two harlots, in their "controversie" before Solomon, would disgrace the nymphs of Covent-garden:

"Rather than I'll pocket up this wrong,
To be reveng'd, I'll venter two for one,
I'll have thy life although it cost mine
owne.

O, filthy bitch! (says th' other) —

But, enough of this ribaldry. I am now going, Mr. Urban, to venture on a bold conjecture; which, without any farther preamble, is, *that our immortal Dryden took a hint from this author when he drew his celebrated description of Night*. (Sleep is personified).

"Th' ayr, thick'ning where *be goes*, doth
not the heat, [the mead,
The wolf in woods lies down, th' ox in
Th' *orgue** vnder water; and on beds of
down [down.
Men stretch their limbs, and lay them softly
The nightingale, percht on the tender
spring [wing;
Of sweetest hawthorn, hangs her drowne
The swallow's silent, and the lowdest *Humber*,
Leaning vpon the earth, now seems to
slumber; [cease to shake,
Th' yew mooves no more, the aspe doth
Pines bow their heads, seeming som rest to
take."

The verse,
"Men stretch their limbs, and lay them
softly down,"

is, in my ideas, admirable: one can scarcely read it attentively without yawning. So the versification preceding is admirable:

"Hee's call'd a hundred times, and tugg'd,
at length he stirs, and stretching lazily
His legs and arms, and opening half an ey,
Four or five times he yawns" —

* "An *arch*, or *ork*, a whirlepoole, a voracious fish, enemy to the whale. *Origanum*, forte ab inuis O. *liban*, vbi hi pice maxime vivunt." (Matthew).

Here,

of the pulse; the stools were now uncommonly offensive, and consisted chiefly of blood and corruption. Instances have been of patients voiding three or four quarts of offensive putrid *faeces* in the course of a night. In two instances, clear blood ran from them through the bed they lay upon. Many were not able to get to the close-stool, or even to use the bed-pan. Those who were seized in this violent manner, unless the medicines administered checked the progress of the disease, were carried off in general in the space of ten or twelve days. Others lingered for as many weeks, and had relapses after relapse. The mode of treatment adopted was, on a patient's complaining of pain in his bowels, to order him a dose of salts, or salts and means, dissolved in barley-water. This was repeated every other day if occasion required, and the strength of the patient would admit of it; but, towards the latter end of the disease, I found salts were not so admissible as they were in the beginning, as they were apt to occasion pain in the intestines. This, I thought, might proceed from the saline particles acting on the ulcerated intestines. In that case other laxatives and rhubarb were preferred; and, at night, after the operation of cathartics, an anodyne draught was given, combined either with a fourth of a grain of tartar emetic, or 30 drops of antimonial wine, to mitigate pain, and procure rest to the patient, who was often worn out for want of sleep if this was neglected. The antimonial wine or tartar emetic which was combined with the anodyne often brought on a determination to the skin, which proved of service to the patient. When *tenesmus* was very troublesome, oleaginous starch and anodyne *scemas* were administered with various success, sometimes affording relief, and sometimes not. When the patient was afflicted with *tenesmus*, embrocations and blisters have been applied to the abdomen. In some cases scetid *excreta* with demulcents and oleaginous mixtures were used; but, as they afforded only temporary relief, they were left off, and the patients took small doses of rhubarb and ipecacuanha after each purging stool, to which opium was added occasionally. This medicine proved of more service than any other I had as yet tried. Where nausea, or inclination to vomit, was a predomi-

nant symptom, emetics were prescribed, with the anodyne draught at night to compose the patient. Their drink was rice and barley water, and their diet was rice, sago, and salep, sweetened with sugar, with the addition of Port wine, to all those who were affected with Putrid Dysentery. Pyrexia running so high in many of the patients, I was induced to try Dr. James's fever-powder, as it has been considered to be a preparation of the calx of antimony. It was of great service in alleviating the fever, and it often brought on a copious perspiration, which relieved the patient considerably; but still the disease recurred. Ipecacuanha was administered according to Dr. Cramer's method in the Hungarian army, that is, giving the patient from two scruples to a dram, at night when going to rest, made into boluses. If it continued on their stomach; and did not make the patient vomit, it proved of considerable service. As it removed all the griping pains for some time, a repetition of those boluses proved more serviceable than any other medicine I had tried, and contributed more to the cure than any other. If it did not make them vomit, their stools next day were copious, and without pain or tenesmus. A proper regimen, and anodynes judiciously administered, with bitters to strengthen the tone of stomach, perfected the cure. The bitters employed were gentian and chamomile; by these means many recovered, and others fell victims to the violence of the disease. The many relapses, and the putrid tendency of the disease, often induced me to try the Peruvian bark; but it only agreed with two patients. Its good effects in those two instances were very perceptible, as it prevented any relapses. In the other patients it brought on *diarrhoea*, even if joined with opiates, or they could not keep it on their stomachs, although tried in every form. In July, 1796, a supply of medicines arrived; with them a supply of the *extractum antimonii* came to hand, which I had so much wished for. I immediately began to administer it according to Dr. Masoley's directions to the patients in the hospital, and also to some out-patients, in all about 30. Two grains of the *extractum antimonii* were made into a bolus, which was taken in the evening. The patients were ordered not to drink any thing for the space of one hour, or

two, unless it made them vomit; as I found, when it operated as a cathartic, it produced the most salutary and lasting effects; but, if it made them vomit, they were ordered to drink warm rice-water. It often operated both upwards and downwards; but, when it operated downwards, the patients seemed to find most benefit, as they remained quite easy all the next day. Many of them had upwards of 20 stools in the course of 24 hours from the two grains of the *vitrum antimonii*; and it was remarkable that the stools came away much easier, were more copious than those procured by any other cathartic, and without any pain or *tenesmus*. It also very often brought on a copious perspiration, which abated the violence of the *pyrexia*, and relieved the patient very much. The bolus was repeated every other day, if the strength of the patient and other circumstances would admit of it, until the disease was conquered, which generally happened after taking four or five of the boluses, although some have taken more. In the intervals they took a mixture of rhubarb and ipecacuanha, three grains of the former, and two of the latter. I found medicines given in this liquid form answered much better than those given in pills, as, from the lenteric state of the bowels towards the end of the disease, the pills were often voided unaltered. By this method of treatment I have been so fortunate as to recover all my patients except two, who were extraordinary cases. They had several relapses previous to the use of the antimonial bolus; and one of them was a woman who was delivered but a few days before. The man had such a particular aversion to medicine of every kind, that the instant he put them to his lips he began to vomit, and brought whatever he took up; of course it could be of no benefit to him. There were several convalescents in the hospital who had frequently relapsed; they were all perfectly cured by the antimonial bolus. In general, two grains operated very powerfully. However, the dose was increased or diminished as occasion required. I seldom gave more than three, or less than one, except to children; they have taken one-fourth of a grain, which answered very well in one or two instances, where the children were seized with the Putrid Dysentery, ac-

companied with strong *pyrexia*. They recovered every day, and are now quite well. Had it not been for this medicine, they must have fallen victims to the violence of the disease. I have also remarked, that all those who were cured by the *vitrum antimonii* got very lusty soon after, and were not so liable to relapses as those cured by any other medicine. The bodies of those who died of the Dysentery were so putrid, and so truly offensive, I could not undertake to examine the state of the intestines, having no one who could assist me; but I intend to avail myself of the first favourable opportunity.

The short time since I thought of writing to you on this subject has prevented me from arranging my ideas according to my wishes; but, having experienced the surprizing effects of the *vitrum antimonii*, administered in so simple a form as recommended in Dr. Moseley's Treatise on Tropical Diseases, determined me to write to you without delay. This medicine, until Dr. Moseley brought it into use, and refuted the erroneous opinion, that it derived any advantage from its combination with wax, was considered by all preceding *Materia Medica* writers as totally unfit for internal use, unless combined with wax or resin to correct its violent qualities. But, having fully proved the truth of Dr. Moseley's observations, and the utility of this medicine as recommended by him, and that it is as innocent as effectual, used after his directions, in the cure of the Dysentery; in justice to him, and for the good of mankind, I felt myself compelled to communicate, and bear testimony of what I have seen result from his practice with *vitrum antimonii*. I am well assured it has been the means of saving many lives here; and, as a general knowledge of the utility of it in the cure of that disease may save many more, I therefore thought it incumbent on me to communicate the happy effects I had experienced from the use of it. These are the motives which have induced me to address you, whose literary labours have so eminently contributed to the benefit of mankind; and, though the feeble efforts of my pen have nothing to recommend them to your attention except the truths they contain: however, should they prove acceptable to the purposes of your valuable Repository, and meet with your countenance and approbation,

tion, I will think myself amply rewarded, and shall with pleasure communicate any farther observations I may have in my power to make at a future period. **THO. JAMIESON,**
Assistant-surgeon.

P. S. Having taken notice that the Dysentery prevailed mostly in our winter, and proved most fatal in rainy weather, I have therefore thought it necessary to mention, that Norfolk Island lies in 29° South latitude; and, being nearly the antipodes to England, your winter is our summer. The months in which the Dysentery prevails most are June, July, August, and September. The thermometer in those months is from 70 to 59 in the shade. In January, February, and March, it is from 82 to 66 in the shade. In the Sun, in these three last months, it is from 120 to 98. **T. J.**

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. June 5.*

YOUR correspondents seem inclined to charge Mr. Pitt with being the cause of the late mortality amongst the feline race, from the fashion of cat-skin caps being introduced by consequence of the hat-tax. I entertain a different opinion; and I form it from the death of five healthy cats in the prime of life, at different times, within our walls, where you will allow it is not very easy to convey poison; nor is it likely that the skins would fall into the hands of furriers or dustmen. I heard of several having been opened, and the disorder appeared to be a twisting of the intestines. I should not wish to see so many of your pages taken up with the subject as your correspondents have claimed for fairy-rings, cuckows, and swallows; yet the opinion of one able anatomist would afford satisfaction to many old maids, and a few old bachelors, and particularly to S. A.

I am apt to ascribe the cause to the dry Easterly winds, as, on the change, the disorder nearly ceased, and, on a return to the old quarter, is again raged. In this part of the town nearly half the cats were affected with the distemper, and very few indeed recovered. **S. A.**

Mr. URBAN, *May 8.*

IN the Review of your last month's Magazine you have done justice to the talents of the engraver, and the assiduity of the editor, of "Antique

Remains from St. Martin Outwich."—Permit an occasional correspondent to make some few additions to the letter-press of that work.

In the taxation of 1327 (Harl. MS. 80); "*Ecclesia Sancti Martini in Outwich*" is valued at 13 marks, or 8l. 13s. 4d.; and, in an inquisition, taken at London, 5th May, 6 Henry VI. (amongst the MSS. in the King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer, fol. 228), is "*Ecclesia S^{ti} Martini Outwich in ead^m warda volut per ann^o ad summ^o & maxim^o valore^o viginti mara^o & sex solid^o octo denar^o et amplius.*"

In Cardinal Pole's Indenture, anno 1553 (the original of which is preserved with the former MS.), it appears that there were four chantry-priests of this church, then living, to whom pensions of c*s.* each had been granted at the Dissolution, *viz.*

"*P^{ro}ch^o S^{ci} Martini Outwich, Job^{an} Wilkinson nup^{er} incumbent^{is} ib^{id}em p^{er} ann^o c*s.* Ric^{ard} Palm nup^{er} incumbent^{is} ib^{id}em p^{er} ann^o c*s.* Job^{an} Twine, nup^{er} incumbent^{is} ib^{id}em p^{er} ann^o c*s.* George Sharpe nup^{er} incumbent^{is} ib^{id}em p^{er} ann^o c*s.*"*

Amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No 606 [fol. 576] contains a list of "*the bodies buried at St. Martin church at the well with two buckets*," which differs from the list of monuments extracted (in the *Antique Remains*, p. 4) from Stowe.

For *Emme*, the wife of William Constantine, the MS. reads *Anne*. For *Elen*, the wife of Thomas Hay, Harl. MS. substitutes *Elizabeth*; and, for "*John Woodroffe, e*sq.**" "*John Woodhouse, squyre.*" **E. H.**

Mr. URBAN, *June 2.*

THE following remarks are intended to shew how far objection to rulers is consistent with our profession as Christians in the present time, and agreeing with the practice of good men in former ages.

We have no room to suppose our b*el*led Lord promoted, in any degree, among the people a disaffection to the government under which they were placed by the permission of Providence, but rather recommended obedience to the magistrates and rulers of the land. In the same manner did his Apostles after him; who, no doubt, were well informed of his mind in this respect.

How can any, therefore, who claim the venerable name of Christian, op-

pose the government under which they live, either by word or deed, contrary to the doctrine of their Great Master! If we desire to live peaceably, we must beware of assuming to ourselves a liberty to censure the designs, decrees, or transactions, of public authority; much more by querulous murmurings, or clamorous declamations, of bringing envy and odium upon them. But, suppose the actions of superiors blameable, and that by infallible arguments we are persuaded of it, yet seeing neither the taxing of, nor complaining against them, doth in any wise regularly belong to us; nor the discovery of our minds therein can probably be an efficacious means of procuring redress, and immediately tends to diminish the reputation, and weaken the affection due to Government, and consequently impair the peaceable estate of things which by them is sustained; we are wholly to abstain from such unwarrantable and turbulent practices, and, with a submissive and discreet silence, passing over the miscarriages of our superiors, to wait patiently on the providence, and implore the assistance, of Him who is the only competent judge and sovereign disposer of all things.

To ask of God that he would direct the hearts of those who preside over the public welfare; and to represent to them, on all fit occasions, the declining state of religion, the importance, and means, of preserving it: these are duties! But then we must always approve ourselves conscientiously loyal both in word and deed; sincerely grateful for the protection which we are assured of enjoying, and duly sensible that every thing of value to us, in this world, depends on the support of that Government under which we now live. We cannot be good men if we are bad subjects; and we are not wise men if we permit ourselves to be suspected of it.

That the Christians in early times prayed for their kings, we learn from Polycarp, Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Cyprian, Origen, Lactantius. And thus it became them to do, that the emperors, finding them solicitous for the welfare and prosperity of their government, might permit them quietly and peaceably to enjoy their religion.

The Jews in Babylon send to those in Judea to pray for the life of Nebu-
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chadnezzar, king of Babylon, and for the life of Balthazar, his son; and, when they came under the Roman government, this was their practice, till they began that rebellion under which their city and country were destroyed.

The prophet Jeremiah, in his letter to the Jews in Babylon, says, "Seek the peace of the city, and pray to the Lord for it; for, in the peace thereof shall ye have peace." Which all agrees with the doctrine and example of Christ and his apostles. His direction to those who shewed him the tribute-money, and asked, if it was right to give tribute to Cæsar or not? was this, "Render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's:" intimating, that he considered subjection to the civil powers to be their duty. Divers instances might be produced of his submission to government; and the repeated exhortation of his apostles to their fellow-believers was, to be obedient to those who were placed over them by the permission of an all-wise Providence.

The apostle Paul thus expresses himself in his letter to Timothy:

"I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have all men to be saved; and to come to the knowledge of the truth. For there is one God; and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time."
1 Tim. ii.

And, in another Epistle,

"Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves."

And, in his Epistle to Titus,

"Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, shewing all meekness to all men."

With which another apostle agrees in the following manner:

"Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the king as supreme; or unto governors, as to them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the praise
of

of them that do well. For so is the will of God, that with well-doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men: as free, and yet not using your liberty for a cloke of wickedness, but as the servants of God. Respect all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king."

Paul acknowledges his fault in speaking disrespectfully to the high-priest, by saying,

"I knew not, brethren, that he was the high-priest: for, it is written, thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people."

Again, in his Epistle to the Romans, he says,

"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers; for there is no power but of God. Whoever resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God. Render to all their dues; tax to whom tax is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour."

The apostle Peter, after speaking of the disorderly behaviour of some, and cautioning against their practices, says,

"But chiefly them that walk after the flesh; who despise government, and are not afraid to speak evil of dignities."

Many other passages of Scripture, both of the Old and New Testament, might be produced, which tend to shew the obligation there is upon us, as Christians, to be submissive to the government under which we are placed; and it is to be wished that such as esteem these writings, and consider them as a rule of faith and practice, would endeavour to form their lives according to the excellent advices contained in them. C—R.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

I DEEM it no small recommendation of your entertaining and instructive Miscellany, that it has maintained its character for candour, decorum, and dignified impartiality, in an age when passion and prejudice have usurped the seat of reason and experience; when a desolating spirit of innovation, under the mask of philosophy ("falsely so called"), is spreading its baneful influence far and wide.

You have always, I am persuaded, a page at the service of philanthropy; and I know of no channel that will so effectually give publicity to a benevolent plan. You can introduce it to those whose fortune, talents, and beneficence, enable them to promote,

mature, and accomplish, an object so benign.

I love to persuade myself that I shall not only enjoy your indulgence, but approbation, in requesting you to acquaint your numerous and liberal readers, that a few months since was set on foot "a society for increasing the comforts, and bettering the condition, of the poor:" not partially as to this or that particular want or district, but universally, by inciting to industry, and affording the industrious poor the means of owing the melioration of their condition to their own exertions and good management; opening a prospect of (comparative) independence, and the enjoyment of frugal comforts, through every stage of life.

To bend the spring of action, choice, and the support of action, hope, to a right pursuit; to enable the industrious poor to purchase all their necessaries, of wholesome quality, on the lowest possible terms; to instruct them in the most advantageous culinary management of their provisions and fuel; to give them the means of acquiring some property, by enabling the labourer to add a garden, if not a hog or a cow, to his cottage; by affording the artizan and manufacturer some raw materials in which his family may aid his leisure-moments; to dissuade from the vice of the alehouse, by enabling the poor man to love his home, and share his jug of home-brewed beer with his own family at home (pardon a tear, Mr. Urban, at this thought); to encourage real Friendly Societies for providing against accidental or extraordinary distresses; to render poor-houses unnecessary, or to make them at least (what the Legislator intended) comfortable asylums for infancy, decrepitude, and old age: such are the outlines of the plan of this truly patriotic and benevolent Society. How are the splendid achievements of warriors dimmed in the eye of Philanthropy by this beneficent undertaking! Vast as the attempt and hopes of this Society confessedly are, they will not be deemed visionary by those who are acquainted with the astonishing change in the condition of the poor, which that truly excellent character, Count Rumford, has, in a few years, and under many disadvantages, operated in the city of Munich. Vice, idleness, mendicancy, want, and both, have

in good measure given, and are giving, way to industry, temperance, comfort, and cleanliness.

The improvements made under the Count's inspection and advice, in the culinary arrangement of the Foundling hospital, was so obviously calculated to the better condition of all the poor, that the idea of this Society seems thence to have been suggested to the worthy and respectable Treasurer of that laudable institution, whose generous and laborious exertions in this humane work will, I am sure, be as universally applauded as they shall become universally known. The Society is already patronised by a great number of names which do honour to their country; and, it appears by the first report of the Committee (already published), that a very interesting and important melioration of the condition of the poor may be operated at very small expence. The instruction, advice, and encouragement, of persons possessing influence in their respective vicinages, seem to promise (aided necessarily by some little pecuniary assistance from the Society, either by way of gift or loan) very extraordinary benefits.

Should any of your readers, Mr. Urban, desire more particular informations than it becomes an anonymous correspondent, or accords with your limits, to give, I am persuaded that they will be fully gratified by referring to Thomas Bernard, esq. Foundling; Mathew Martin, esq. (secretary), Parliament-street; or, Messrs. Ransom, Morland, and Co. (treasurers), bankers, Pall-mall; all of whom act without any other gratuity than the secret satisfaction of promoting a plan so truly laudable and beneficent.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, May 23.

I SHOULD not have troubled you with any remarks upon a letter, which made its appearance some months ago, addressed to George Washington, president of the United States of America, under the signature of Thomas Paine, were it not to point out some few of the inconsistencies of that popular writer. My only apology for not having sent you these observations before is, that I had not seen Mr. Paine's epistle. Consistency is that alicae whch can render a person truly respectable; it frequently excites our

applause, though maintained by false reasoning, or upon sophistical conclusions. If my accusation of Thomas Paine be ill-founded, let it "pass by him as the idle wind, which he respects not." If its foundation is good, I am not conscious of any atonement that can be made for a crime of so heinous a nature.

During the American war, whilst secretary for foreign affairs to the Congress, Mr. Paine had undoubtedly an opportunity of examining the moral character and military skill of General Washington. The result of such investigation is evident from the Dedication of the First Part of the Rights of Man, and from his Letter to the Abbé Raynal. In the former he avows, that the exemplary virtue of the American president eminently contributed to establish the principles of freedom*. In the latter, that the enterprize against Trenton was not the accidental, but meditated, object of Gen. Washington†. In the one, he prays that the Rights of Man may become as universal as his patron's benevolence can wish; in the other he affirms, that the Americans, by a happy stroke of *generalship*, deranged all the plans of the British, and obliged them to close the campaign. Such were the sentiments which obtained Mr. Paine numerous partizans in the year 1792. But, in the present year, his opinion is changed: "he thinks it time to speak the undisguised language of historical truth;" he therefore asserts, in his present letter, "that, without the aid of France, the cold and unmilitary conduct of Gen. Washington would, in all probability, have lost America; that he slept away his time till the finances of his country were completely exhausted; and that, elevated to the chair of presidency, he assumed the merit of every thing to himself, and the natural ingratitude of his character began to appear‡." Had Mr. Paine forgotten his own account of the actions at Trenton and Princeton? Is he willing to admit his own want of discernment, or falsehood in the Dedication of his book, and accuse himself of treason in beholding the dormitory proceedings of the American general without sounding the

* Dedication of the first part of Rights of Man.

† Letter to the Abbé Raynal, p. 10, &c.

‡ Letter to Washington, p. 6, &c.

token of alarm? Such must be the conclusions if this letter contains "the undisguised language of historical truth." Most people would have thought, and, I believe, Mr. Paine then thought, the time to speak, or at least write, historical truth, was when rectifying the mistakes of Abbé Raynal's account of the revolution in America, and relating those things "that might serve to prevent future historians from error, and recover from forgetfulness a scene of magnificent fortitude." If historical truth was ever to be displayed, it was certainly most necessary when giving an account of "a retreat, which was one of those extraordinary circumstances that, in future ages, might probably pass for fable*;" and, if Mr. Paine's first account of it be received, it might really be a fable, as the time for his writing historical truth was not then arrived. I sincerely wish he had intimated this circumstance when altering the errors of the Abbé Raynal, as we should then have known what credit to have given to his own statement. It was to little purpose he altered if he did not correct. First impressions are not easily eradicated; and, as those made by his first epistles were in favour of Gen. Washington, so they are likely to continue; whilst doubts, of Mr. Paine's having ever spoken or written "the undisguised language of historical truth," being once awakened, will not be easily removed. The man who, writing ostensibly to reform error, wilfully mistakes facts, does not deserve much credit when he thinks proper to say, that the time for his speaking historical truth is arrived. The shepherd's boy that once deceived the village was never after believed. I must confess myself incapable of reconciling contradictions so apparent as those I have pointed out. I do not wish to rob Mr. Paine of his reputation; it could not enrich me, but "might make him poor indeed."

I trust your liberality for the insertion of this short statement of difficulties; which some abler correspondent may be so obliging as to solve for

Yours, &c. W. TAP.

Mr. URBAN, *Maldon, June 8.*

MY doubt respecting Snelling ought to have followed, and to have

been applied to, both the references to Lowndes, as I equally suspected the propriety of the weight assigned to the pennies of Richard III. The cause of my suspicion was not ignorance of the Tower pound (which was first announced in Folkes's Tables of English Coins in the year 1745), but from finding the pound Troy to be expressly mentioned in some of the indentures, particularly in that of the 5th of Edward IV. which the indenture of the 1st of Richard III. is said to be like. It also appears to me to have been intended in the indenture of the 18th of Richard II.

The verdict relating to the coinage of the 30th of October, 18 Hen. VIII, cannot, I should imagine, establish the exclusive use of the Tower pound at the mint from the Conquest to that period, in contradiction to the indenture. If Lowndes has copied them incorrectly, and introduced the pound Troy where he did not find it in the originals, his fault, and my error founded upon it, may be easily corrected by any of your correspondents who have ready access to the Exchequer.

Will you, Mr. Urban, now indulge me with room for a few lines in reply to Mr. Laskey? Were I inclined to imitate his politeness, I might talk of subterfuges invented to clear himself from palpable mistakes; but I am not disposed to follow his example, and shall, therefore, only advise him, when he next employs a friend, to seek out one who has some knowledge of the subject on which he is to write.

If he is still satisfied with the genuineness of his coin, I have, I must confess, no new arguments to urge against it.

As I drew no conclusions whatever from the weight of Mr. Southgate's penny, I must say he had no right to draw absurd ones for me, and then attempt to make me answerable for them.

I did not think it possible for any man to have mistaken my meaning as to DEI GRATIA; but it has been misconceived, and therefore I must explain. I certainly did not mean that, from the words on the coins of Richard III. I could pick out some of the letters which compose DEI GRATIA, but that abbreviations of those two words occurred on all the genuine coins of that monarch which had been published.

* Letter to Abbé Raynal, p. 11, &c.

His friends, who are so conversant in those matters, certainly did not recollect an English penny of King John which was to be seen in the Borough some years since. If he will refresh their memory with this hint, they will probably be able to furnish him with other instances of Mr. White's culpable ingenuity.

I greatly question whether the Society of Antiquaries will thank him for his curious defence of them. In answer to his opinion, of the great improbability of their admitting spurious coins into their book, I had urged their having engraved Mr. White's pennies of Richard I, which Mr. Laskey himself had acknowledged to be counterfeits. I was somewhat at a loss to conjecture in what manner he would account for this instance of dimness in their microscopic eyes, when, to my astonishment, he replied, that the spuriousness of the coins was, as he believed, not discovered till long after the Antiquaries book was published. Whether he intended by this defence to prove the impossibility of their being deceived in coins of Richard III. because they had been so in those of Richard I. or what was his precise meaning, I am unable to discover.

The references to *DIFFLIN*, in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and to *DIW* and *DIVE* on coins of John and Henry III. were made for the purpose of shewing his mistake in the spelling of the ancient name of Dublin, which he asserted to be uniformly *DEVELIN*, and never *DIVELIN*. If he will take the trouble to consult Simon's *Irish Coins*, Plate II. No. 48, or Wise's 19th plate, he will find on a penny of Henry III. *DIVELY*. Possibly so many instances of the name being spelled *DI* may induce him to suspect that it was not always written *DE*. I did not notice his *DVFLI* or *DYFLI*, because I did not suppose it to be possible for him to produce them seriously as authorities for *DEVELIN*. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Walsall, May 6.*

A GREEABLE to the request of *Philo*, p. 271, I send this account of the medal of Cromwell which he enquires after.

In the year 1773 a new Magazine was published, called *The Sentimental*; and with the first numbers of which was given to the purchasers a medal of some remarkable person; amongst the

rest, the king, queen, Lord Camden, Mr. Wilkes, Alderman Beckford, Marquis of Granby, &c.; and this of Cromwell was one of the number. The error in spelling the name *Oliivar* was noticed in the last page of *October Magazine*, 1773. There were silver medals also struck monthly in the same dies, and some of them distributed as prizes to the correspondents who had sent the best pieces in the preceding month. This of Cromwell was copied, perhaps, by Mr. Kirk from a coin of his of the date of 1658.

Much has been said of late on provincial tokens, many of which, it must be confessed, are very beautiful; and I have reserved one of a sort of more than 100. But, after all, I think we could have done very well without them; for, with the genuine kinds and the counterfeits, the country is deluged with too much copper currency; and it is much to be wished that a new coinage of copper was ordered by Government, either at the Tower or at Mr. Bolton's, and all the others suppressed.

Your correspondent B. p. 290, has favoured us with some very judicious remarks on the consequences of some naval medals; in addition to which may it not be asked, if any of the dollars now in circulation find their way to Spain again, whether the impression of our sovereign's bust, struck on the neck of the king of Spain, may not offend both that king and people deeply, as it may be deemed a designed affront, and intimate a very high superiority? Would it not have been better if the punch had been struck on the plain part of the dollar, a little distance from the head? The Spaniards, I believe, are not much pleased with their present condition or connexions; and any thing that looks like a designed affront should be avoided, as they and we may be good friends again; and I hope it may be soon, if for no other reason, for the benefit of trade.

B. S. p. 336, recommends barrel-organs in village-churches; and I can inform him, that one of that kind has been set up several years in the church of Cannock (pronounced *Kank*), a pleasant village about half-way between this town and Stafford. It has the appearance of one of the other sort of organs, and has a curtain before the front or case. It is certainly a help to singing, in preference to the custom

system too much in use in country churches, where the players and singers in the lost engross that part of divine worship entirely to themselves, as an amusement, I fear, more than for devotion, and exclude the congregation from joining in it. An injudicious selection of some of the metrical Psalms is frequently sung, and it is to be wished, to avoid that, that the officiating minister would choose the Psalms himself, and not leave it to a blundering parish-clerk, or a set of miserable musicians.

One Sunday evening, last summer, I was at St. Edmund's church, in Dudley, where the select Psalms and Hymns are used which are noticed in p. 144, and was much pleased with the decent appearance of the children of the Sunday-schools, and with their excellent singing accompanied by the organ; and could wish that the same selection was generally used, and Steinhold and Hopkins entirely laid aside.

Mr. R. A. of Chatham, p. 342, paid a very indifferent compliment to his maker by bringing his son to the font to be christened *Basquar*; and the minister should have persevered in his objection to giving the child that name; and might as well have called him Judas Iscariot, Simon Magus, Mahomet, or what not. I remember a circumstance something like it which occurred at Walsall church some years ago. A person of a whimsical turn, whose surname was *France*, brought his child to receive baptism; and, when the minister asked, "name this child," the father said, *King of*. The minister objected to it; and the father with much reluctance altered his proposed name to *Britain*; and the son, if he be living, as I suppose he is, is called *Britain France* to this day.

I should be much obliged to any of your heraldic correspondents to favour me with the meaning of the Stafford knots; I have observed there are two in the arms of that town. It is also seen on the belts of the Staffordshire militia, and some other regiments raised in the county; and the arms of Stafford-Howard, formerly earls of Stafford, were surrounded (after the manner of the knights of the garter, &c.) by a circ. Ruby, garnished with Stafford knots. Topas—Is the title of Baron St. Andrew extinct, or in abeyance?

In Mr. Hampden's Life of the late Rev. John Wesley, vol. III. is a copy

of the will of the deceased, in which is this clause: "I give the colony, and whatever else it found in the drawer of my bureau at London, to my dear grand-daughters Mary and Jane Smith." How could Mr. Wesley have grand-daughters when he had no children?

After reading Mr. Colquhoun's book (p. 270) on the police of London, and noticing the depravity of too many of the human race, one would be almost led to exclaim, as it is said Mr. Wesley once did, that man without grace was half brass and half devil!

Permit me to return thanks to your correspondents, pp. 205 and 209, for their obliging and satisfactory account of some dormant Irish parages.

After reading the different letters of correspondents in your vols. XLV. and XLVI. and in this year's Numbers, as well as the different accounts of the star jelly in Chambers's Cyclopaedia, it is probable that there may be two substances nearly alike, but of different quality, as is observed by Jantus, p. 302; but yet the business seems so difficult to clear up as the origin or cause of the Fairy-rings.

It would have been highly gratifying if some gentleman in the law profession had answered a query or two proposed in a letter printed in your vol. LXV. p. 202, respecting Friendly Societies. If it had been thought necessary for Societies to have been enrolled at the county-festivals only, and not in cities or towns corporate, there would have been time enough to have had it done, as the new act enlarged the time to Michaelmas, 1796; but it is now too late, and, in consequence, a Society with which I am connected is likely to lose 100l. or be at some trouble and hazard to recover it, owing to the *glorious uncertainty* of the law.

The matter is briefly this: a Society in this town delivered money, at various times, into the hands of the landlord of the inn where they met, to the above amount. After the first 50l. was put in his care, he gave a bond for the same to the vicar, as trustee for the Society. This was before the passing of the act (and the two parties are since dead). And, after the act was passed, the said landlord had 50l. more left in his care; for which the Society had no other security than his acknowledgement on unstamped paper, which by the said act was unnecessary. The landlord paid interest for the said 100l.

at 4l. *per cent.*; and by his will left his wife and father executor and executrix to his effects. While his wife remained a widow she also paid interest for the said 100l.; and, after her second marriage, her second and present husband did the same, and frequently acknowledged himself responsible to pay the principal. But now he flatly refuses to pay either principal or interest. One of the reasons he assigns is, that the Society is not legally enrolled; and the other is, that his predecessor lent the above money in his life-time to his own father (mentioned before), and that the stewards might apply to him for it. This has been done, and payment refused by him also, as he says that he had not the money directly from the Society; and that there is an account unsettled between him and his son's wife, whose present husband has filed a bill in Chancery against him for the recovery thereof. (I cannot see what plea he can have for doing this unless he had first paid the money into the stewards hands.) So the matter remains in suspense, and the Society are in great uneasiness about it, and do not know how to proceed.

Having now, Mr. Urban, I fear, tired your patience as well as that of your readers, I remain

Yours, &c. JAMES GEE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

I AM much obliged by the insertion of my letter of Feb. 20. in p. 266, and should be glad that your readers will correct *trial* tokens, p. 267, b. l. 33, into *Irish* tokens; and the word *Senton*, p. 269, b. l. 49, into *Denton*. I should not omit, that what I have called *Denton's list*, from the title-page to the continuation, appears to be the work of Mr. Pratten, and only published by Denton for him. As in the title-pages to the four first volumes, and the plates themselves, no other name appears than that of Denton, the publication has generally gone by his name.

I have been informed that Mr. Spence has quitted the business of dealing in coins, and has disposed of his dies principally, if not entirely, to a dealer in Holbourn. I think I can easily enumerate above 40 dies of the half-penny size, and 13 of the farthing, originally struck for Spence, and which, being now transferred to ano-

ther dealer, will probably be extended to an infinite variety. As these will, no doubt, be interchanged for the purpose of accommodating collectors, they may possibly be induced, therefore, to take the hint I suggested of contenting themselves with one impression from each die. Your readers cannot fail of being anxious to see *Civis's first essay on provincial coins*. If I mistake not, it not only made its appearance in the publications referred to by *Civis*, but separately, with some little alteration. The bringing together into your widely-extending Publication every thing that occurs on this subject, will be the means of affording collectors opportunities of understanding the subject better than they are at present enabled to do.

Your querist *Philo*, p. 271, will probably find the piece he has by him to be one of a set which, some years ago, I understand were delivered with each number of the *Sentimental Magazine*, as an inducement to people to become purchasers. They were all executed by Kirk that I have seen. I have 12 by me, which, I am informed, is the whole number issued in copper. Some of your correspondents will be good enough, perhaps, to say whether it is so or not. Those I have are heads of George II. George III. Queen Charlotte, Duke of Gloucester, Dutchess of Gloucester, Dutchess of Cumberland, Oliver Cromwell, Marquis of Granby, Lord Camden, Lord Chatham, Alderman Beckford, David Garrick. [See p. 469]

The head of Cromwell is by much the best. How many more were issued in copper I cannot tell; but the copper ones seem to have been dropped, and an embossed card substituted; but how long this or the *Magazine* continued I do not know. The only card I have seen, and which is in the possession of the person who gave me this information, was an impression of William, Duke of Cumberland, executed by Milton. Through the medium of your *Magazine* we may possibly obtain an accurate account of the publication, its commencement, close, &c. It does not seem improbable but that one of the last Duke of Cumberland was published; but I have never seen it.

In answer to J. A. p. 8, I will observe that, by referring to Blair's *Chronological Tables*, he will find that Urban the Seventh was only pope for a
short

short time in 1590; if I recollect right, not many days. Urban the Eighth was elected to the pontificate in 1623. Between the two there were five popes; so that, calculating from the death of Urban the Seventh, and including the present Pope, there have been 22: from that of Urban VIII. there have been 16.

I just observe that J. A's query is already answered by D. H. in p. 276.
Yours, &c. R. Y.

Mr. URBAN, June 2.
I DO not perfectly comprehend D. T. S's description of *Linton* church, p. 368. If the "whole altar-piece is new," how can it be one of the most striking remnants of Gothic architecture supposed to be known? Or, is it an old Gothic altar-piece lately laid open?

The hieroglyphicks on the silver heart, p. 377, are a figure of Hope on an anchor fastened to the heart, but the inscription not sufficiently distinct. Qu. *My fines and Ein*, and what language?

P. 398. In my copy of *Edon's* *Theaurus* by B. Willis, 1754, it expressly mentions only *Wood Enderby* chapel as belonging to the bishop of Carlisle.

Is Major Drinkwater, of the 62d regiment of foot, whose death you have recorded, p. 440, the gentleman who wrote the *History of the Siege of Gibraltar*, 1785, whose Christian name was *John*, and who was then captain of the late 72d regiment, or royal Manchester volunteers? H. D.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.
HAVING often received information to queries from one or other of your correspondents, I should be glad to be informed, through the medium of your truly-valuable Publication, some account of a painting at Mr. Beckford's, Fonthill, which Mr. Thornton, of whose knowledge of portraits you speak so highly, p. 249, informed me was the Regent Murray, but which, from the dress, &c. is evidently too modern. It is a beautiful whole-length, Highland costume, and holding a long gun in his right-hand with the name of "Willm Faircraff," probably as the maker.

In the back-ground a peasant running with a bow. A small sketch is given in the vignette of the title of the "Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland;" in which work, previous

to its being published, the editor would be glad to have the person identified, as most probably many of your readers have had an opportunity of seeing the original painting, and of hearing conjectures concerning it. Mr. Beckford has most obligingly permitted a drawing to be taken. C. T.

Mr. URBAN, Near Leeds, June 6.
YOUR correspondent A. M. T. p. 290, who is fearful of confusion in pedigrees, should have well informed himself before he set the world to rights. Lord Buckinghamshire's younger son is not called Henry, but George Vere, and is now a resident of this county, a captain of the Ripon volunteers, and living a happy domestic life. G.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.
THE present Duke of Wirtemberg-Stuttgart is a Catholic. He changed from the Protestant religion in hopes of becoming one of the electors, but was disappointed.

The Hereditary Prince is a Protestant; and, if a Lavater was to see him, I think he would affirm he would never change his religion, having such a princely, firm, open, and unatpiring countenance. May he and his Princess live long and live happy! I hope your next will inform us of their safe arrival in their own dominions.

Yours, &c. THOMAS S.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.
I READ with great pleasure the just account of Mr. J. Paulin, p. 440. Numerous other particulars of the same might be adduced. His death-bed, or rather his closing scene, for I esteemed him a dying man for weeks before he found his release, was one of the most instructive scenes I ever witnessed. His conversation humble, but not dejected; his expectation firm, but not presuming. There is something sacred in the good man's chamber of sickness, when he bows down in resignation to all that may befall him, when his conversation is elevated to that country into which he must shortly pass. A.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 20.
AS there is no book more entertaining to Antiquaries and Historians than Leland, it is presumed that the Itineraries of other inquisitive travellers may not be totally unacceptable

to the Gentleman's Magazine. The perpetual changes of property in England require perpetual notices of its varying features.

As I lately passed Wigmore castle, in Herefordshire, I could not avoid stopping to contemplate its ruins. All the splendid characters of the noble family of Mortimer, which involved in them much of the history of England during the reign of the Plantagenets, crowded upon my mind. It stands on the slope of one of those circling hills which encompass a large flat, containing the parishes of Lentwardine, Aston, Elton, Lenthall-Starks, &c. Within the outer walls is a very high artificial hill, on which are the ruins of the keep, overlooking with great grandeur the flat below. The outer walls, which inclosed much ground, and were very strong, are also entirely in ruins. This property, which was the head of the barony of the Mortimers from the Conquest, probably went, with the rest of their large estates, through the house of York, to the Crown; and thence, by grant, about the time of James I. to the Harleys; and still belongs to the earls of Oxford and Mortimer, who possess a long line of farms hence to Brainton-Brian castle, now also in ruins, and on to Eywood, their present residence, which lies nearer the borders of Radnorshire. Lord Oxford's rents in the parish are about 500l. a year; and those of Somerset Davies, esq. (son of a late receiver-general of the county, formerly of Ludlow), who has a seat here, are about equal to them. Land is now let at about 14s. an acre; parish tithes, 5s. in the pound; labour, 7s. a week; cutting wheat about 5s. *per* acre.

The Grange, a farm lying in the flat in the parish of Lentwardine (probably the old priory appendant to the castle) is rented at about 500l. *per annum*, and belongs to the family of Salwey, of the parish of Richard's castle. To this family also belongs Elton, where is a neat house under the hills close to the church, rented by a brother of Mr Knight, of Downton; which last owns the parishes of Aston, Lenthall Starks, Burrington, and much in Lentwardine, &c. All these are only separated by one of the surrounding chain of hills from his noble seat at Downton.

Mr. Richard Payne Knight, M.P.
GENT. MAG. June, 1797.

for Ludlow, is well known to the world for his poem, intituled, "The Landscape," and his "Progress of Civility Society, a didactic Poem, in Six Books," 1796. His house, the fore, built somewhat in the resemblance of an ancient castle, and *his grounds*, were the particular object of my curiosity. In the former I do not think he has been happy; the irregularity has the effect of study. Instead of that clutter of towers and pinnacles, which makes a Gothic building so picturesque, the whole is long and flat; and, on a closer examination, there has been such a carelessness about the minor parts of the stvie, that the very battlements want *copings*. The inside of the house is modern, but affords little to be admired. The eating-room is whimsical, being an octagon with a dome lighted at top, except by one window looking to the front, which seems not to have been a part of the original design, but afterwards made from deficiency of light. There are a few pictures and two ancient statues in the drawing-room, and some excellent books in the library, which is small. The offices are excellent.

But the grounds are a happy exemplification of the ideas contained in *The Landscape*. Nature has done that which he has not suffered the hand of Art to spoil. The ground falls rapidly from the house into a beautiful little valley, at the bottom of which is a wild and impetuous stream; and immediately from the opposite bank rises the hill again, clad with rich wood in a variety of shapes to its very summit, and opening at parts into rude sheep-walks, the whole formed out of a waste, which formerly went by the name of *Bringwood-chase**. But this is not the most characteristic part. To the right of the castle the ground does not fall as it does from the castle itself, but pushes forward in a flat till it hangs almost perpendicularly over the stream, covered with wood to its very foot. Here then the valley is literally of no greater width than the stream itself; for, the hill rises equally abruptly from the other margin.

* Sir Robert Harley was, July 16, 1604, made Master of Bringwood, *alias* Bringwood, forest, with the office of the prerogative, and custody of the forest or chase of Prestwood for life. Sir Robert was born at Wigmore castle, 1579.

This

tages of which over the common one are best explained in the words of the artist, Mr. J. Gover.

"It may be worked with one-third the number of men that are necessary to work the common gun-carriage, and with abundant more ease and safety to the men that work it. Its motion of traversing is so easy, that it may be always thrown fore and aft and loaded within-board clear of the port-hole, which will preserve the men from the enemy's small arm. It is also, when loaded, readily run out again, and pointed to the object with ease and certainty. As the gun rests on an inclined plane, which may be raised or lowered at the pleasure of the ship or object to be fired at requires, it eases the tackles and breeching greatly when the gun recoils.

Advantages in the above Carriage over the common Carriage when the Lee-guns are engaged.

"When the lee-gun is discharged upon the common carriage, and recoils to the extent of its breeching if the men are not very attentive to the relieving-tackles, which at all times they cannot be, the ship at the same time having a heel, the gun immediately returns to the port; so that the men, upon the old plan, are obliged to haul the gun in again before it can be loaded, which makes it as difficult as fighting the lee-guns as the weather-guns; but these objections are obviated in the above carriage, it having a fall, which, when the lee-guns are discharged, drops and prevents the gun returning to the port until loaded again.

Advantages or Benefit arising from securing the Guns fore and aft when at Sea, or out of Action.

"When guns are secured fore and aft, they flow snug and close to the ship's side, resting upon two or three beams, and afford more room within-board to work and manage the ship, especially on the upper-deck; it gives the advantage of keeping all the ports close shut, and the guns dry on the lower-deck; it also conceals them from the enemy until it is necessary to use them; they can be got ready for action much sooner than in the old way, when secured athwart-ship by the breeching and tackles trapped together, and muzzle-lashing over the port. When a gun is secured athwart-ship, the muzzle of the gun rests entirely upon the short timbers over the port, being the weakest part of the ship's side on that deck; and it is the opinion of many experienced mariners, that several ships have foundered, that many have proved very leaky and got damaged, from the working of the guns against the sides when hoisted in that manner, and often break loose by the strain and work-

ing of the ship beyond what the breeching and tackles will allow.

Advantages in the above Carriage over the common one in pointing the Gun.

"If the gun is a small one, the captain of the gun (as he is termed) will be capable of running the gun to the port without any assistance, whether to windward or to leeward; he will also be able to traverse it fore and aft, elevate or depress the gun himself, with much more ease and certainty of doing execution than in the common carriage, for the following reasons: the captain of the gun standing at the train of the carriage, with the barrel of the lock and watch in one hand and the handle of the screw in the other, he traverses, elevates, or depresses the gun, without depending upon other men, and the moment it is pointed at the object he discharges it, and consequently is the more sure of doing execution; so that, at a proper distance for a ship to engage, he must be a very indifferent gunner to miss striking her hull, whereas, upon the common plan, in action great part of the power and time is expended without doing any execution whatever.

"If the gun is a large one, it will be necessary to apply tackles to traverse the gun; one man to each tackle-fall will be sufficient to traverse these guns. The captain of the gun will stand at the train of the gun, with the handle of the screw in his hand, directing these men to train the gun until it comes to the object he is aiming at; he then immediately discharges the gun without being under the necessity of giving these men any signal to drop the tackle-falls; for, the tackles that are applied to the carriage are hooked to the traversing-carriage, which is not affected by the recoil of the gun; therefore the men would not be injured if they had the tackle-falls in their hands when the gun is discharged, as the tackles are not affected by the recoil of the gun; or the flash of the priming would be a sufficient signal for the men to drop the tackle-falls; neither are they in the least danger of being injured by the projection of the tracks or ropes that are applied to the common gun-carriage, as this new carriage acts without such projections.

Disadvantages that attend pointing a Gun mounted on the common Gun-carriage.

"In training the common carriage you are obliged to apply iron crow's and handspikes, which are very dangerous in action, and, although you are obliged to apply those instruments on account of the great power you require to move them, it must be considered a very uncertain way of pointing a gun. Suppose the captain of the gun directs these men with crow's and handspikes to train the gun fore or aft, on occasion

Worcester, has purchased the manor and a considerable estate, and erected an handsome mansion. To the right of his house, on a hill, are the remains of a very strong encampment.

At Bitterley is the seat of the Rev. Mr. Walcot, eldest son of Mr. Walcot, of Ludlow, one of the sons of the late Mr. Walcot, of Walcot, near Bishop's castle. At Henley-hall, in this parish, which lies under the Clee hills, famous for coal, is the seat of another family of Knight.

Not a mile distant from Ludlow castle, overlooked by its walls, is Oakley park, in the parish of Bromfield, bought by Lord Clive of Lord Powis, and now inhabited by his mother. The house is of red brick, and appears modern. There is a pretty park, well timbered, but not large.

Lord Clive, who now owns, by purchase, the seat at Walcot, in Ledbury parish, formerly belonging to the Walcot family, at which he occasionally resides, has large estates in this neighbourhood, of which the rents are reported to be lately increased from 15,000*l.* a year to near 30,000*l.* In Ledbury also is Plowden-hall, the seat of the Plowdens.

Stone-castle, which has for many years been a ruin, but was formerly owned by a branch of the ancient family of Cober, is said now to belong to Lord Craven, subject to the remainder of a beneficial lease, granted to the Baldwins, of Aquilare.

Hupton castle, over the hill, now also a ruin, belongs to Mr. Beale, of the Heath, in that parish.

Lord Powis or Lord Clive has a modern house in the town of Ludlow, close to the castle walls, at which, during public meetings, and on other occasions, they reside.

The Hay, an ancient and romantic park in the parish of Richard's castle, has had its lodge lately re-fitted by Mr. Salwey, father of Mr. Salwey, of The Moor (which latter was lately captain in the 25th light dragoons), that he might return to it on his son's marriage; and he resides there. O. Y.

Mr. URBAN, June 2.

THE title page of Culpeper's English Physician shews that I was unlucky in my surmise, p. 294, of its being written by Martin C. warden of New college, Nicholas being the Christian name of the author. And to the

friend who lent me the book I am obliged for the following notes concerning this M. D. which you may insert as a suitable supplement to the pertinent and amusing memoir of the learned and fanciful Doctor, communicated by T. Mot (p. 390; see also p. 359).

"Of the astrological herbalists (Dr. Putney remarks) *Nicholas Culpeper* stands eminently forward. His herbal, first printed in 1652; which continued for more than a century to be the manual of good ladies in the country is well known; and, to do the author justice, his descriptions of common plants were drawn up with a clearness and distinction that would not have disgraced a better pen. (Sketches of the Progress of Botany, vol. I. p. 180).

"The following works I suppose to have been written by the above Nich. Culpeper:

"London Dispensatory. 4to, 1649.

"His Herbal was re-printed and enlarged by Sir John Hill, and published in medicines for the poor. 8vo, 1762.

"On the Rickets. 12mo.

"Midwifery. 12mo. W. P."

S. A. (a frequent contributor of articles sensible and curious to your miscellaneous volume) has, from a MS. in the British Museum, favoured me with a choice anecdote of a warty damsel previous to her nuptial connexion with Walter Culpeper, in the 13th of Elizabeth; it being stipulated in a bond, that the said Walter should well, honestly, and lovingly, use and live with his wife; and that, otherwise, he should suffer his wife, *whenever it should please her*, to sever herself from the said Walter. The name of this prudent spinster is requested; and information is also desired, whether the condition of the obligation might not be appropriate to this marriage-settlement? Or, supposing a bond to the same tenor and purport not to have been uncommon in days of yore, when might the laudable custom be discontinued? W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, B. M. June 6.

IN the Harleian MSS. 6801. 23, is Sir John Culpeper's Speech in Parliament, 9 Nov. 1640, concerning the Grievances in the County of Kent, and the Monopolies.

Sir Thomas Culpeper, jun. knight, wrote "A Discourse, shewing the many Advantages that will accrue to the Kingdom by the Abatement of Usury." Lond. 1668.

"It is now about 45 years since that my deceased father * (being a member of the parliament) first attempted the bringing down of interest from 10 to 8 in the hundred, and published a Discourse † thereon. Anno 1660, my father resumed his design of farther abatement of interest; but, my Lord Culpeper dying, he soon gave it over."

This publication has a short Appendix, printed in the same year. This was answered by Thomas ‡ Manley, gent. in "Usury at 6 per Cent examined." Lond. 1669. Sir T. C. replied to this, "The Necessity of abating Usury re-asserted." Lond. 1670.

Harl. MSS. 6817. A Common-place Book, by Col. Tho. Colepeper, of Natural History, Oars, Metals, Minerals, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy, Navigation, History, Law, &c.

6818. Another, relating to the Longitude, Latitude, and the whole Planetary System.

6819. 6820. A bill filed in Chancery by Col. Tho. Colepeper in right of Frances, Baroness of Stravelly, his wife, against the Duke of Devonshire, for certain lands in Derbyshire.

6833. 1. A Collection relating to the family of Frecheville, in Derbyshire, with a Design of shewing that Col. Tho. Colepeper, in right of his wife Frances, sole daughter and heir to the Lord Frecheville, to have a writ to sit in parliament.

3. Law proceedings between Col. Colepeper and others, from 1639 to 1676.

3629. Col. Tho. Colepeper's book of accounts and historical observations, from 1640 to 1670.

7005. Letters of the Lord Frecheville, his second lady and daughters, and their husbands, particularly Lady Warwick and Col. Colepeper, with letters of his in his last years, when he was reduced; and also, some letters of Lord Strangeford.

Mercurius Pragmaticus (for King Charles II), Part II. No. 21, from Tuesday, Sept. 4, to Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1649. [439. 9.]

"There is now extant a book, entitled, *A Physicall Directory; or, a Translater of*

* He used to say, that the usurer and he were not yet even; for he had only scratched the usurer, the usurer had stabbed him.

† Qu. A Tract against Usury presented to the High Court of Parliament. Anon." Lond. 1621; and re-published 1668.

‡ Pref. The ingenious Sir Thomas Culpeper.

the London Dispensatorie; made by the College of Physicians in London; being that book by which all apothecaries are strictly commanded to make all their physick; done (very filthily) into English by one *Nicolas Culpeper*, who writes himself *equitis* on one side of the book, gentleman on the other: and, indeed, hee may bee a knight (though it be but of the post); but, I am sure, no gentleman nor schollar, that will take upon him to correct and abuse (as in most grosse tearmes he hath done) the whole Colledge of learned Physicians. But, because you may know who this our learned translator is, be pleased (I doe very earnestly intreate you) to take notice, that he is sonne unto a *Surrey* parson, and such a one as (he tells us in his Epistle Dedicatorie) deceives men in matters belonging to their most precious soules. And his first step to this his great and vast knowledge was acquired thus: he was bound apprentice unto an apothecary in *St. Helens*, in *Bishopsgate-street*, but ranne away (having served his own time, which was very short) from his master upon his lewd debauchery, and soon after married a wife (I will not say, as fame gives it out, a wh—); however, it was long before his time was out. This done, hee turnes compositor, afterwards a figure-flinger, and lived about *Moore-fields* meerey upon cozenage, and cheating the poor people who had lost their waistcoats, aprons, smocks, &c. Then he commenced the severall degrees of *Independency*, *Brownisme*, *Anabaptisme*; admitted himself of *John Goodwin's* schoole (of all ungodlinesse) in *Coleman-street*; after that he turned *Secker*, *Manifestarian*; and now he is arrived at the battlement of an absolute *Atbeiss*; and, by two yeeres drunken labour, hath Gallimawfed the apothecaries book into nonsense, mixing every receipt therein with some scruples, at least, of rebellion or atheisme, besides the danger of poisoning mens bodies. And (to supply his drunkenness and leachery with a thirty-shilling reward) endeavoured to bring into obloquy the famous societies of *apothecaries* and *chyrurgeons*. And, that you may know his person as well as his qualities, take notice, that he hath got an old black cloake lined with plush, by the means of his stationer, who bought it him in *Long lane*, to hide his knavery, being (ill then) a most despicable ragged fellow; and yet hee looks as if he had been stued in a tan-pit, being a drowzie-headed coxcombe, not worth the name of gentleman or schollar, and such a one as the people have cause to take heede of, in that he meanes to monopolize unto himselfe all the knavery and cozenage that ever an apothecaries shop was capable of, under the specious shew of serving (though really of undoing) his country."

I have

I have now before me

“A Physical Directory; or, a Translation of the London Dispensatory. By Nich. Culpeper, Gent.

“*Proffus.* Disce, sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sunna.

“*Intro.* Non nobis solum nati sumus sed etiam patriâ.

“London: Printed for Peter Cole; and are to be had at his shop, at the sign of the Printing-press, near to the Royall Exchange, 1649.”

To this is prefixed the portrait of the translator with the Arms, Argent, on a bend Gules, between two crescents . . . a lion passant . . .

“In Effigiem Nicholai Culpeper, Equitis. Crofs sculpsit.

“The shadow of that body heer you find,
Which serves but as a case to hold his mind;
His intellectuall part he pleas'd to looke
In lively lines described in the booke.”

There is a good address of the translator to the reader, but rather too long for your pages.

“If Apollo had served the nine Muses so as they [the Colledg] serve the Apothecaries. viz hid his art from them, they would have had no more wit than nine geese.”

I have turned over the book; and, as far as I am able to form an opinion, there appears greater art to retain a monopoly of knowledge in the College than ignorance in the translator. [442:1.]

I have seen 20 different publications with his name, all medical and astrological. S. A.

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

NO apology will be necessary to your learned readers for the insertion of the following original and truly-classical epistle. ALUMNUS.

“*Viro reverendo doctissimoque ANDRÆ MARIO CHAPPE, D. D. &c. salutem plurimum dicit THOMAS SEWARD, A. M. canonicus Lichfeldiensis.*

“Epistola tua, vir doctissime, jundum erratica, ad me tandem delata est, septuagenarium, et ægrum, inhabilemque sane ad expendendum animum tuum, qui in antiquitate perferentandis inexpectus et ructis sum, et Latine loqui vel scribere dudum deturctus. Sed cum cœnobium Coventriente cum monachis ejus olim dissolutum est et obrutum, ævesque eorum, et palatium episcopale, et vinctæ ipse omnes perierunt, vix operæ pretium videtur te, et tua splendide ora duntaxat obscurorum virorum nominibus solis detinere; præsertim, cum vix liber, necdum brevis epistola ad respondendum questionibus tuis sufficiat. Historiam

autem ecclesiarum harum concathedralium breviter perstringam. In Saxonum Heptarchia, amplissimum erat et ditissimum regnum Mercie. Cæsius autem Northumbrie rex hæc subegit, et ex tenebris hyperboreis ad Christianam fidem redemit. Hic ecclesiam Lichfeldiæ erexit circa annum 657, quæ fere omnes Mediterraneas Angliæ partes in ditione episcopali tenebat. Episcopus enim quamplurimos sacerdotes laborum participes secum habuit, qui vicatim et vicissim nussi ambient regnum, nondum enim in parochiis divisum fuit. Anno 800 rex Mercie Offa fuit, qui aut collapsam restaurabat, aut parvam ampliavit ecclesiam Lichensem adeo ut fundator alter interdum vocaretur. Hic a Papa Hadriano impetravit, ut Lichfeldiæ sedes archiepiscopalis fieret. Adolphus consecratus est, qui rexit provinciam annos sex et triginta. Illo defuncto, nulli successorum palium archiepiscopale concessum est. Post longam episcoporum seriem, anno millesimo sexagesimo sexto fundatum est cœnobium Coventriense per Leofricum, comitem Mercie potentissimum ditissimumque, atavis forsitan regibus Mercie editum; sed heptarchia tunc dissoluta, in unum regnum Saxonum occidentalium redacta fuit. Major autem honos conjugis ejus Godivæ attribuitur, pulcherrimæ, castissimæ, et monachorum ordinibus devotissimæ. Illa importune conjugem dum sollicitaverat ut cœnobium hoc fundaret, et nundinarum vestigalia civibus donaret. Cui joculariter ille “Hæc lege tibi astringo fidem, ut faciam id quod petis, cum tu, mea suavissima, per compita publica Coventriæ nuda equitaveris.” Illa, tantum religio potuit, alienetur; et solutis crinibus per longis adumbrata, et quasi vestita, civibusque omnibus interdictis fenestras appropinquare, iter inuit. Unus Aetæon, comitissæ fataliter, abusus est mandatum violare. Comitissæ equus, fuit rem suam per fenestram cernens, humatum tollit, et nebulonem prodit; cujus effigies lignea per fenestram perantiquæ domûs, (ejusdem, ut aiunt, aut saltem in eodem loco positæ.) caput perpetuo protrudit, et monstratur dignis præterentium. Solenni insuper pompa magistratum, et civium omnium, in honorem munificentissimæ patronæ Godivæ, visitatur hoc ludicrum terribulum; et, quasi vivum densione, cochinnis, et scommatibus vulgus infectatur, et speculator quisque intempertivus et ineptus etiam nunc vocatur *Peeping Tom*. In hæc pompâ, mulier, veste nivea astrictè membris adaptatâ, quasi nuda, et capillis allucititiis adumbrata, personam comitissæ gerit, alboque infidens equo per compita equitat. Oleant hæc forsitan aniles fabulis; sed antiquarii, auctoritate graves, hæc et plura de hac re tradunt. Ut ut hæc sint, hoc certum est; cœnobium Coventriæ tantis auri et argenti ponderibus dotatum, tantis

tis gemmarum luminibus illustratum, ut vix parietes ad thesauros continendos sufficerent. Et dictum cœnobium totius insulæ longe ditissimum. Sed hætenus; redeamus ad Lichfeldiam, cujus templum tegmine lignario co-opertum esse traditur; et, ut suspicor, injuria temporis labefactum: nam, in regnis sequentibus, multa regia dona ad id restaurandum memorantur. Nec aliam inveniunt causam, cur episcopi maternam sedem desererent, et eam ad urbem Cæstriam, castrum occidentale quondam Romanorum, transferrent; auctoritate concilii provincialis apud Londinum, per Lanfrancum archiepiscopum Cantuariensem celebrati. Nec Cæstriæ diu remansit honos; secundus enim episcopus Robertus de Lymery, Normannus, ut credo, nam regibus Guilielmo Rufi et Henrico Primo administravit potentissimus, gravis et gemmis Cœventriæ inhan, transferri sedem suam ad Coventriam impetravit, et thesauros incontinententer involavit; nam ex una trabe sola quingentas marcas contraxisse dicitur. Hæc prima cœnobii calamitas. Multa surrexit, nec tamen omnia; fundos ingentes et filios abligurire non potuit. Hic inter monachos Coventrienses, et canonicos Lichenenses, episcopi eligendi potestatem divisit. Sed magis et acerbæ lites exinde ortæ sunt; inter hos, antiquitate, et illos, divitiis superbientes. Harum rixarum longas ambages, quæ in tertium seculum, non nisi magni hæreticorum offensione, protraherentur, non placuit; nec inane est, persequi. Anno tandem 1274, plenipotentiâ papæ Honorii tertii, litas posuit componere lites, cujus decreto, archiepiscopus capitulis, una vice in Coventriam recessit, altera in Lichenense eligeretur episcopus. Hoc ordine conjunctæ sunt cæstræ; et non cordaliter inter monachos et seculares, at sine litibus judicialibus. Et litis compositæ res procedebant, usque ad regnum Henrici octavi, qui monachorum ordines omnes delevit, et eorum sanctos prægrandes inter auctores suos, et proceres regni divisit; concubitus exercitum virorum nobilium et civitatem contra agmina papæ. Per hæc omnia secula, sanctitas et veritas sub pedibus concalcatae erant: nec sæpe erigebant capita, ne quidem sub docta regina Elizabetha. Primus inter episcopos Lichenenses et Coventrienses cujus opera ad hæc leguntur, erat Joannes Hachettus, qui perduellione flagante contra Carolum primum rector era, sanctæ Andree ecclesiæ apud Londinum; et creta annum 1641 liturgicæ Anglicanæ a senato inus populi solis, rege et optimatibus dissentientibus, reprobatae et interdictæ firmiter adæxit, et dum cultum divinum celebrabat. Decurio rebellis cum altero sicario in ecclesiam ruit, et minaciter jubet eum debitare. Jussa injusta contemnens *Méris* *καύσαν* in precibus perseverabat. Ille furore plusquam fanatico *αίτνας*, scelopum usque ad *αυ* hominis ob-

trudens, instantem, ni desistat, minitatur mortem. Cui sereniter sacerdos, "Fungor ego officio meo, miles; fungere tu tuo." Percussus ille erubuit, et abiit; Hachettus, Carolo secundo restaurato, factus episcopus Lichfeldiæ et Coventriæ, templum cathedrale pene obrutum, turrim cœspidatam, seu potius obeliscum Gothicum procerissimum, altissimum, et pulcherrimum, fomentis fractum et eversum, culmina plumbea disjecta et direpta, parietes et columnas, et laquearia fœdata et nulla, equorum bellicosorum et stercoris grande receptaculum, palatium episcopale simili ruina turpatum invenit. Hoc neglexit, domo canonica contentus, sed totis viribus ad domum Dei restaurandam incubuit. Nam postridie ejus diei quæ Lichfeldiam intravit, dilectis primo servos equosque suos ad sordes a templo removeadas extimulavit. Quotque inchoavit acerrime, paucis annis feliciter integravit; nam, partim de propriis sumptibus, partim magnates regni exorando, viginti et tria millia librarum, ingentem eo tempore summam, in hoc opere tam nobili consumpsit. Præsul hic doctus et strenuus fidei Anglicanæ defensor erat contra Jesuitas, et concionator sui temporis celebris: stylos autem ejus rudis est et obsoletus. Huic successit episcopus, a regia matre in cathedram intrusus, qui, tali patrona dignus, monstrum fuit avaritiæ; cui nihil episcopale, nihil sacrum, nisi aurum sacra fœderat. Merito tandem ab archiepiscopo Cantuariensi mulctatus est; cujus ex crapula aurea, ut ita dicam, præfens palatium episcopale grande satis et splendidum emicuit. Huic successit vir magni ingenii et doctrinæ Guilielmus Lloyd, cui linguæ orientales quasi vernacule erant. Illi proximus fuit Joannes Hough, vir omni laude dignus, qui juvenis ætate, Magister collegii apud Oxoniam præles electus fuit, contra illegalia mandata Jacobi secundi, qui vitia legis inhaerent in hac dignitate elogi jusserat. Ob hoc, irato rege, expulsus erat; sed anno proximo, rege ipso ab Anglia expulso restitutus, et post aliquot annos ad dæcesin Lichenensem evectus, ubi multos annos ab omnibus honoratus vixit, donec ab Anna regina in divitem Vigorniam cathedram translatus fuit. Aulicus elegantiae, religiosus potatis, omnibus Christianæ benevolentiae optima documenta præbuit, usque ad plusquam nonagesimum ætatis annum. Huic successit Chas. Olerus, primum canonicus, deinde episcopus Lichenensis, et postea translatus ad dudumam diocesin Dunelmiam. Ille propagator strenuus fidei Christianæ contra gigantes istos infideles Collinsonum et Tindalorum, qui apostolos et evangelistas nequitiæ et iggerantiæ avaciter insultant, quia prophetias veteris Testamenti historicis novi apparerunt. Huic successit Richardus Smallbrooke, qui miracula Cariti, contra Woodstorum, fuerit desertorem et calumniatorem, docto et acuto

acuto defendit. Hujus successor fuit Fredericus Cornwallis, comitis de Cornwallis patrus, qui annos octodecim Diocesim Lichenensem, diligenter, sapienter, et amantissime administravit, et nunc cathedram archiepiscopalem Cantuariensem splendide ornat. Hujus successor fuit Joannes Egerton, ducis Bridgewaterensis patruelis, et haeres proximus, vir doctus, elegans, et in rebus agendis acutus et perspicax. Post biennium ad Dunelmiam evectus fuit. Illi successit Brownlow North, comitis Guildfordis filius, et Domini North, gazae regiae custos et rerum publicarum curatoris frater fraterrimus, qui biennium quinquaginta hic commemoratus, ad Vigorniam translatus est. Episcopus vere nobilis, comis, et benignus, diocesi nostrae nunc praesidet Richardus Hurd, qui apud academiam Cantabrigiam studiis humanioribus contemporaneis omnibus facile antecessit; critici acuminis et promptae doctrinae quam plurima exemplaria adhuc juvenis edidit. Deinde dialogos quosdam historicos, politicos, et morales, scripsit, qui magno fructu a literatis leguntur: postea prophetias veteris et novi Testamenti, clare et insigni ordine digessit et explicuit. His ingenii et pietatis documentis, morum suavitate, et egregia vultus gratia indutus, comes de Mansfield, iudicium nostrorum merito princeps, et legum non magis quam virorum acutissimus iudex, regi nostro hunc commendavit, ut fieret praceptor principis Galliae et fratris ejus secularis episcopi Onabrugensis. Ex illo igitur spes Britanniae nunc pendet. Discipuli ejus, ut audivi et spero, bonarum artium studiis alacriter incumbunt, et rapidi proficiunt; et ex illo, peregrotata virtus in patriam, populumque fluat. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, May 4.*

ALLOW me, Mr. Urban, to guard your ingenious correspondent, Mr. Joshua Barnes, against the mistake of an anonymous biographer, p. 279. Mr. Barnes enquires after the learned C. Bonnet, author of "La Palingénésie philosophique, ou idées sur l'état passé & sur l'état futur des êtres vivans." Now, T. D. (whose conspicuous desire to oblige, I am sure, would not have led him into intentional misinformation) presents you with a very instructive epitome of the life and labours of the no-less-celebrated *Theophilus Bonnet*; a writer, in this particular enquiry, wholly uninteresting.

Another correspondent, vol. LXVI. p. 1003, gives a slight sketch of C. Bonnet's efforts; but even he (the well-known and highly-esteemed Mr.

Toulmin) seems very uncertain of his authorities.

These candid hints, Mr. Urban, result solely from a regard to literature, and its studious votaries.

Can your readers give me a succinct account of Albert Haller, author of "Lineae primae physiologiae?" He was elected senator of Berne in 1777.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June 2.*

MY warmest acknowledgements of gratitude are due to your polite correspondent T. D. for his communications. Permit me to request the performance of his promise relative to Jousse and Farinaceus.

One of your correspondents has chosen to employ merriment for information; but, persuaded as I feel of the advantage of T. D.'s intimations, I shall not be led to desist from enquiries.

In addition to the former names, I take the liberty of subjoining a few equally meritorious as authors, but whose biography is to me equally unknown.

Who was the Abbé Spallanzani, who wrote upon the gastric juice?

When did the celebrated Mons. Servan live?

When did Mons. Du Luc live*, and what did he write, besides his "Lettres physiques & morales sur l'Histoire de la Terre & de l'Homme?"

Who was Gebelin? When did he die?

With sincere esteem for T. D. and yourself, I remain JOSHUA BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Nov. 15.*

THE very polite manner in which Mr. Barnes, p. 571, solicited information concerning a few foreign characters, imposes on one of your constant readers an obligation of returning him the best account he has been able to collect; and, by conveying it to the above gentleman, through the channel of your Miscellany, you will much oblige yours, &c. J. L.

Daniel Jousse was born Feb. 10, 1704, and died Aug. 26, 1781, was titular counsellor at the chatelet of Orleans, and gained a distinguished reputation by his labours and knowledge of jurisprudence.

Prosper Farinacius was born at Rome, Oct. 30, 1554, and died in that city the same day of the month 1618. He

* He is now living. EDITOR.

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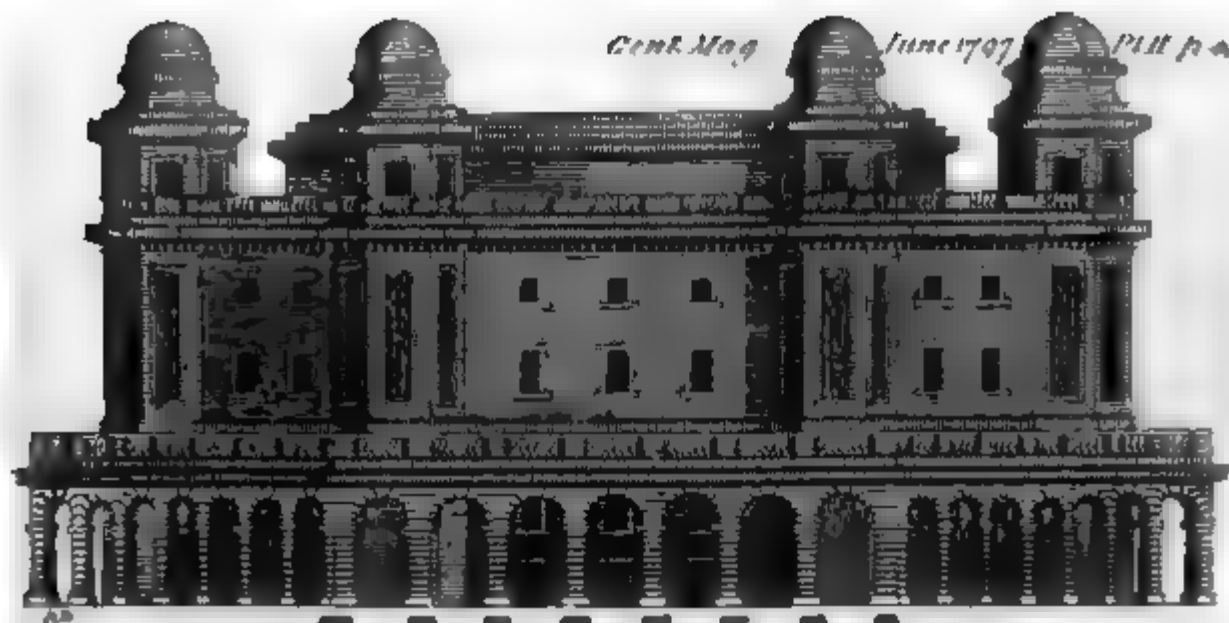
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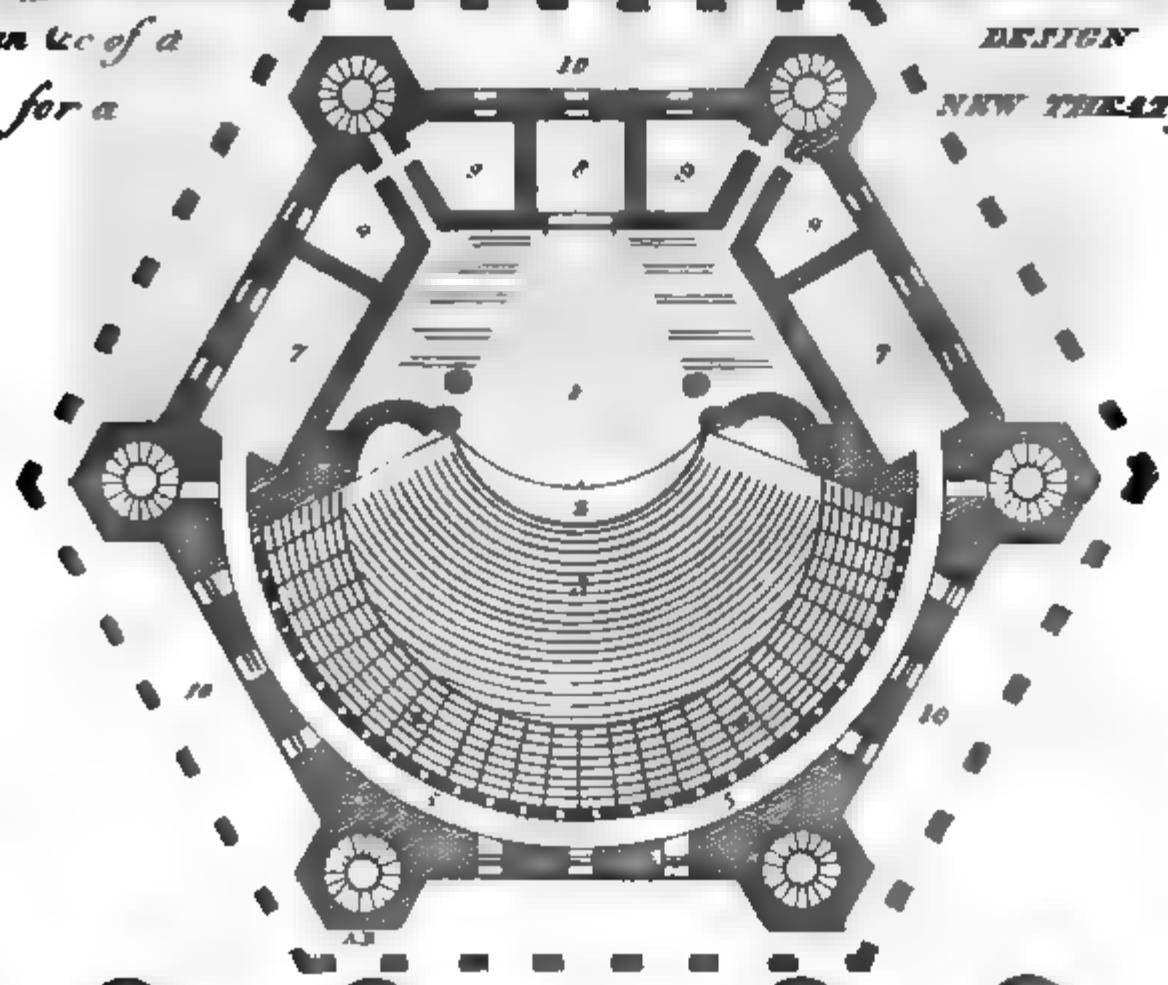
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an elevation
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DESIGN
NEW THEATRE



was an eminent lawyer, and distinguished himself at the bar. His works were collected at Antwerp in 13 vols. folio, are replete with learning, and from which lawyers may gather much useful knowledge.

Torbern Bergmann, knight of the royal order of Vasa, professor of chemistry at Upsal, member of the academy of sciences of the same town, associated to those of Paris, London, Berlin, Stockholm, &c. was born in the year 1735 at Catharineberg, in Westrogothland. He at first distinguished himself as a physician and naturalist, and was a disciple of Linnæus. His principal work is *Sciographia Mineralis*. He died at Upsal 1776.

Antony Court De Gebelin, a native of Laulane, was *conseiller-royal* of several academies, and died at Paris, May 13, 1784. He had extravagantly given into the follies of magnetism, which gave rise to the following epitaph:

“Ci-git ce pauvre Gebelin,
Qui parloit Grec, Hebreu, Latin;
Admirez tous son héroïsme:
Il fut martyr du magnétisme.”

Mr. URBAN, June 2.

IT is stated in p. 279 “Winflow was *unfortunately* a Protestant, and the great Bossuet *had the honour* of his conversion.” Surely the Roman Catholics go too far when they publish such expressions in a Protestant country.

P. 286. Lewes is in Suffex, not Surrey.

P. 298. I have heard of the good effect of the liquor from a tan-pipe on club'bains; should be glad to have it ascertained.

Mr. URBAN, Norwiche, April 27.

THE inclosed drawings (*Plate II.*) consist of a plan, elevation, and section, of a design for a Theatre; in which the front-boxes are five feet nearer the stage, and the upper side-boxes are not so high as those in the new theatre in Drury-lane; and yet it would contain a much greater number of spectators, all placed in a nearer and more advantageous manner both for seeing and hearing.

In this design the boxes form a semicircle, every where 50 feet distant from the centre of the front of the stage. They contain eight rows of seats all the way round, and are three tiers high. Over them and the passage

GENT. MAG. June, 1797.

is the gallery, which also extends the whole of the semicircle; and an upper gallery is managed in the groins of the semi-dome which covers the pit.

The audience-part of the house is separated from the stage and scenery by a large arch, which extends across from the opposite side-boxes. The stage-opening is 50 feet wide; and on each side are large columns with niches between them for sculpture, painting, or other ornaments. These columns support a part of three sides of an octagon groined dome, which covers that part of the stage which projects in a curve-line before the curtain. The return-walls at the sides are inclined, so as to give the audience on the back-seats of the side-boxes a good view of the stage and scenery. These side-boxes are by this design placed at the same distance from the performance, and have the same elevation and advantage, as the front-boxes; and the audience in them, and in every other part of the house, sit with their faces directly to the middle of the front of the stage, which is generally the principal place of action.

The external form of the theatre is a hexagon, with towers at the angles, which contain staircases to the boxes, galleries, and dressing-rooms. The six sides are exactly alike; and it is surrounded by an arcade, or piazza. The following figures refer to the ground plan: No. 1. is the stage; 2. the orchestra; 3. the pit; 4. the boxes; 5. passage, or corridor; 7. 7. 8. 8. dressing-rooms, through which you enter to the boxes, and over which are ribbons 40 feet by 20, which communicate with each tier of boxes; 8. green-room; 9. 9. 9. 9. dressing-rooms; 10. 10. piazza.

This design for a theatre, which is 50 feet from the stage to the boxes, would contain, in the boxes, 2304, in the pit 1278, in the gallery 1470, upper gallery 300.—In all 5352.

Drury-lane house, which is 55 feet from the stage to the boxes, contains, in the boxes, 1828, in the pit 800, in the gallery 675, upper gallery 308.—In all 3611. BLAKENY.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

YOUR Miscellany having ever been peculiarly devoted to the communication of ingenious inventions, allow me one page for a description of an improved Gun-carriage, the advantages

tages of which over the common one are best explained in the words of the artist, Mr. J. Gover.

"It may be worked with one-third the number of men that are necessary to work the common gun-carriage, and with abundant more ease and safety to the men that work it. Its motion of traversing is so easy, that it may be always thrown fore and aft and loaded within-board clear of the port-hole, which will preserve the men from the enemy's small arms; it is also, when loaded, readily run out again, and pointed to the object with ease and certainty. As the gun rests on an inclined plane, which may be raised or lowered as the situation of the ship or object to be fired at requires, it eases the tackles and breeching greatly when the gun recoils.

Advantages in the above Carriage over the common Carriage when the Lee-guns are engaged.

"When the lee-gun is discharged upon the common carriage, and recoils to the extent of its breeching if the men are not very attentive to the relieving-tackles, which at all times they cannot be, the ship at the same time having a lee, the gun immediately returns to the port; so that the men, upon the old plan, are obliged to hoist the gun in again before it can be loaded, which makes it as difficult in fighting the lee-guns as the weather-guns; but these difficulties are obviated in the above carriage, it having a pall, which, when the lee-guns are discharged, drops and prevents the gun returning to the port until loaded again.

Advantages or Benefit arising from securing the Guns fore and aft when at Sea, or out of Action.

"When guns are secured fore and aft, they flow snug and close to the ship's side, resting upon two or three beams, and afford more room within-board to work and manage the ship, especially on the upper deck; it gives the advantage of keeping all the ports close shut, and the guns dry on the lower deck; it also conceals them from the enemy until it is necessary to use them; they can be got ready for action much sooner than in the old way, when secured thwart-ship by the breeching and tackles strapped together, and muzzle-basting over the port. When a gun is secured athwart-ship, the muzzle of the gun rests entirely against the short timbers over the port, being the weakest part of the ship's side on that deck; and it is the opinion of many experienced mariners, that several ships have foundered, that many have proved very leaky and got damaged, from the working of the guns against the sides when hoisted in that manner, and also break loose by the strain and work-

ing of the ship beyond what the breeching and tackles will allow.

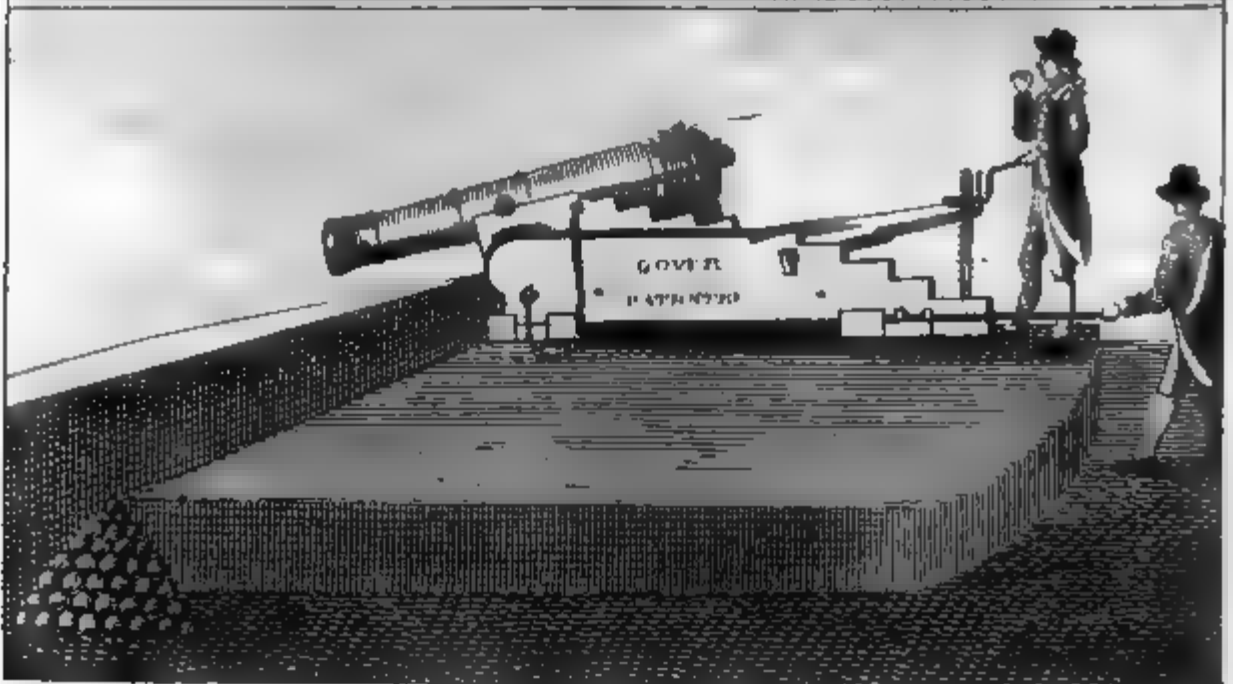
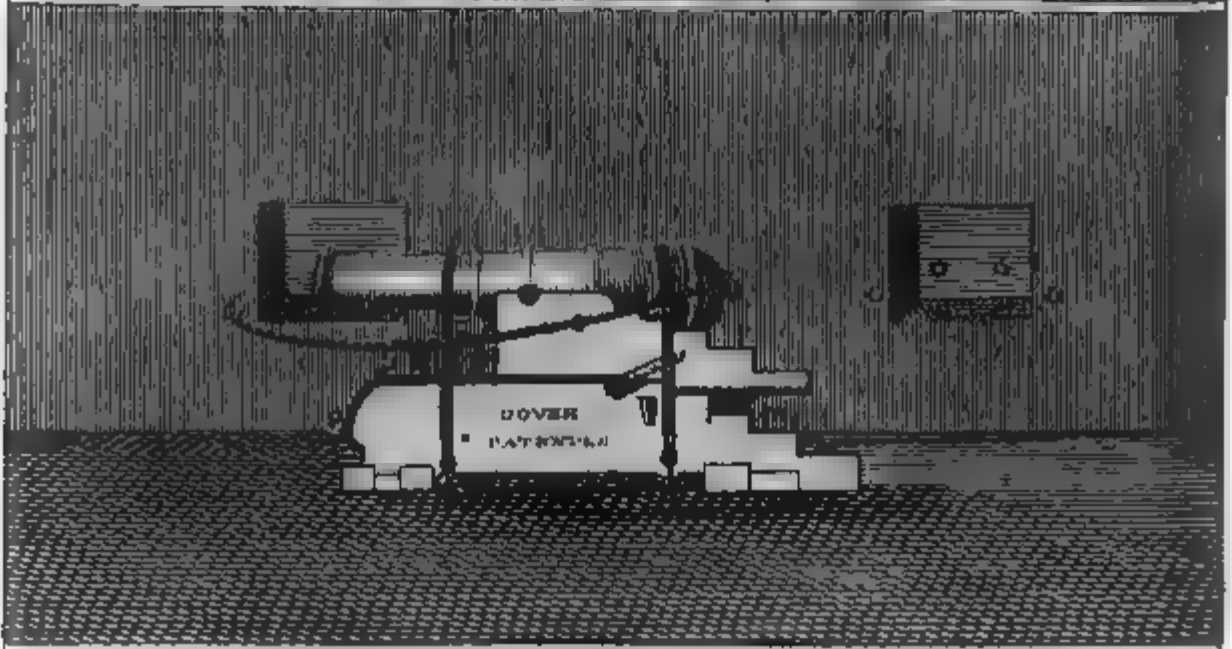
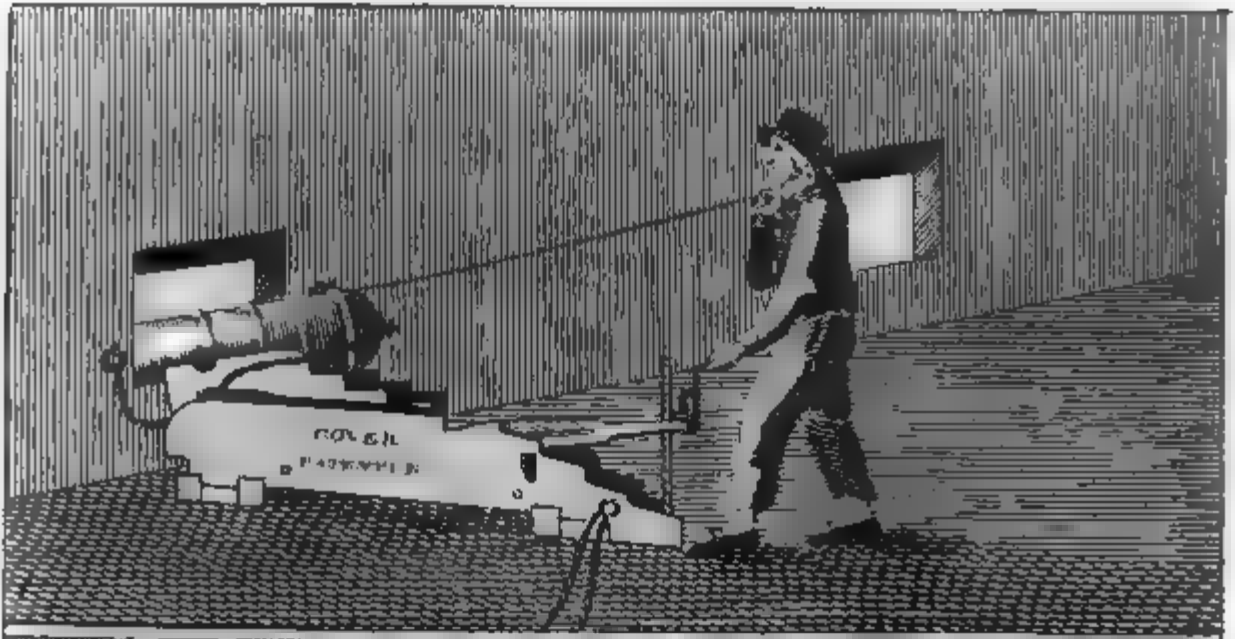
Advantages in the above Carriage over the common one in pointing the Gun.

"If the gun is a small one, the captain of the gun (as he is termed) will be capable of running the gun to the port without any assistance, whether to windward or to leeward; he will also be able to traverse it fore and aft, elevate or depress the gun himself, with much more ease and certainty of doing execution than in the common carriage, for the following reasons: the captain of the gun stands at the train of the carriage, with the handle of the lock and touch in one hand and the handle of the screw in the other, he traverses, elevates, or depresses the gun, without depending upon other men, and the moment it is pointed at the object he discharges it, and consequently is the more sure of doing execution; so that, at a proper distance for a ship to engage, he must be a very indifferent gunner to miss striking her hull; whereas, upon the common plan, in action great part of the powder and shot is expended without doing any execution whatever.

"If the gun is a large one, it will be necessary to apply tackles to traverse the gun; one man to each tackle-fall will be sufficient to traverse these guns. The captain of the gun will stand at the train of the gun, with the handle of the screw in his hand, directing these men to train the gun until it comes to the object he is aiming at; he then immediately discharges the gun without being under the necessity of giving these men any signal to stop the tackle-falls; for, the tackles that are applied to this carriage are hooked to the traversing-carriage, which is not effected by the recoil of the gun; therefore the men would not be injured if they had the tackle-falls in their hands when the gun is discharged, as the tackles are not affected by the recoil of the gun; or the flash of the priming would be a sufficient signal for the men to drop the tackle-falls; neither are they in the least danger of being injured by the projection of the trucks or ropes that are applied to the common gun-carriage, as this new carriage acts without these projections.

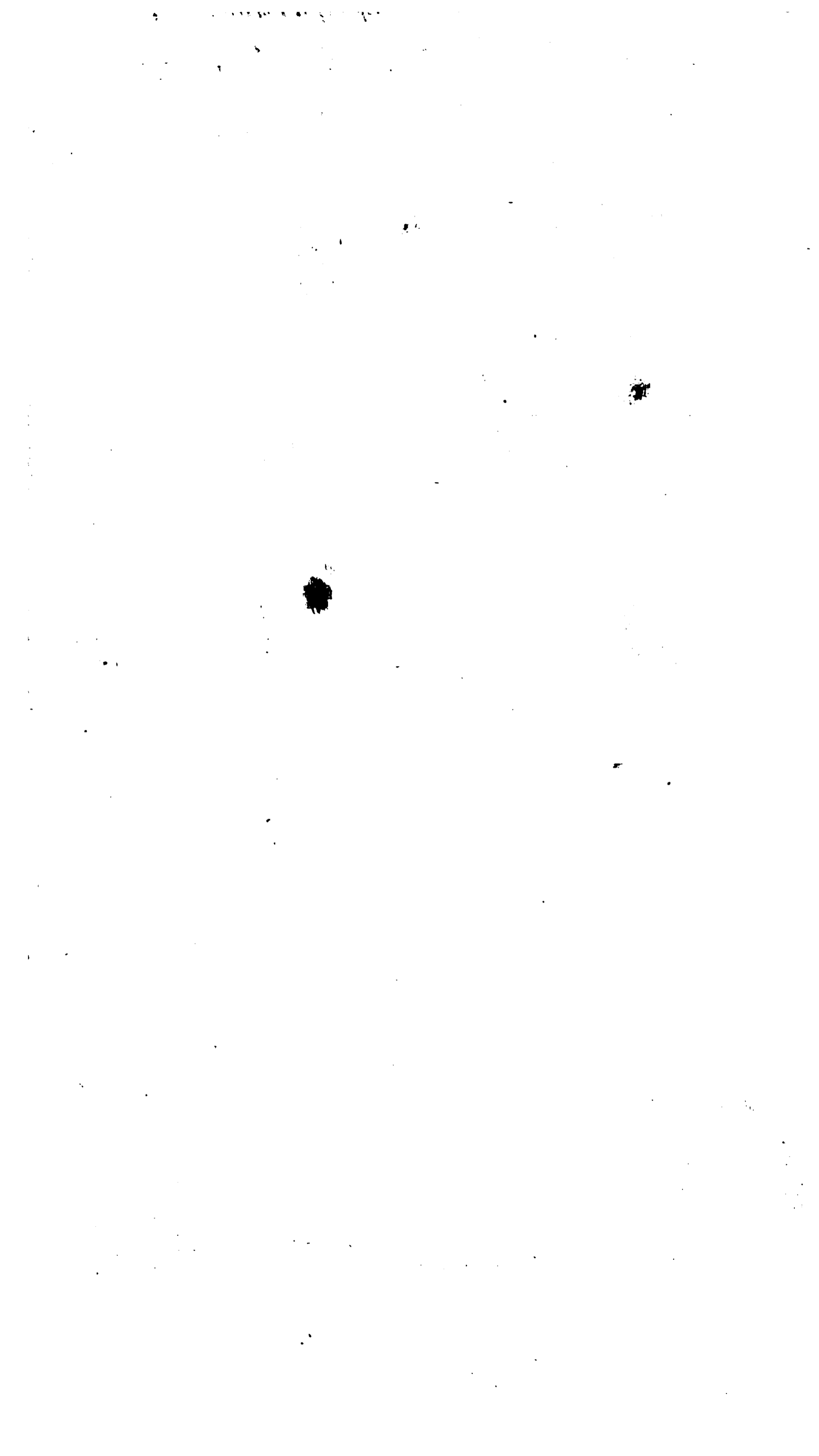
Disadvantages that attend pointing a Gun mounted on the common Gun-carriage.

"In training the common carriage you are obliged to apply iron crows and handspikes, which are very dangerous in action; and, although you are obliged to apply these instruments on account of the great power you require to move them, it must be considered a very uncertain way of pointing a gun. Suppose the captain of the gun directs these men with crows and handspikes to train the gun fore or aft, as occasion



H. Harraden Uden

GOVER'S *new-improved Gun-Carriage.*



occasion may require, it is probable they may train the gun too far; then it must be trained back again; and, after the captain of the gun has laid it, as he supposes, to do execution, it is his duty to see the breeching, tackle-falls, and men, clear before he discharges the gun; as many accidents happen for want of strict attention to the clearing the tackles, ropes, &c. that are applied to the common carriage; and too often, while the captain of a gun is taking these precautions, the position of a ship may be so altered as for the shot to go wide of the object. Another material advantage which the above Gun-carriage possesses is the preservation of ships decks; which, by the use of iron crows and handspikes to the common carriage, are very much damaged and torn, particularly in ships that go to sea short-handed, as it is impossible to traverse the guns, or bouse them to the port (if a weather-gun), without the assistance of these prejudicial instruments; therefore a considerable expence will be saved in the preservation of the decks of ships by the principles of this invention. The above carriage would be a considerable saving by the reduction of men, or an advantage in short complements, as the proportion of 250 men on the old plan would not require 100 on the new; and a ship would go to sea much better prepared for fighting than they do with the common carriage with 250 men.

“Comparative Statement of the two Plans, with their full Complement of Men to each Gun.”

Old Plan.		New Plan.	
Guns.	Men.	Guns.	Men.
32-pounder	18	32-pounder	6
24 do.	15	24 do.	5
18 do.	12	18 do.	4
12 do.	9	12 do.	3
9 do.	7	9 do.	3
6 do.	5	6 do.	2

4 do. $\frac{4}{70}$ 4 do. $\frac{4}{25}$
 Total $\frac{4}{70}$ Total $\frac{4}{25}$

“By this statement, and the advantages of its motion of traversing, elevation, and depression above stated, it will appear that an East-Indiaman of 56 guns can work her broadside of 28 twelve-pounders with 84 men, with considerable more ease and effect than a king's ship of the same number of guns and her full complement of men; and, should necessity require that both sides of the ship should be engaged at the same time, and there be not a sufficient number to man all the guns, in that case one man may be taken from the proper complement (3), and the remaining two will manage and fight the gun with more dispatch, and certainty of doing execution than nine men with the common carriage.”

Yours, &c. C. P.

Mr. URBAN, June 2.

IN perusing Mr. Lysons's excellent account of Fuiham palace, I was much struck with the laudable endeavour of the Bishop of London to procure the portraits of his predecessors. The example is surely worthy of imitation; and I conceive that, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, information of the sale of episcopal portraits, or the names of the present possessors of them, might from time to time be procured; by which the bishops, or other persons interested in such collections, would receive very important assistance, at the same time this register would be a pleasing catalogue for general information.

Any communication relative to the bishops of Lincoln will particularly oblige
 Yours, &c. T. L.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796-7.

H. OF LORDS.

December 26.

LORD Grenville delivered a message from his Majesty; for a correct copy of which see the Commons Report.

When this message had been read by the Clerk, Lord Grenville again rose: he said, that every diligence was using to make out those papers which were alluded to in the address, and that he expected to be enabled to lay them before the House on the morrow; in which case, he should move for them to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

The Duke of Bedford moved, that the words “Monday next” be inserted instead of “Thursday;” which was

negatived without a division, and Lord Grenville's motion agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Secretary Dundas delivered the following message from his Majesty:

“GEORGE R.

“It is with the utmost concern that his Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that his earnest endeavours to effect the restoration of peace have been unhappily frustrated; and that the negotiation in which he was engaged has been abruptly broken off, by the peremptory refusal of the French Government to treat except upon a basis evidently inadmissible, and by their having, in consequence, required his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to quit Paris within 48 hours.

“His

“His Majesty has directed the several memorials and papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late discussion, and the account transmitted to his Majesty of its final result, to be laid before the House.

“From these papers, his Majesty trusts, it will be proved to the whole world, that his conduct has been guided by a sincere desire to effect the restoration of peace, on principles suited to the relative situation of the belligerent powers, and essential for the permanent interests of his kingdoms, and the general security of Europe; whilst his enemies have advanced pretensions at once inconsistent with those objects, unsupported even on the grounds on which they were professed to rest, and repugnant to the system established by repeated treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of independent nations.

“In this situation, his Majesty has the consolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of war can be imputed only to the unjust and exorbitant views of his enemies. And his Majesty, looking forward with anxiety to the moment when they may be disposed to act on different principles, places, in the mean time, the fullest reliance, under the protection of Providence, on the wisdom and firmness of his parliament, on the tried valour of his forces by sea and land, and on the zeal, public spirit, and resources, of his kingdoms, for vigorous and effectual support in the prosecution of a contest, which does not depend on his Majesty to terminate, and which involves in it the security and permanent interests of this country, and of Europe.”

G. R.”

Mr. *Dundas* moved, that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration on Thursday; which, after a few words from Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Nicholls*, &c. was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

December 30.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to six public bills and one private.

After some prefatory business of an unimportant nature was disposed of, the House proceeded to the consideration of his Majesty's message.

Lord *Grenville* opened the debate in a long and able speech, in which he threw all the blame of the rupture of the negotiation on the French Government; and concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, fraught with assurances of support, and approving the steps taken, &c.

Lord *Gulford*, after a spirited reply,

proposed an amendment to the address, in which the blame was thrown on Ministers, and pledging the House to investigate their conduct during the war.

Lords *Liverpool*, *Derby*, *Kinnoul*, *Duke of Bedford*, *Earl of Abingdon*, and other Peers, delivered their sentiments.—At length the House divided; when there appeared, for the address, and against the amendment, including proxies, 86; against it, and for the amendment, 8.

Some business, not of a very important nature, afterwards took place; and the House adjourned at 12 o'clock, on the motion of Lord *Grenville*, to the 14th of February.

In the Commons, the same day, a message from the Lords announced their assent to the provisional cavalry and county-quota bills, without any amendment.

Mr. *Alderman Curtis* presented a petition for paving Tower-hill.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved for a copy of the treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

His Majesty's message being read from the chair, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, and said, that, however some gentlemen might differ with him in many points on the present business, there was one point which, however painful, all must concur in; and that was, in regretting with his Majesty the unhappy termination of the attempt to negotiate, which the pride, the obstinacy, and the ambition, of the enemy have frustrated. However, then, we may have to regret the continuation of the present war, we have the consolation to reflect, that it owes its origin to the direct and unprovoked aggression of the enemy, to whom alone are now to be imputed the accumulated calamities of a protracted war, which his Majesty has taken, but in vain, the most earnest and effectual means to terminate. What now remains, but to rouse the spirit of the country, and to call into action all its energies and resources, in order to maintain our honour, and protect our independence? To this hard but now inevitable necessity we are driven by the unjust and exorbitant views of the enemy, which tend not only to cover this country with disgrace, but also to annihilate the public rights, and annul the most solemn treaties, that should bind

bind

bind together all the sovereigns and all the states of Europe. And by what new rules is our political conduct to be guided, but, forsooth, by the new laws and the new constitution which it has lately pleased France to establish! Mr. Pitt then took a retrospective view of the different and repeated endeavours made by his Majesty's Ministers for the restoration of peace through the intervention of many Neutral Powers; all of which endeavours were met, on the part of the enemy, either with reluctance, or with a blunt refusal to acquiesce in them. Their treatment of our sincerest offers have proved, in every respect, haughty, overbearing, and repulsive; and these are the features that have uniformly marked their character, from the very first of our attempts at a general pacification, down to the late negotiation, which they have so abruptly and insolently broken off. To whom the failure of this negotiation is justly to be imputed will easily appear, if we but examine the basis on which we proposed to treat; a basis by which we claimed nothing for ourselves, but for our allies, who have lost much, while the efforts of their valour, united to the valour and resources of England, have contributed to secure our common liberty and independence. To this basis the enemy acceded with slowness and reluctance; and, while we consented to make every proposal, they as studiously avoided to advance any. The principle of mutual compensation and indemnity, though agreed to by the enemy, is now rejected by them as soon as its details were particularized. To a perseverance in the contest, and to a vigorous prosecution of it, we are now reluctantly compelled; and, from the general distress felt by the enemy in every department of their public service, we may augur, without presumption, the most fortunate and glorious issue; which we cannot fail to secure, if we but exert, with the wonted spirit of Englishmen, the wealth, the vigour, and the many sinews of war with which, by the unexhausted resources of the country, we are still abundantly supplied. To these resources of our own, when we add the heroic exertions of our faithful Imperial Ally, must not our doubt be dispelled, and confidence increased? Such, surely, is the sentiment which their late glorious successes may very reasonably inspire.

After enumerating and explaining the nature of the terms proposed to France, and the haughty and insolent manner in which they were received, Mr. Pitt stated our various means to prosecute the contest, to a continuance of which we were driven; and, from a view of these resources, and the spirit of indignation which it must rouse in every truly patriotic breast, concluded by holding out to the House, and to the country, the most sanguine expectations of ultimate success. Mr. Pitt then moved an address to his Majesty; which was, as usual, an echo of the message.

Mr. Erskine rose, under evident marks of indisposition, to move an amendment; but, after proceeding for a few minutes, he was obliged to sit down quite exhausted.

Mr. Fox regretted that the House and the country had been so suddenly deprived of the talents of his learned and honourable friend, and that the task should have devolved upon him. He entered into a brief history of the war; and stated that, after a struggle of four years, after expending 250 millions of money, adding 6 millions to our annual expenditure, and sacrificing some hundred thousand valuable lives, we were brought to this predicament, our enemy was become more extravagant in their demands than they were at the commencement. After entering into a detail on the comparative state of this country and France, and replying to the arguments of the Minister, he concluded by moving an amendment; expressing his regret at the prospect of involving the country yet deeper in the war; arraigning the conduct of Administration for having undertaken it, and their incapacity in conducting it, and finally remonstrating against the restoration of Belgium as a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Dundas went over the grounds already beaten by Mr. Pitt; and Mr. Grey supported the amendment.

The House divided on Mr. Fox's amendment; when the numbers were,
Ayes 37 Noes 212.

When strangers were excluded, Mr. Grey moved, that the House be called over on the 16th of January.

Mr. Fox spoke in support of Mr. Grey's motion, and Mr. Pitt against it. A division ensued; when there appeared for the motion,

Ayes 31 Noes 164.

H. OF LORDS.

February 14.

The Duke of *Somerset* and several other Peers, took the oaths, and their seats.

In the Commons, the same day, which met pursuant to adjournment, petitions from the West-India merchants, &c. were presented, praying that the bill now depending in parliament, for the establishment of wet-docks at Wapping, may pass into a law. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council assembled, for a bill to improve the navigation of the port of London. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Manning* made some observations on the presentation of this petition immediately before the second reading of the merchants bill for the establishment of wet-docks at Wapping, which was ordered for to-morrow; but expressed himself happy to find the prayer of it not the same as the prayer of the petition presented by the City of London last year, which desired that the objections of the City of London to the merchants bill might be heard, by counsel, at the bar. The City had now thought proper to admit the existence of the grievances complained of by the merchants, and to endeavour to apply a remedy themselves, to which they wished the House to give the preference. He thought, however, that the persons who were to regulate this business should be subject to the examination of the House; and that the different plans presented to the House should be afterwards left to the judgement of the House for its decision.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* said, it was the object of the City to leave the preference of the plans to the decision of Parliament.

The petition was ordered to be referred to the consideration of a Committee, composed of the City-members and Merchants of London, and the members of the maritime counties.

H. OF LORDS.

February 15.

Several Peers took the oaths, and their seats.—Their Lordships heard counsel on the Scotch appeal, in which

Ferguson was appellant, and *Gillespie* respondent.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *William Pultney* presented a petition from the mayor, aldermen, and several inhabitants, of *Shrewsbury*, stating, that they had erected a house of industry, on which several persons had advanced sums of money; and that those would be very much injured in their property if the bill, then before the House, for the relief of the poor, should pass into a law. They prayed, therefore, that a clause might be introduced into the said bill, to exempt them from the operation of it. The petition was referred to the Committee on the bill.

Several petitions were presented, in favour of the wet-docks bill, from ship-owners in *Hull*, *Scarborough*, *London*, &c. The bill was then, on the motion of Mr. *Manning*, read a 3d time.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* and Mr. Alderman *Anderson* said, they would not oppose the bill, but would propose some amendments in the Committee.

Sir *William Young* congratulated the country and the city of *London* on the union that now prevailed on this subject.

The bill was then ordered to be referred to a Select Committee, and that all members have liberty to attend.

H. OF LORDS.

February 27.

The Lord Chancellor read the resolutions of Council, directing the Bank of England not to issue any specie until the sense of parliament was taken on the present situation of affairs.

The Duke of *Norfolk* said, he had a high respect for the Bank of England; but, the present business going beyond the letter of the law, he thought the House should take every precaution; and therefore he should move a resolution, that no specie should be sent out of this kingdom to subsidize foreign troops.

Lord *Grenville* asserted, this was stating a circumstance without any fact to substantiate it. The House was to be summoned to take the matter into consideration on the morrow, and therefore it would be ridiculous to pre-determine the matter.

The question was then put; and the House divided, against the Duke of *Norfolk's* motion 34, for it 5.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, June 2.
IN one of your volumes, I find an enquiry, whether *furze* and *gorse* are the same plants; and, in another number, it is answered that they are. In Shakspeare's time, however, it seems they were esteemed different ones (at least provincially so); for, he says,

"Ariel. Tooth'd briars, sharp *furze*,
 pricking goss, and thorns, which enter'd
 their frail skins." Tempest, act IV.

And Mr. Bradley, the botanist, speaks of the ashes of burnt *furze* and *gorse*.

In some places *furze* is called *whin*, and the prickly *rest-barrow* with yellow flowers is called *petty-whin*. It should seem, therefore, that *gorse*, in some writers, means *petty-whin*, or *rest-barrow*, though, in most, *furze* and *gorse* are indifferently used as names for the same plant. C. M.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.
THE following critical observations on four species of British Geraniums I have been induced to draw up, with the view of obviating the difficulty complained of in ascertaining those species; and, for the furtherance of this design, request you will favour me with their early insertion in your Magazine. The species referred to are the *molle*, *rotundifolium*, *columbinum*, and *pusillum*. The cause of the difficulty in ascertaining them arises from their striking affinity in habit. As this has occasioned many to confound them, I shall first lay down their specific characters, taken from those authors who seem to me to have established the most discriminating; and then shew the particular marks by which they differ, and by which they may most readily be determined.

Geranium molle. Common Cranesbill.
Peduncles two-flowered alternate with the floral leaves; petals bifid; calyxes awnless; stem somewhat erect. Linneus.

This species is particularly distinguished from the *rotundifolium*, with which it is most usually confounded, by the alternation of the peduncles and floral leaves, its bifid petals, and its stem being clothed with horizontal downy hairs; which latter circumstance should be introduced in the specific characters, as the direction of the pubescence forms a material guide in the discrimination of most of our Ge-

raniums. It is farther distinguished from the *columbinum* by its awnless calyx; and from the *pusillum* by its wrinkled and hairy seed-coats.

Geranium rotundifolium. Round-leaved Cranesbill.

Petals entire as long as the calyx; stem spreading; leaves kidney-shaped cut; seed-coats even, hairy; seeds reticulated. Dr. Smith.

This is at once distinguished from the other three by its dotted seeds, its entire petals, and the spreading hair of its seed-coats. No characters could be more appropriate than those given by Dr. Smith in Sowerby's English Botany.

Geranium columbinum. Long-stalked Cranesbill.

Peduncles longer than the leaves, which are five-cleft, and divided into many segments; calyxes pentagonal (awned); seed-coats smooth. L'Heritier.

The awned calyx of this species clearly distinguishes it from the *molle* and *pusillum*, and its emarginate petals from the *rotundifolium*.

Geranium pusillum. Small-flowered Cranesbill.

Subpubescent, flowers pentandrous; petals emarginate; seed coats smooth with close-pressed hairs. Curtis.

This differs from the *molle* in having only five fertile stamens, and its seed-coats being hairy and not wrinkled. It differs from the *Columbinum* in its awnless calyx; and in its emarginate petals from the *rotundifolium*.

Any person, in examining these species with the foregoing descriptions, will easily see their respective differences, and, once seen, be always after able to recognise them. There are several other British plants, whose specific characters are very inaccurate, and in many cases totally inadequate to the discovery of the plants. Amongst these are the different species of *Salix*, *Galium*, the *Grasses*, *Mentha Lichen*, and a numerous tribe of cryptogamous plants. It would well repay the labours of those who have desire and ability to pursue British botany, were they to give their particular attention to some of these subjects, in most of which the field is unoccupied, either through want of inclination or leisure in those who are capable of undertaking it, or through want of capacity in those who are disposed to it. R. H. C.

P. 414, l. 12, read "Austonian chains."

P. 415, notes, l. 2, for translated, read *st. wisbedi* Mx.

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, June 5.*

IT is the wish of one, who has altogether been aiming to introduce an easy and natural method of arranging plants, to complete a system void of art and invention. Linneus, to whom we are so much indebted for his system, does not hesitate to pronounce it a very defective one, and ingenuously confesses "the *primum et ultimum in botanicis desideratum*" the natural one. But, to point out imperfections is the first step to remove them; and, indeed, all his works would have been more valuable if the materials had been more *satisfactory*. This may be adduced as an instance to illustrate the defect of his system. It is not easy to give an exact description of the idea Linneus seems to have affixed to the *amentation plants*; for, in his *Philosophia Botanica*, he calls several flowers amentation which have not an *amentum* for their calix; and, in his *Fragments for a Natural Method*, the order *amentacea* does not contain the Cypress, Juniper, Arbor Vitæ, Thuja, Sand-box tree, and other cone-bearing trees, whose *calix* is an *amentum*.

Yours, &c.

A. M. C.

Mr. URBAN, *June 7.*

ALLOW me, through the medium of your Magazine, to state the plan of a complete *Flora Britannica*, or History of British Plants; which I have been for some years past assiduously engaged in the execution of, and which I speedily hope to be able to publish. It will be arranged according to the improved system of Linneus as reduced to 20 classes. At the head of each genus the essential characters will be given, with occasional observations; then the specific characters in English; references to plates; synonyms; habitats; &c. &c. with a full and complete description of each species, and their respective medical and œconomical uses, in two vols 4to. I think it proper to observe that there will be near 30 new species enumerated in this work, not mentioned in Dr. Withering's last or any other British *Flora*; amongst which are the following scarce and valuable plants: *Vernicea Prostrata*, *Scilla Unifolia*, *Amburicum Liliago*, *Scheuchzeria Palustris*, *Erica Umbellata*, *Daphne Alpina*, *Galla Palustris*, *Anemone Pottensis*, *Ranunculus Polyanthemos*, *Geranium Palustre*, *Rhaca Alpina*, *Arnica Montana*; ex-

clusive of a numerous list of other valuable, perfect, and cryptogamous plants, recently discovered in North-Britain and Wales.

Before I conclude, I shall beg leave to ask your reforming correspondent *Frustrate*, upon what principles, according to his system, he proposed to establish the orders and *genera* of plants. So far as relates to the classification of his system, it has the preference even of Linneus; but, I much fear, he will never succeed in adopting the subordinate divisions to a seminal method.

E. B. jun.

Notes on the Third Hymn of CALLIMACHUS. By Dr. TYTLER.

WHEN Dr. Tytler's translation of Callimachus was published, he was in so bad a state of health, as not only to be entirely unable to superintend the publication himself, but even to look over his papers. In consequence of which the following Notes on the last part of the Hymn to Diana fell aside, and were not found till after his recovery. The Notes that supply their place in the printed copies, as well as those on the whole of the fourth, fifth, sixth Hymns, and Coma Berenices, were written by Dr. Gillies, who published the book. But, as it has now been some years in the hands of the publick, the translator hopes that these additional, and hitherto unpublished Notes, will not be disagreeable to its readers through the respectable channel of the Gentleman's Magazine. They were written in the beginning of 1791.]

Tartary, situated on the North of the ancient Chersonesus Taurica, now Crimea. In this country human sacrifices were offered to Diana Taurica*; and the poet expresses his detestation of this horrid practice, by telling us that Diana turns with disgust from these inhospitable climes.

V. 274, 275:

Tho' nine years old, and in Tymphæa born,
Their limbs tho' sturdy, and tho' strong of
horn.]

The inhabitants of ancient Greece esteemed black cattle to possess the greatest strength, and to be most fit for work at nine years old, as may be gathered from the following passage of Hesiod:

* Herodot. lib. 4.

βόε ἰνναϊτῆρω

Ἀρσενε, κεκλήθηαι τῶν γὰρ Δίος ἢ ἄλ-
παδιόν

Ἡῶης μετρον ἔχοντε, τῶν ἑρταζιοδε ἄριτων.

The word *κεραίλαι*, "strong of horn," alludes to the ancient custom of yoking oxen by the horns, which was barbarous in the highest degree, as the poor animals had no proper opportunity of exerting their strength, and could only draw the plough with the risk of having their horns pulled off by the first stone that came in the way. And for the firmness of the horns old oxen are preferred; for, the older the ox, the stronger the horns; and *vice versa*. Absurd as this may seem, a custom of the like nature prevailed very lately in the Highlands of Scotland, namely, of yoking horses by the tail. I hope, for the honour of my countrymen, that this practice is now given up. The same method of joining horses to the cart and plough was, as I have heard, formerly prevalent in Ireland, and so destructive to the breed of horses, that a stop was put to it in the last century by act of parliament. Tymphæa was a district of *Epirus*, famous for a fine breed of black cattle.

V. 281:

Prolongs the day, and stops the flying hour.]

Spanheim supposes that the preceding paragraph alludes to a festival in honour of Diana, which commemorated the bringing her statues into Greece by Orestes and Iphigenia; and that the last verses are an imitation of that passage in the Old Testament, where the Sun and Moon are said to stand still at the command of Joshua. But though, doubtless, some passages of ancient poetry are borrowed from Sacred Writ, I can see no reason why recourse should be had to it for explaining the words of Callimachus, when a much more natural solution is given by Frischlinus, namely, that feasts were held in honour of Diana at the time of the vernal equinox, when the sun first shines on the island of Delos, and the days become so long, that, after that season, oxen could not perform *τετράγωνον*, "a day's work," without respite. Virgil has imitated Callimachus:

Qualis nbi hybernâ Lyciam, Xanthique
fluente

Deserit, ac Delum maternam inuisit Apollo,
Instauratque choros. Æn. IV. 145.

GENT. MAG. Juno, 1797.

Like fair Apollo, when he leaves the frost
Of wintry Xanthus, and the Lycian coast;
When to his native Delos he resorts,
Ordains the dances, and renews the sports.

DRYDEN.

V. 288, 289:

Your favour, Perga, green Doliche boasts,
Tayget's mountains, and Euripus' coasts.]

Perga was the chief city of Pamphylia, from which Diana had the name Pergæa, or Pergasia. Doliche, afterwards Icarus, was one of the islands called Sporades; and Taygetus, a mountain of Lacedæmonia, rising above Sparta, and Mycene; of which Pausanias writes, that it abounded with stags, goats, bears, and many other wild animals, was much frequented by hunters, and might therefore be said to have Diana for its protectress. Euripus is a narrow gulph of the sea between Aulis and Eubœa, where, according to Pliny, the tide ebbs and flows seven times in twenty-four hours, and that with such violence as to draw ships along with the current in spite of the highest winds, yet so narrow that a bridge might be thrown over it. Near this place stood the temple of Diana, in which Agamemnon is said to have sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia. Ovid's *Metamorph. XII.* Frischlinus.

V. 317. The story of Britomartis.]

According to Vulcanius, the name of this nymph signifies the pleasant virgin, being a compound of two Cretan words *βρίτος*, *duis*, and *μαρτις*, *virgo*. Pausanias tells us that she was the daughter of Jupiter and Charmê, and particularly beloved by Diana, on account of her skill in hunting; and that, after she leaped into the sea, her protectress gave her the name Dictynna, and caused her to be ranked among the gods*. We are likewise told by Herodotus, that her sepulchre was shewn by the Cretans in his time †. The Abbé Banier mentions Britomartis in three different places of his work, but always supposes this name to be an epithet of Diana herself; though we are fully informed by Callimachus that she was only a favourite nymph, to whom divine honours were paid on account of her inviolable chastity, and her noble escape from Minos; which were so highly agreeable to her mis-

* Pausan. in Corinth.

† Herodot. lib. III.

tree, that she likewise took the name *Distynna*, from *disto*, a *spring-net*. Banier has given the history of this *Minos* at great length. He was not the famous *Minos*; said to be one of the infernal judges; but his grandson, and grandfather to *Idomeneus*, who fought at the siege of *Troy**. This prince, unlike his grandfather, was unjust and cruel, as appears from his giving strangers to be devoured by the *Minotaur*, his behaviour to *Britomartis*, and many other actions recorded of him. According to the author above-mentioned, he lived about 1400 years before the Christian era. To the reason given in the text, why myrtles were rejected by this nymph, *Madame Dacier* adds another, namely, that this tree, being sacred to *Venus*, was an improper offering to a lady of such exemplary modesty. *Claudian* has in part imitated the story in the text:

*Dalmatice lucos, abruptaque brachia Pindi,
Sparsa comam Britomartis agit †.*

V. 320. To you, fair *Upis*.] This name was given to *Diana* from *Upis*, a *Scythian* nymph, supposed to have been her nurse; and, in the 11th *Æneid*, *Virgil* mentions one of her attendants by the name of *Opis*, a term of the same signification. But here the poet seems a little sportive in his address; *Οὐρα* being evidently a pun upon the epithet *Εὐραία*, "the goddess, with the beautiful aspect." This appellation was very frequently given to *Diana*; and hence hymns in her praise were called *Οὐραϊαί*.

V. 326:

Acquir'd renown before th' *Iolcian* tomb.]

The commentators, not attending to the words of the original, have made the poet contradict himself in this passage; whereas there is no mistake except what proceeds from themselves misunderstanding his words; which is the more surprizing, as there seems little difficulty of exactly comprehending his meaning. He has informed us, in the second hymn, that *Cyrené* killed the lion on the mountain *Myrtusa* in *Africa*. And yet *Spanheim* asserts, that this passage refers to the same exploit, which she must have performed on *Mount Pelion*, at the foot of which stood the tomb of *Pelias*, king of *Iolcos*, a part of *Theffaly*.

But *Callimachus* only says that *Cyrene* *ἴμπος' αἰθῆς* gained a victory at the tomb of *Pelias*, without mentioning the lion. And, therefore, the present passage must refer to some other action of this nymph, probably well-known when the poet lived, but now entirely forgotten.

V. 351:

How by her arm th' incestuous monsters fall.]

This passage is esteemed very difficult, inasmuch that *Spanheim*, who has commented upon almost every word of our author, has passed it over in silence. But, for my own part, I cannot see why it should be reckoned so unintelligible as some commentators would have us imagine; nor can I see any reason for explaining away the meaning of a common Greek word *λαγόνες*, *viscera*, that it should signify *latras*, "sides;" which perverts its true acceptation without throwing the smallest light on the author. *Rhæcus* and *Hylæus* were two Centaurs, who attempted to ravish *Atalanta* on mount *Mænalus*; but she killed them both. And the poet says they dare not offer to insult her in the infernal shades:

ὃ γὰρ σφιν λαγόνες οὐκ ἐπιψύσσονται.

"For their bowels will not lie;" i. e. their bowels, which she tore out on *Mount Mænalus*, still bear witness to the truth of her exploit; so that, after she herself dies, and comes to the infernal shades, her former victory is so impressed on the Centaurs, that they must shun her presence. And this explication is agreeable to the opinion mentioned before, that departed spirits have the same passions and inclinations as when alive.

The history of the Nymphs here mentioned being well known, I need only say, in general, that *Anticlea*, tiring of perpetual virginity, forsook *Diana*, married *Laertes*, king of *Ithaca*, and became the mother of *Ulysses*. *Procris* having left her husband *Cephalus*, to wander in the mountains and woods, he accidentally killed her with an arrow, as she lay hid in a thicket, mistaking her for a white hart. The story of *Atalanta*, daughter of *Iafus*, or, as others say, of *Schænus*, is told at length in the ninth book of the *Iliad*, and in the eighth of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, with all the particulars of the famous *Calydonian* bear, and the quarrel of the hunters after his death. (To be continued.)

* Ban. vol. II. book 3. chap 2.

† Claud. sec. cons. Sulich. v. 302.

124. *The History and Antiquities of Desborough, and Deanery of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire; including the Borough Towns of Wycombe and Marlow, and sixteen Parishes.* By Thomas Langley, M.A.

THIS work was announced by queries from its author in our Vol. LXVI. 736; and we wish he may be induced, by the encouragement shewn to this specimen, to undertake the remainder of the county, for which so little has been done in print, though we understand so much has been collected, and remains in MS. that it wants only a finishing hand to bring it down to the present time.

As a specimen of the execution, we scruple not to insert the account of the church of Hitchendon, and its monuments, intended originally for our Miscellany, but yielded to Mr. L.

“The church [situated on a chalky hill] is an ancient irregular building, about 90 feet long and 18 wide, and has nothing in it worthy of notice. It is dedicated to St. Michael. Between the church and chancel stands the tower, in which are four bells. On the reading-desk these arms were carved: 1. A lion rampant, double-tailed, devouring a man; impaling cheque a bend. 2. A griffin segreant, a chief cheque; impaling a fess ingrailed in chief, two swords in saltier. In a North aisle chapel to the principal chancel are some very ancient monuments. In the North wall, under a pointed arch, a cross-legged knight, in a round helmet, on his surcoat a griffin rampant, his right hand by his side holds something round, probably the pommel of his dagger; his left hand is on a long sword in an ornamented scabbard; on his shield a dexter lion rampant between 6 cross crosslets fitché, a man-child issuing from his mouth. He has a mail gorget and skirt, and a lion at his feet.

“By this, on the floor, in low relief, in profile, a rude figure of a knight, in a close round helmet, holding up his right hand with a mace. On his shield a griffin rampant under a chief cheque. Over all a bend.

“Next to him is a slab robbed of a brass slip.

“A small coffin-fashioned stone.

“A very rude figure, in a round helmet, holding his sword up in his right hand, and in his left a cross. On his shield, which covers his body, a lion or griffin rampant, quartering quarterly, 1. a chevron, 2. blank, 3. a cross, 4. a saltire. He has a fringed skirt, a sword hanging down, and a lion at his feet.

“Another knight, in a frame or border, holds up a sword in his right hand, and has on his shield the lion rampant and a chief

cheque quartering bendy of 8, and a shield of pretence. A blank shield is on each side of his head, and over his head a crescent. Under his feet a fox courant.

“At the feet of the first of these figures, without any arch, is one, best preserved of all, of a knight in a pointed helmet, whiskers, plated armour, mail gorget and skirts, helmet under his head; heart on his breast over his hands, which are flat on his breast; on the slab a griffin with a child issuing from his mouth, impaling the lion and child in the same attitude between the cross crosslets fitché. A lion at his feet. On shields at the sides of the slab are repeated the lion and griffin with the child, and Barry of 8 a canton; and on the slab are fireballs.

“Under an arch in the South wall of this chapel, into which opened a window from the bottom of the chancel, lies on a plain raised tomb a skeleton in a shroud, with 5 crosses on his body, emblematical of the 5 wounds of Christ, and within his breast a figure, probably meant for his soul. Over him three blank shields within and three without the arch. One blank shield on the North wall; which, if I am not misinformed, was painted with a number of coats of arms, but has been whitewashed. In a North pillar of this chapel, a small niche under a shield; and the octagon capital of one of the pillars had 8 shields, now blank. It is paved with ornamented glazed tiles. On the floor was a small brass figure with a label between two shields, and a plate below; all gone.

“In the chancel, under a fine little priest in his habit:

Orate pro anima Roberti Church,
Capellani, qui obiit
Decimo quinto die mensis Januarii,
a^o Dⁿⁱ M^oCC^oXX^oII^o
ÆIII^o. Cujus anime propitiatur
Deus. Amen.

“Within the rails is a piscina; and a stone for John Lane, 1621.

“On a mural monument, within the communion rails, the effigies of a young man kneeling before the reading-desk:

‘Here resteth the body of Thomas Lane, the only son of Thomas Lane, esq. and Frances his wife; whose soul was translated the 17th day of October, A. D. 1621. aged 14 years.

‘He pleased God, and was beloved of him, who made him so perfect in a short time, that he fulfilled a long time, for his soul loved the Lord; wherefore hastened he to take him. Thus his young years, which was so willing to go to his God, more condemns the manners and old age of the ungodly, that cannot bear to hear of death.’

“On a stone. Arms, 3 rams suppliant; crest, a ram’s head:

Here lies the body of Richard Sydenham, esq. late of Rygots, in this parish, who departed this life the 21st day of September, 1737.

On a handsome mural monument, Arms, 1. a widow's lozenge, quarterly A. and G. in the 2 and 3 a fret O. on a fess S. 3 mullets of the 1st, *Norris*; impaling A. a fess, charged with 2 pheons, *inter* 2 pheons. 2. the arms in different shields:

In a vault under this place are deposited the remains of Charles and Samuel Savage, esq. their Sister Mrs. Ellen * *Norris*, and her son John *Norris*, esq. of Hitchendon, who died 29 June, 1786, and by his last will and testament bequeathed 5000*l.* to Magdalen college, Oxford.

The Right Honourable Ellen, countess Conyngham, has caused this monument to be erected to the memory of her two uncles, aunt, and cousin.

The font is round, adorned with arch-work and a flowered fascia.

The living is a vicarage [Samuel Savage, esq. patron 1765] in the gift of the Countess of Conyngham, and reported to be worth 68*l.* a year.

The rest of the account is of charities and benefactions, among which last is a tenement called the church-house, given by the Dormer family probably.

At the South-west end of the church-yard four almshouses for women.

The mansion-house, inhabited by Lady Conyngham, is on a hill a little behind them.

The wonderful story of the serpent painted on the walls of a farm-house in this parish, mentioned in our volume XXVIII. p. 446, is now forgotten here. We do not, however, believe that the house, where so many arms were visible, was an *hospital*, or rather preceptory, for knights templars; but, as one story arises out of another, it is more probable they were the arms of the knights described in the church; of whom only one bears the marks of a *templar*, or *croisade*. Perhaps, too, we may have mistaken these arms for those before mentioned in the church.

129. *Sketch of the State of the Children of the Poor in the Year 1756; and of the present State and Management of all the Poor in the Parish of St. James's, Westminster, in January, 1797.*

THAT the foundation of all our hope of the bulk of mankind is laid in education, at a period when good nursing and feeding of the body precedes

* She was daughter and heir of Solomon *Morris*, esq. of London.

the care of the mind, and that, when the mind succeeds to the second stage of attention and good management, example and proper advice should, by precedence, supersede the necessity of pulpit-exhortation or judicial reprimand, are, to use a fashionable phrase, *transiens*.

From these two follows this third; that, where the inhabitants of a parish will give a proper attention to the interests of the poor, there needs no supplementary act of parliament. In the present instance, it is but justice to the parish of St. James, Westminster, to exhibit their praise-worthy exertions to do their duty, without the parade of too many modern reformers.

The Governors of the Poor, by the act of 2d Geo. III. are prohibited from having any benefit in any contract, or in the service of goods, materials, provisions, or necessaries for the Poor: Here then was laid the ground-work of a plan for *Reformation*, as well in the management of the Children as other Poor.

The first attention was paid to the Children, who were mouldering away in the Workhouse, or with profligate and drunken parents; after much search and great difficulty, several *Cottagers* on *Wimbledon Common*, fit and proper to be entrusted with the care of children, were induced to take them, and they were placed there accordingly.

THE TERMS AS UNDER:

Three shillings per week for nursing each child; and, five or six being placed in one house, makes the nurse a good income.

A surgeon and apothecary upon the spot superintends their health and cleanliness.

If a *sick* or *infirm* child is sent, or one under the age of *twelve months*, and recovers or lives a year, the nurse has one guinea given her for her care and success.

All the children are inoculated for the small-pox when deemed proper by the surgeon; and he is paid ten shillings and sixpence for each child who survives that disorder.

The nurse is likewise paid ten shillings and sixpence for every child that has it in the natural way, or is inoculated and survives, but not else.

She has five shillings, upon the like condition, for every child that recovers from the measles or hooping-cough.

Besides which gratuitely, the nurses are paid such extra-expences, in the above or any other sickness or infirmities of the children, as the surgeon or apothecary shall advise, and such gratuity for their trouble as shall be thought reasonable.

If two children die with any nurse in a year, she is discontinued, as it seems to imply want of skill or attention, or both.

“*Ita*.”

"They remain at Wimbledon till six or seven years of age, according to their strength and ability, and sometimes longer in cases of sickness or infirmity.

"Those who can walk are sent to school, and three pence per week paid their respective mistresses for instructing them to read and sew.

"The time when these children were to be brought home was a dreadful period to the children, and to the feeling mind; yet, as the expences of their nursing, cloathing, and schooling in the country, so very much exceeded the expence at the workhouse, great objections were made by many of the inhabitants to the expence they were put to, little schools were established at the workhouse, and every care taken of them that the nature of the case would admit of. But, many objects of profligacy being unavoidably received into the infirmary at the workhouse, it became necessary to separate healthy children from the diseases and infirmities incident to old age, and from the pernicious examples of vice and immorality that sometimes are visible in the best-regulated charities.

"Great difficulties and oppositions were made to forming a separate establishment for them: however, in the year 1781, the house, stables, and riding-house, late Mr. Dorell's, in King-street, were purchased for two thousand two hundred pounds.—It is crown-land, granted by patent at the rent of 13s. 4d. per annum.

"A plan for establishing a "Parish School of Industry" on the premises was then prepared by order of the Board of Governors and Directors of the Poor, and confirmed by Vestry, and has been found effectual to this day, with very trifling alterations.

"The unwearied attention that has been given this school, has brought it to a state exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its patrons.

"All the children are taught their duty as Christians. The girls make and mend their gowns, petticoats, and all their cloaths; knit their own and the boys' stockings; and make the boys' linen. They also do needle-work for hire, the produce of which is hereafter stated.

"Besides which, they are taught household, kitchen, and laundry work. There are, at this time, many girls in the school, who, at twelve years of age, can make a suit fit for the most respectable inhabitant to wear, and make her own gown and other cloaths; wash, iron, cook, clean and scour the house, make beds, and do every thing that qualifies them for good and useful servants.

"The boys make their own cloaths, and cloaths for hire; they also mend their own and the girls' shoes; the rest are employed in heading of pins.

"The girls and boys bathe alternately during the summer season,

"There are TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY children in the school at this time, and there have been (till the late great number apprenticed) 305.

"The whole number of children that have died, from October 1782, are only six.

"The Committee meet every Tuesday fortnight to regulate the business of the house; and once every quarter, and oftener if occasion require, to examine every child in the school in their catechism and exposition, their reading, writing, and ciphering, and all parts of their education, and the care taken of them.

"The Governors and Directors of the Poor have been detained there for that purpose many times from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon with much pleasure; for, as far as human nature can be cultivated and improved, these children are so in all things suitable to their age and situation in life.

"After they attain the age of twelve and a half years, if strong, healthy, and well-grown, and, if not, at thirteen, thirteen and a half, or fourteen years, upon the personal examination of the Governors, they are put upon the apprentice-list, and, when proper places are provided for them, they are apprenticed out.

"No children are suffered to go upon liking until the master or mistress has made personal application at the Committee; and, if then approved, the proper officer is directed to make enquiry into the character and situation of every such applicant, and make his report in writing to the next Board, who either agree to, or reject, the application, as the person may be fit or unfit to take an apprentice; and none are placed out without such due and strict enquiry, report, and order thereupon.—At the expiration of a month, or five or six weeks, the master and child appear again at the committee; and, after examining the child apart, as to their diet, lodging, care, instruction, and habit of going to church, they are bound apprentice if the children's accounts are satisfactory, and two pounds given with each child, and a double suit of cloathing of every sort, and a covenant entered into to pay the master a farther sum of two guineas, at the expiration of three years, if he takes proper care of his apprentice; but, when demanded, a strict enquiry is always made as to the master's conduct to the child, as well as his character in life.

"From Oct. 1782, to 31st

Dec. 1796, 734 Children have been placed out apprentice by the parish of St. James, and had apprentice-fees with them

£.	s.	d.
1476	0	0

"And there have been also 441 additional fees paid, at 2s. 2s. each, amounting to

926	2	0
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£.	2402	2	0
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"The time for demanding the remainder is not yet expired.

"The children attend divine service every morning and evening of the sabbath-day, at St. James's new chapel, and Berwick-street chapel. Thus, by unremitting exertions, the children are brought up in the fear of God, in obedience to their King, with due respect for their superiors, love of each other, and of all mankind; in humility, in industry, in cleanliness, content, and cheerfulness.

"These objects effectuated, a plan was suggested for employing all the able poor in the workhouse at some work or manufacture, whereby they may earn their maintenance; and, in the year 1790, the Governors and Directors of the Poor contracted with Messrs. Gorton and Thompson, tenants to Lord Bathurst, at Cuckney, in Nottinghamshire, and very considerable manufacturers, that the Governors should build a workshop, capable to hold 90 looms at least, and keep the same in repair, and that Gorton and Thompson should, at their sole expence, build and set up that number of patent-looms, and all other machinery, wheels, &c. and keep them in repair; and find all other utensils necessary, useful, and proper for carrying on the business of spinning, winding, and weaving, and all other works incident thereto; and also all candles and other necessaries, and bear all other expences whatever, except the building the workshop and keeping it in repair; and to allow two shillings and sixpence per week for each poor person's labour, who shall do as much work as is usually allotted to a child of fourteen years of age, and whatever more work they do to be paid for at the usual prices; and all the poor that are capable are employed thereon, whilst others are employed in needle-work, tailoring, shoe making and mending, opening horse-hair, picking cotton and oakum, and in the necessary business of the house.

"The Workhouse and Parish-School of Industry have been visited by the Earl of Winchelsea, the late Lord Bathurst, the Lord Sommers, Count Rumford, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, bart. the Dean of Lincoln, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Barton Pitt, Mr. Devaynes, Mr. Barclay, and many other gentlemen well acquainted with the business of the poor, who all expressed their highest approbation at the industry, cleanliness, and health, of the poor, particularly of the children, whose loss by death is much less than any calculation upon that subject; and it is sincerely wished, that, if any doubts remain of the propriety of the method of conducting the arduous business of the poor, as stated in this sketch, that gentlemen would have the goodness to visit and inspect both houses, and carefully examine the just and due observance

of the rules, and the benefits arising thereby, and also the strict and careful manner in which the accounts of both houses are kept."

126. *An Abstract of some important Parts of a Bill now depending in Parliament, intitled, A Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor; with some practical Observations on the Effects that will probably be experienced in many Parishes, particularly those that are large and populous, if the said Bill be passed into a Law; prepared by a Committee of the joint Vestries of the united Parishes of St. Giles in the Fields and St. George Bloomsbury, and printed by Order of the said Vestry.*

THIS is another practical examination of a theoretical Bill; and such we conceive to be the proper mode of discussing laws. It reminds us of the decrees of the Roman senate, which were fixed up in the forum for a certain space, that they might undergo a regular analysis, and supersede bills to amend or repeal certain bills, or parts of bills.

127. *A summary View of the present Population of the principal Cities and Towns of France, compared with the principal Cities and Towns of Great Britain and Ireland. By an unprejudiced Traveller.*

THAT an estimate of the comparative strength of the two empires is best to be obtained from a comparison of their population; cannot be doubted. On Jan. 1, 1787, 100 cities and towns in France contained 3,253,000 inhabitants. On July 1, 1796, 2,307,000. On July 1, 1796, as many in Great Britain and Ireland contained 3,156,000.

Twenty-one millions exceeded by far, strangers included, the actual population of France when the Revolution commenced, 1789, with the storming of the Bastille. Since which, the number has decreased, by emigration, assassination, incarceration, starvation, conflagration, guillotine, *noyades, fusillades en masse*, despair, suicide, &c. with an enormous disparity between natural deaths and births, and a warfare more exterminating than was ever before known in modern history, to an amount of *four millions and upwards**. This writer is of opinion, that

* The number of adults imprisoned since the Revolution commenced has exceeded 400,000; several thousands have perished in different conflagrations; in that at Grenelle, 1794, 2500, mostly ingenious artists, who had families. In the *almshouse* at Lyons,

that nothing but *population* made France formidable to us. She seems to have done every thing in her power to lessen her populousness, and is no longer to be feared by us. He shews that, in assisting the Emperor, we are serving ourselves; that a nominal peace with France, which is the only one yet in view with the Republick, would be but a short and jealous suspension of hostilities; and, if such a peace were concluded, it would be insanity in Great Britain to disarm; she must still maintain a heavy war-expenditure. A maritime armistice (for, no more could it, in fact, prove) is the most perilous situation in which we can be plac'd; the only one by which our enemies can be made able to face us again at sea.

We earnestly recommend this pamphlet to be read as a lesson by all civilized nations.

The writer intimates in a note, p. 73, that he *knows* the *surrender* of Gibraltar to be under designation for some months past with the French Government; and agents are now industriously at work in England to render it palatable; — that Gibraltar which George I. promised to surrender to Spain, and concerning which, the Parliament made his son and successor, George II, break his Father's word.

128. *Reflections on the Advantages and Disadvantages attending Commissions of Bankruptcy; clearly pointing out when they may be beneficial or prejudicial to Creditors, and when they are beneficial or hurtful to the unfortunate Bankrupt: A Work calculated for the Perusal and serious Attention of every Merchant, Tradesman, or Monied Man, in the Kingdom.*

THE title of this little tract explains its design; but, from the preface, and the dedication to the Earl of Moira, we farther learn that it is intended "to plead for some little mercy towards those whose circumstances are involved from accidental calamities, from the numerous losses incident to the course of honest fair trade, or from unavoidable misfortunes; but not for those

Lyons, of 800 children brought in by parents whom the Revolution had deprived of every means of maintaining them, 760 are certified to have died; not to mention the victims of the famine in 1794, 1795: 25 of the Convention have died by their own hands; exactly 100 of the *Moumainers* disappeared since 1792. In Paris alone 4000 have been guillotined.

who have brought themselves into a bankrupt state by extravagance and prodigality; the eloquent Blackstone observing that, "to the misfortunes of debtors, the law has given a compassionate remedy, but denied it to their fault." If the few considerations now offered to the commercial and trading part of the community should be the means of protecting the interest of fair creditors, and, at the same time, of shewing mercy to those who deserve it, by preventing unnecessary or wanton demolition to an unfortunate but well-meaning debtor, the author's end is answered; the profits of this little work being intended to be given to that humane institution, the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts.

What frustrated the noble Earl's designs will be seen when we come to report the debates in Parliament.

129. *An Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, which were exhibited in Norfolk-street.*

HAVING dismissed the *Imposture*, it was fair to presume we should hear no more of the Folly of those on whom it was practis'd. Mahomet bestows the epithet of *true believers* on those who embraced *his* Imposture; but those who submitted to become the Dupes of the Imposture of Norfolk-street are content with being called, simply, Believers. The truth is, Credulity stands as much in need of an apology as Fiction; and, when a man becomes sensible of his Folly, he feels heartily ashamed. To what purpose is it now, how an attack on Imposture was conducted, or whether the Impugner was perfectly master of his subject or his temper? When men confess themselves Knaves, there is an end of Detection. The Imposture once admitted, ~~it~~ it now is in its fullest extent, by the three Contrivers of it, what discredit can be imputed on a writer who saw the most glaring internal evidences of it from its first appearance, if he did not see or apply every evidence, or if he failed in some points of knowledge necessary to be known? And, if the Detector's high-blown pride indulged a free contempt of such a palpable and notorious cheat, can the spirit of Englishmen be unmoved at seeing such tricks played with their immortal Bard, and not justify every means to expose them? Whether we view the list of those Believers who signed the certificate

of their own confusion, with the ostentatious *Jemmy Boswell* (whom his great *Hero* admired for possessing equal *Credulity* with himself) at their head, or attend to the first argument in their behalf advanced by the *Apologist*, that the probabilities of finding fragments of *Shakspeare* were encouraged by the idea or hope that some might exist; the delusion is not lessened, nor the credit of these profound *Scholars*, *Antiquaries*, or *Heralds*, saved. Is the *Apologist* sure that *Originals* were produced, and not *Copies*? does the event justify the *Assertion*? or would his *Arguments* apply in the case of a forged *Bank-note*? Is it not admitted by *Believers* that the engravings were not *fac-similes* of the original? and did they not from the moment of publication begin to smell a rat, and feel a little hurt at their own credulity? Was not the equivocal and often-varied tale of the discovery of the papers sufficient to stagger, in the first instance, men not disposed to be duped by the presumption of their own discernment? *Bodley* and *Cotton*, *Harley* and *Sloane*, were the *Collectors* of *Manuscripts*, not the *Discerners* of them; and, were there ever so many spurious papers in their collections, they and their depositaries leave the detection to others, whose province it is to decide on such questions. What will the *Apologist* say, what will profound *Antiquaries* say, to a late determination of one of the *Law courts*, that a *MS.* that has not maintained its place in the proper *Record-office* is not to be admitted in evidence, even where considerable property depends on it? Will he say that legal evidence is changeable, and that evidence in the *Court of Criticism* is alone immutable? Admit that fragments of *Shakspeare* might probably come to light, and more in number than *Mr. M.* had rummaged out, are we to admit as fragments a chest full of complete pieces, of plays and parts of plays, of letters, of confessions, and a long &c.? It is pretty well known what remains of *Milton*, who lived so much nearer our own times, or what hope of discovering more of his writings are entertained by his most enthusiastic admirers. Would not *Mr. Hollis* have gone on a *Walsingham* pilgrimage, to visit a few lines of that great *Patriot*? and would he have deigned to have cast on any of them that bore the smallest air of forgery one look not enwrapt in all the frowns that dressed his

brow when *his* high-blown pride was wounded, and *his* free contempt provoked? But the worshipers of *Shakspeare*, truly "shunning the *Charybdis* of *Credulity* on the one quarter, and the *Scylla* of *Suspicion* on the other," rushed boldly on without due discernment; the *Cyanean rocks* of *Norfolk-street* closed upon them; and, like the *Brest fleet* in *Bantry-bay*, they got out, with the loss of rudder, rigging, and every essential to a true ship of war. How chanced it, that, among other undoubted originals, we had not those of *Pericles* prince of *Tyre*, and others which have long since been adjudicated from *Shakspeare*? The *Apologist* is of opinion, that fraud cannot be overdone. "The variety and number of papers give additional authority to the general presumption, by lessening the possibility of fraud." This new doctrine in favour of *Forgeries* has wanted but short experience to contradict it. What followed in the second period after publication? "The *Believers* were now furnished with the means, which they before wanted, of carrying their general reasonings into minute inspection; and many were convinced by that inspection, and believed NO MORE." Whence this sudden conversion? Arose it from the want of fair, free, and full inspection and examination of the *Originals*, or from recollection of any dissimilitude between the *Originals* and the *Fac-similes*? If they were unwilling to avow their conviction, whatever were the motive, was it not cruel to leave their fellow-believers in the error which they had renounced? It is the character of new converts to be unremitting in their endeavours to increase the number. "When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren," is *New-Testament* doctrine. But the *fac-similes* were palpable cheats; and no man, who knows any thing of *Shakspeare* or his writings, would submit to be duped into probabilities that the pretended originals were any other. Here, then, the external evidence failing, involved in its fall the internal also; and no evidence remained, but that a number of well-meaning (and, it may be, disinterested) *Scholar*-, *Antiquaries*, and *Heralds*, were fairly duped. We should be ashamed to transmit to posterity the consequence, did not the Confession of the *Forgery* proclaim aloud how completely they were taken-in. The *Grounds* of their Conviction of the *Authenticity* of the

Papers in the hands of Mr. Ireland, he will tell us, in the pamphlet intended as a *preface to this Apology*, were to have been the conformity of the handwriting of letter, poem, plays, and creeds, to the *signature* of Shakspeare to his will, &c. What pity the list of authenticators has not *all* the names of the Believers! But they acted cautiously, well knowing that *litera scripta manet*; and, when the plot was unfolded, they would have remained *upon record* as accomplices. Fewer, however, through the whole business, were those who were *for* it than those who were against it. "The publication then was of great consequence to him (the public accuser), and also of essential use to the world." This is an undoubted *truism*. "And the subscribers, who contributed their money for the necessary expence, thereby performed an essential service to Shakspeare and to truth." What will the subscribers say to this? who, like nine-tenths of all other subscribers, induce each other to advance their subscription-money for pity's sake, or for fashion, while they refuse it to merit? In the present instance most of them are acknowledged to have, after publication, believed as little as Mr. M. that they had done an useful service to Shakspeare and his Inquiry by contributing to the charges of the publication, which enabled the world to see and him to write, and which *changed the faith of more believers* than all the objections in prose or rhyme (p. 32), and made many a subscriber lament the misapplication of four guineas. To say not a word in defence of the obnoxious conduct of the public accuser, are we to suppose any sceptick would have been indulged with documents to convict the papers? or with any other than the *loose inspection* which convinced the believers? Does not the *onus probandi* always fall on the plaintiff? Would then such a perusal or use have been *permitted* to an antagonist who viewed them with the keen eye of Detection?

So much for "the General Argument."

The Apologist proceeds to examine each article of the Miscellaneous Papers which have been attributed to Shakspeare. All the familiar letters of Queen Elizabeth do not amount to proof, if to probability, that she addressed one to Shakspeare. They are

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to her servants; *i. e.* to the officers of her court or crown, or to the nobility; and with these she might be as familiar as any prince of the house of Stuart afterwards appears. The present question has nothing to do with her *voluptuousness*, nor whether Churchyard or Spenser was the rival of Shakspeare. The Apologist, however, does not give up all Mr. Ireland's MSS.; for, he affirms he possesses a copy of the Worthyness of Wales, with "notes of the great dramatist written in many parts of it in a fair hand and general character, to the utter defiance of all scepticks upon the point of their authenticity" (p. 65, n.) After the positive declaration of William-Henry (*alias* Samuel, jun.) Ireland, that he "wrote MS notes on books to about the number of 50, all which he gave to his father" (Authentic Account, p. 24), Mr. C. then is still resolved to be a *Believer*. But that Elizabeth should write "a letter of compliment to a poet on his verses when she preferred Churchyard or Spenser to him in her regards," is too much for true Shakspearians to admit; or that her Majesty wrote *Londonne* to shew she could read Saxon; or that Hampton-court is or was only a short journey from Hackney.

In the four instances of *e* terminating, three from a printed book and one from a MS, the Apologist is so attached to that final letter, that he has added it to the very name of the gentleman who communicated the MS. to him. But this is only a proof of the want of uniformity of his orthography; and his mode of accounting for the omission of R in Chamberlayne is far-fetched. How much more natural to suppose her Majesty wrote her letters without affectation or study! What Ascham says the Queen *did* daily peruse, will not satisfy us that she perused *nothing else*; and the name of Leicester, spelt *eight* different ways, does not justify the forged orthography as a *mistake*. What a word is inferible, p. 112! The balloons of the age of Elizabeth and Shakspeare, p. 123, were *great BALLS*, such as wounded the Earl of Southampton (p. 136, n.); and the account of the earthquake at London and *other places, including Lisbon, no doubt*, is a problematical presumption. Could the picture of Richard II. which Lord Lumley had found on the back side of a door in a base room (p. 148), and

which

which the Queen would command Knevet, the keeper of her house at Westminster, to shew Lambarde, be the same formerly fixed up in Westminster-abbey, and now again concealed in some base room? In p. 158 the Apologist seems to doubt if the handwriting of Shakspeare had ever been ascertained. We see nothing in pp. 170, 171, that contradicts our former observation, that Elizabeth and James did not write familiarly to any but their nobility or officers; and even the term *dear* is not applied in the familiar way as represented between Lord Southampton and Shakspeare.

Before we dismiss this article, it is to be observed that the Apologist saw the forgery recited in it clearer than the Believer, who possessed the very means of detecting it. In p. 200, note, a *Jolio life* of Shakspeare is announced as to be certainly written.

Bold as the Public Accuser has shewn himself, there is one assertion in which the Apologist "outherods Herod." "The introduction of Arabic numerals into England may be traced back at least as far as the epoch of the Conquest," says he, p. 225, on the authority of Mr. Wasse, in *Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 1722, *Archæol.* I. 250, and Mr. Astle on Writing, p. 180, pl. XXX. Mr. Astle is, however, of opinion, that they were not introduced into our charters before the 16th century; and, if they were found in any English charters before the 14th century, this circumstance would invalidate these charters. The Apologist shews that they were in parish-registers and accompts, 1551; and several statements of the time of Henry VIII. in Strype's Memorials, I. App. XXIX. c. 7, c. 19, were drawn up in them, particularly the victories of Bologne and Calais, 1545, Hayne's Burghley papers, p. 54; the account of the sales of chantry and other lands temp. Edward VI. *ibid.* II. appendix p. 85, and Lord Burghley's diary in Murden's state-papers. Tonstal's book *De Arte supputandi* was printed by Pynson, 1522, in Arabic numerals; so was Recorde's *Aritbmetick*, dedicated to Edward VI.; and James Peele's *Patheway to Perfection in the Accomptes of Debitor and Creditor*, 1569, introduced the Italian method of book-keeping in them, while the Roman numerals kept their accustomed places in the Exchange practice. Before the end of Elizabeth's reign, the Arabic numerals

had almost banished the Roman from the usual transaction of daily business.

The Apologist says, "Mr. Malone has not the smallest doubt that the Arabic numerals were adopted by Peck as least troublesome. This is not only to doubt against the document, but to argue against fact." We must presume Mr. C. has seen the originals of all the printed papers he refers to, or he would not hazard an opinion that the Copyists had not saved themselves trouble as well as Mr. Peck. Perhaps it were not always advisable to place implicit confidence in the printed copies of MSS. for faithful fac-similes of letters or figures.

The Apologist proceeds to give a history of the English stage, from the origin of dramatic entertainments to the times after the death of Shakspeare, occasionally interspersing some notes of theatrical entertainments in Scotland; in which he has succeeded in bringing together a number of new facts, for which his readers will certainly render him thanks: but it is to be apprehended even these will be neglected from the company they are found in, and, after the first perusal, this voluminous Apology will be laid upon the shelf.

The "three proper letters of Spenser, 1580," do not occur in Ames or Herbert. One of them, here quoted, is in Hughes's edition, vol. VI. p. 1752.

The Apologist mistakes, p. 202, in comparing the fool's chickens with brooding hens; and, consequently, can never vindicate the application of the term in the Pseudo-Shakspeare, no more than he can prove that leaves hang on sapless trees, however some ever-greens may retain them in snow.

To the History of the Stage is annexed that of the *Master of the Revels*, which is followed by an Essay on the *Studies* of Shakspeare. His *Learning* being given up, it is here attempted to be conjectured what was his reading from his very childhood, his A B C. Many of the conjectures here offered are but attempts at conjecture, as uninforming as the critique which (p. 585) prefers Norden's to Johnson's explanation of *faculty*, as if *ability* and *power* were not synonymous terms. We forbear to comment on many other *Chauceriana*, as applied to Shakspeare; but, if the word *rack* be a misprint, why not more easily for *wrack* or *wreck* than for *recks*, in the sense of account or memorial? But, when we come

come to *Joe Buffham*, we are in the bottomless pit of conjecture, as the dead Indian, p. 586, is an *easy supposition*.

Is there not an error in the stamp or seal of the master of the revels, DNIS for DNI?

Here then ends this famous Controversy, and the Apology for Believers, in one of the grossest forgeries practised on the literature of this country. Fired with indignation at the indignity offered to his favourite Bard, one of his Editors stepped forth to the detection. If hasty reading and partial recollection concurred to misguide his eager spirit, he deserves our thanks for his well-meant efforts. His defects, nor his high spirit, deserve not such severity of retort from an antagonist who was once a Believer, but wishes to place his conversion to the account of his own better knowledge, confessing that he saw certain letters and verses in *suspicious company* (p. 196); and that "he was early convinced that the never-to-be-forgotten epistles of Southampton and Shakspeare are spurious" (p. 173); yet he adds (p. 337), "the Believers still think that those *miscellaneous papers* cannot easily be convicted of spuriousness, and that some of them cannot, by fair argumentation, be shown to be counterfeit."

Neither the nineteen certifiers to the authenticity of the MSS, nor the innumerable others that might have been obtained, can boast of having in their company one person conversant with Shakspeare lore, or experienced in the knowledge of our records. These knew the folly of the pretensions, and foresaw the issue that would attend them; and the event has justified their forethought, and has left the very respectable list of subscribers to the publication to be held for ever in derision—while universal detestation attends the fabricators of the imposture, whether distinguished by one, two, or three pseudonyms. Enmities do not here "exist on topics of merely literary references," but on palpable and matchless fraud and cheat; and demand appeals to the pocket as well as to the passion; and, if *moral reputation* is not concerned in the question, it is hard to say on what occasion it is implicated.

130. *The History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell.*

TO the readers of this book there wanted not an evidence that Mr. Pen-

nant was risen from the dead; that he should take for his only preface,

"Resurgam.

THOMAS PENNANT.

Downing, April 6, 2 P. M. 1795;"

nor is he so antiquated or neglected a writer that it should be necessary for him to recur to such finesses. Lest, however, he should, one time or other, be forgotten, we are here told, under his own hand, that he was born on June 14, old style, in the room now called the yellow room of Downing, or, as it should more properly be called, *Eden Orwain*, house, built in the year 1627, with stone brought from Nant-y-bi, a dingle opposite the house; that the celebrated Mrs. Clayton, of Shrewsbury, ushered him into the world, and delivered him to Mrs. Jenny Parry, of Merton in this parish, who to her dying-day never failed telling him, "Ah you rogue! I remember you when you had not a shirt to your back;" and he was put to nurse to the wife of farmer Pierce, whose maiden name was Pennant. Lest, however, the prattler should tell too much of himself, we are conducted immediately to his family-mansion, and an enumeration of his ancestors, by their portraits there preserved, beginning with his great-great-grandfather *David Pennant*, Sheriff of Flintshire 1643; his brother *Hugh*, who died 1669; David's son, *Pyers*, 1623; and (as supposed) his son. Our author's grandfather, *Peter*, 1736, and this gentleman's uncle, *John*, are next rehearsed; and the latter's gift to Don Saltero of a *liquified hog*, which, it is much to be feared, was lost before the fourth edition of the catalogue. "What author of us can flatter himself with delivering his works down to posterity in impressions so memorable as the labours of Don Saltero?" Another relation, Robert, son of Pierce, died 1639. We are now come to Mr. P's worthy father, who departed this life 1713, and his good and religious mother, "a beauty in spite of her teeth," which were not good, 1744; his venerable aunt, Elizabeth, 1775; his respectable maternal uncle, John Mytton, a shade of his affectionate uncle, James Mytton. This account is concluded with his own portrait, in a Vandyke dress, by Mr. Willis, an ingenious artist, who afterwards quitted the pencil and obtained holy orders, to which he did no discredit. Among other portraits is one of the late Pretender, which, at a

certain

Here lies the body of Richard Sydenham, esq. late of Rygots, in this parish, who departed this life the 21st day of September, 1737.

“ On a handsome mural monument, Arms, 1. a widow’s lozenge, quarterly A. and G. in the 2 and 3 a fret O. on a fess S. 3 mullets of the 1st, Norris; impaling A. a fess, charged with 2 pheons, *inter* 2 pheons. 2. the arms in different shields :

‘ In a vault under this place are deposited the remains of Charles and Samuel Savage, esq. their Sister Mrs. Ellen * Norris, and her son John Norris, esq. of Hitchendon, who died 29 June, 1786, and by his last will and testament bequeathed 5000l. to Magdalen college, Oxford.

The Right Honourable Ellen, countess Conyngham, has caused this monument to be erected to the memory of her two uncles, aunt, and cousin.’

“ The font is round, adorned with arch-work and a flowered fascia.

“ The living is a vicarage [Samuel Savage, esq. patron 1765] in the gift of the Countess of Conyngham, and reported to be worth 681. a year.

The rest of the account is of charities and benefactions, among which last is a tenement called the church-house, given by the Dormer family probably.

“ At the South-west end of the church-yard four almshouses for women.

“ The mansion-house, inhabited by Lady Conyngham, is on a hill a little behind them.

The wonderful story of the serpent painted on the walls of a farm-house in this parish, mentioned in our volume XXVIII. p. 446, is now forgotten here. We do not, however, believe that the house, where so many arms were visible, was an *hospital*, or rather preceptory, for knights templars; but, as one story arises out of another, it is more probable they were the arms of the knights described in the church; of whom only one bears the marks of a *templar*, or *croisade*. Perhaps, too, we may have mistaken these arms for those before mentioned in the church.

325. *Sketch of the State of the Children of the Poor in the Year 1756; and of the present State and Management of all the Poor in the Parish of St. James’s, Westminster, in January, 1797.*

THAT the foundation of all our hope of the bulk of mankind is laid in education, at a period when good nursing and feeding of the body precedes

* She was daughter and heir of Solomon Merret, esq. of London.

the care of the mind, and that, when the mind succeeds to the second stage of attention and good management, example and proper advice should, by precedence, supersede the necessity of pulpit-exhortation or judicial reprimand, are, to use a fashionable phrase, *truisms*.

From these two follows this third; that, where the inhabitants of a parish will give a proper attention to the interests of the poor, there needs no supplementary act of parliament. In the present instance, it is but justice to the parish of St. James, Westminster, to exhibit their praise-worthy exertions to do their duty, without the parade of too many modern reformers.

“ The Governors of the Poor, by the act of 2d Geo. III. are prohibited from having any benefit in any contract, or in the service of goods, materials, provisions, or necessaries for the Poor: Here then was laid the ground-work of a plan for *Reformation*, as well in the management of the Children as other Poor.

“ The first attention was paid to the Children, who were mouldering away in the Workhouse, or with profligate and drunken parents; after much search and great difficulty, several *Cottagers on Wimbledon Common*, fit and proper to be entrusted with the care of children, were induced to take them, and they were placed there accordingly.

THE TERMS AS UNDER:

“ Three shillings per week for nursing each child; and, five or six being placed in one house, makes the nurse a good income.

“ A surgeon and apothecary upon the spot superintends their health and cleanliness.

“ If a *sick* or *infirm* child is sent, or one *under* the age of *twelve months*, and *recovers* or *lives* a year, the nurse has one guinea given her for her care and success.

“ All the children are inoculated for the small-pox when deemed proper by the surgeon; and he is paid ten shillings and sixpence for each child who survives that disorder.

“ The nurse is likewise paid ten shillings and sixpence for every child that has it in the natural way, or is inoculated and survives, but not else.

“ She has five shillings, upon the like condition, for every child that recovers from the measles or hooping-cough.

“ Besides which gratuity, the nurses are paid such extra-expences, in the above or any other sickness or infirmity of the children, as the surgeon or apothecary shall advise, and such gratuity for their trouble as shall be thought reasonable.

“ If two children die with any nurse in a year, she is discontinued, as it seems to imply want of skill or attention, or both.

"They remain at Wimbledon till six or seven years of age, according to their strength and ability, and sometimes longer in cases of sickness or infirmity.

"Those who can walk are sent to school, and three pence per week paid their respective mistresses for instructing them to read and sew.

"The time when these children were to be brought home was a dreadful period to the children, and to the feeling mind; yet, as the expences of their nursing, cloathing, and schooling in the country, so very much exceeded the expence at the workhouse, great objections were made by many of the inhabitants to the expence they were put to, little schools were established at the workhouse, and every care taken of them that the nature of the case would admit of. But, many objects of profligacy being unavoidably received into the infirmary at the workhouse, it became necessary to separate healthy children from the diseases and infirmities incident to old age, and from the pernicious examples of vice and immorality that sometimes are visible in the best-regulated charities.

"Great difficulties and oppositions were made to forming a separate establishment for them; however, in the year 1781, the house, stables, and riding-house, late Mr. Darell's, in King-street, were purchased for two thousand two hundred pounds.—It is crown-land, granted by patent at the rent of 13s. 4d. per annum.

"A plan for establishing a "Parish School of Industry" on the premises was then prepared by order of the Board of Governors and Directors of the Poor, and confirmed by Vestry, and has been found effectual to this day, with very trifling alterations.

"The unwearied attention that has been given this school, has brought it to a state exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its patrons.

"All the children are taught their duty as Christians. The girls make and mend their gowns, petticoats, and all their cloaths; knit their own and the boys' stockings; and make the boys' linen. They also do needle-work for hire, the produce of which is hereafter stated.

"Besides which, they are taught household, kitchen, and laundry work. There are, at this time, many girls in the school, who, at twelve years of age, can make a shirt fit for the most respectable inhabitant to wear, and make her own gown and other cloaths; wash, iron, cook, clean and scour the house, make beds, and do every thing that qualifies them for good and useful servants.

"The boys make their own cloaths, and cloaths for hire; they also mend their own and the girls' shoes; the rest are employed in heading of pins.

"The girls and boys bathe alternately during the summer season,

"There are TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY children in the school at this time, and there have been (till the late great number apprenticed) 305.

"The whole number of children that have died, from October 1782, are only 512.

"The Committee meet every Tuesday fortnight to regulate the business of the house; and once every quarter, and oftener if occasion require, to examine every child in the school in their catechism and exposition, their reading, writing, and ciphering, and all parts of their education, and the care taken of them.

"The Governors and Directors of the Poor have been detained there for that purpose many times from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon with much pleasure; for, as far as human nature can be cultivated and improved, these children are so in all things suitable to their age and situation in life.

"After they attain the age of twelve and a half years, if strong, healthy, and well-grown, and, if not, at thirteen, thirteen and a half, or fourteen years, upon the personal examination of the Governors, they are put upon the apprentice-list, and, when proper places are provided for them, they are apprenticed out.

"No children are suffered to go upon liking until the master or mistress has made personal application at the Committee; and, if then approved, the proper officer is directed to make enquiry into the character and situation of every such applicant, and make his report in writing to the next Board, who either agree to, or reject, the application, as the person may be fit or unfit to take an apprentice; and none are placed out without such due and strict enquiry, report, and order thereupon.—At the expiration of a month, or five or six weeks, the master and child appear again at the committee; and, after examining the child apart, as to their diet, lodging, care, instruction, and habit of going to church, they are bound apprentice if the children's accounts are satisfactory, and two pounds given with each child, and a double suit of cloathing of every sort, and a covenant entered into to pay the master a farther sum of two guineas, at the expiration of three years, if he takes proper care of his apprentice; but, when demanded, a strict enquiry is always made as to the master's conduct to the child, as well as his character in life.

"From Oct. 1782, to 31st

Dec. 1796, 734 Children have been placed out apprentice by the parish of

St. James, and had apprentice-fees with them

£.	s.	d.
1476	0	0

"And there have been also 441 additional fees paid, at 2s. 2s. each, amounting to

926	2	0
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£.	2402	2	0
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"The time for demanding the remainder is not yet expired.

"The children attend divine service every morning and evening of the sabbath-day, at St. James's new chapel, and Berwick-street chapel. Thus, by unremitting exertions, the children are brought up in the fear of God, in obedience to their King, with due respect for their superiors, love of each other, and of all mankind; in humility, in industry, in cleanliness, content, and cheerfulness.

"These objects effectuated, a plan was suggested for employing all the able poor in the workhouse at some work or manufacture, whereby they may earn their maintenance; and, in the year 1790, the Governors and Directors of the Poor contracted with Messrs. Gorton and Thompson, tenants to Lord Bathurst, at Cuckney, in Nottinghamshire, and very considerable manufacturers, that the Governors should build a workshop, capable to hold 90 looms at least, and keep the same in repair, and that Gorton and Thompson should, at their sole expence, build and set up that number of patent-looms, and all other machinery, wheels, &c. and keep them in repair; and find all other utensils necessary, useful, and proper for carrying on the business of spinning, winding, and weaving, and all other works incident thereto; and also all candles and other necessaries, and bear all other expences whatever, except the building the workshop and keeping it in repair; and to allow two shillings and sixpence per week for each poor person's labour, who shall do as much work as is usually allotted to a child of fourteen years of age, and whatever more work they do to be paid for at the usual prices; and all the poor that are capable are employed therein, whilst others are employed in needle-work, tailoring, shoe making and mending, opening horse-hair, picking cotton and oakum, and in the necessary business of the house.

"The Workhouse and Parish-School of Industry have been visited by the Earl of Winchelsea, the late Lord Bathurst, the Lord Sommers, Count Rumford, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, bart. the Dean of Lincoln, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Martin Pitt, Mr. Devaynes, Mr. Barclay, and many other gentlemen well acquainted with the business of the poor, who all expressed their highest approbation at the industry, cleanliness, and health, of the poor, particularly of the children, whose loss by death is much less than any calculation upon that subject; and it is sincerely wished, that, if any doubts remain of the propriety of the method of conducting the arduous business of the poor, as stated in this sketch, that gentlemen would have the goodness to visit and inspect both houses, and carefully examine the just and due observance

of the rules, and the benefits arising thereby, and also the strict and careful manner in which the accounts of both houses are kept."

126. *An Abstract of some important Parts of a Bill now depending in Parliament, intitled, A Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor; with some practical Observations on the Effects that will probably be experienced in many Parishes, particularly those that are large and populous, if the said Bill be passed into a Law; prepared by a Committee of the joint Vestries of the united Parishes of St. Giles in the Fields and St. George Bloomsbury, and printed by Order of the said Vestry.*

THIS is another practical examination of a theoretical Bill; and such we conceive to be the proper mode of discussing laws. It reminds us of the decrees of the Roman senate, which were fixed up in the forum for a certain space, that they might undergo a regular analysis, and supersede bills to amend or repeal certain bills, or parts of bills.

127. *A Summary View of the present Population of the principal Cities and Towns of France, compared with the principal Cities and Towns of Great Britain and Ireland. By an unprejudiced Traveller.*

THAT an estimate of the comparative strength of the two empires is best to be obtained from a comparison of their population; cannot be doubted. On Jan. 1, 1789, 100 cities and towns in France contained 3,253,000 inhabitants. On July 1, 1796, 2,307,000. On July 1, 1796, as many in Great Britain and Ireland contained 3,156,000.

Twenty-one millions exceeded by far, strangers included, the actual population of France when the Revolution commenced, 1789, with the storming of the Bastille. Since which, the number has decreased, by emigration, assassination, incarceration, starvation, conflagration, guillotine, *oyades*, *fustilades en masse*, despair, suicide, &c. with an enormous disparity between natural deaths and births, and a warfare more exterminating than was ever before known in modern history, to an amount of *four millions and upwards**. This writer is of opinion, that

* The number of *adults* imprisoned since the Revolution commenced has exceeded 400,000; several thousands have perished in different conflagrations; in that at Genetle, 1794, 2500, mostly ingenious artists, who had families. In the *alms-house* at

that nothing but *population* made France formidable to us. She seems to have done every thing in her power to lessen her populousness, and is no longer to be feared by us. He shows that, in assisting the Emperor, we are serving ourselves; that a nominal peace with France, which is the only one yet in view with the Republick, would be but a short and jealous suspension of hostilities; and, if such a peace were concluded, it would be insanity in Great Britain to disarm; she must still maintain a heavy war-expenditure. A maritime armistice (for, no more could it, in fact, prove) is the most perilous situation in which we can be placed; the only one by which our enemies can be made able to face us again at sea.

We earnestly recommend this pamphlet to be read as a lesson by all civilized nations.

The writer intimates in a note, p. 73, that he *knows* the *surrender* of Gibraltar to be under designation for some months past with the French Government; and agents are now industriously at work in England to render it palatable; — that Gibraltar which George I. promised to surrender to Spain, and concerning which, the Parliament made his son and successor, George II, break his Father's word.

128. *Reflections on the Advantages and Disadvantages attending Commissions of Bankruptcy; clearly pointing out when they may be beneficial or prejudicial to Creditors, and when they are beneficial or hurtful to the unfortunate Bankrupt: A Work calculated for the Perusal and serious Attention of every Merchant, Tradesman, or Moneyed Man, in the Kingdom.*

THE title of this little tract explains its design; but, from the preface, and the dedication to the Earl of Moira, we farther learn that it is intended "to plead for some little mercy towards those whose circumstances are involved from accidental calamities, from the numerous losses incident to the course of honest fair trade, or from unavoidable misfortunes; but not for those

Lyons, of 800 children brought in by parents whom the Revolution had deprived of every means of maintaining them, 760 are certified to have died; not to mention the victims of the famine in 1794, 1795: 25 of the Convention have died by their own hands; exactly 100 of the *Mountainers* disappeared since 1792. In Paris alone 4000 have been guillotined.

who have brought themselves into a bankrupt state by extravagance and prodigality; the eloquent Blackstone observing that, "to the misfortunes of debtors, the law has given a compassionate remedy, but denied it to their fault." If the few considerations now offered to the commercial and trading part of the community should be the means of protecting the interest of fair creditors, and, at the same time, of shewing mercy to those who deserve it, by preventing unnecessary or wanton demolition to an unfortunate but well-meaning debtor, the author's end is answered; the profits of this little work being intended to be given to that humane institution, the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts.

What frustrated the noble Earl's designs will be seen when we come to report the debates in Parliament.

129. *An Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, which were exhibited in Norfolk-street.*

HAVING dismissed the *Imposture*, it was fair to presume we should hear no more of the Folly of those on whom it was practised. Mahomet bestows the epithet of *true believers* on those who embraced *his* Imposture; but those who submitted to become the Dupes of the Imposture of Norfolk-street are content with being called, simply, Believers. The truth is, Credulity stands as much in need of an apology as Fiction; and, when a man becomes sensible of his Folly, he feels heartily ashamed. To what purpose is it now, how an attack on Imposture was conducted, or whether the Impugner was perfectly master of his subject or his temper? When men confess themselves Knaves, there is an end of Detection. The Imposture once admitted, as it now is in its fullest extent, by the three Contrivers of it, what discredit can be imputed on a writer who saw the most glaring internal evidences of it from its first appearance, if he did not see or apply every evidence, or if he failed in some points of knowledge necessary to be known? And, if the Detector's high-blown pride indulged a free contempt of such a palpable and notorious cheat, can the spirit of Englishmen be unmoved at seeing such tricks played with their immortal Bard, and not justify every means to expose them? Whether we view the list of those Believers who signed the certificate

time, and not able to give a satisfactory account of the purpose for which he was there, to the same penalties as if taken in the act of destroying game; nevertheless, giving to such person an appeal to the quarter-sessions, on entering into a recognizance of 20*l.* to appear and try the same.

"These few alterations are founded on a recognition of property, with a desire to extend national restraints as far, and only as far, as is consistent with such recognition: little time and trouble would be required to consolidate the system anew, and make it more palatable to those only who can claim any right of being consulted on the occasion; namely, those who contribute, directly or indirectly, to the support and maintenance of the game" (p. 99—101).

In an appendix the bill proposed by Mr. Curwen is thus analyzed:

"By the first clause, all the acts in force for the preservation of the game, which are in any degree efficient, are swept away in the indiscriminate fury of revolutionary enthusiasm.

"The second commences and establishes the leveling principles of the author, by empowering any owner or occupier of any ground to kill game on his own ground.

"By the third, a penalty is inflicted on all persons killing game, after notice, on the ground of another.

"In the fourth, an exemption is made in the case of game started on his own ground, and pursued into that of another.

"The fifth reserves the rights of free-chase and warren, and of lords of manors, and others, having made agreements with their tenants respecting the game, and establishes the stamp-duties on certificates.

"The sixth confirms the right of appointing game-keepers.

"By the seventh, the distribution of penalties under this act is settled.

"By the eighth, any person found in the night in any chace-parks, wood, land, or ground, armed or provided with, or using, any gun, dog, train, net, or other engine, for taking, killing, or destroying, any game, may be taken up and sent to the house of correction for a limited time.

"The ninth indemnifies persons apprehending such offenders from the usual pains of the law.

"The tenth reserves to landlords usually sporting on the grounds of their tenants, without any specific agreement, and to persons renting manors, and killing game upon the lands and territories comprised in such manors, the same power for two years, from the date of the bill.

"By the eleventh, power is given to the owners of lands to make such agreements with their tenants, respecting the sporting and killing of game, as they shall choose;

provided always, that nothing contained in such covenant or agreement shall vary and diminish the regulations of the act respecting notices by parole or in writing.

"The twelfth gives an appeal to the quarter-sessions in the case of nightly-poachers; and

"The thirteenth exempts Scotland from the provisions of the act.

"A more dangerous, more unconstitutional, more painful, plan never was, I'll venture to say, submitted to the good sense of the people of Great Britain" (p. 105—107).

To us poor Reviewers, who cannot be supposed to be possessed of *manes*, or so fortunate as to get game between our teeth, much less to poach for it, it appears but just that every holder of any ground should have full power to defend himself against the invader of his ground; and that *FERRÆ NATURÆ* have no more right than horses, cows, sheep, or pigs, to invade and trespass on the cottager's field or garden. The defence of property requires this. But we agree with the writer, that an unlimited pursuit of game, started on his own ground, over that of another, is a dangerous licence; not to mention this, when the invader is repelled, the object is answered; hunting over the grounds of others is attended with most mischievous consequences. The grand objection of this writer is, that private property in game is not completely acknowledged.

134. *The Story of Tom Cole, with old Father Thames's Malediction of the Wapping Docks; addressed to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

AN attempt at humour, to defeat the first-projected plan of docks at Wapping; which, in the opinion of the poet, and, he says, of able engineers, will soon be filled up with mud and fish out of the *bores* (qu. sewers?)

135. *Fourth Year of the French Republic, 1795. Dresses of the Representatives of the People, Members of the Two Councils, and of the Executive Directory; also, of the Ministers, Judges, Messengers, Ushers, and other public Officers, &c. &c.; from the original Drawings given by the Minister of the Interior to Citizens Grasset and Sauvens. The whole illustrated by an historical Description, translated from the French.*

THESE dresses are in number 12:

1. Council of Five Hundred.
2. Council of Ancients.
3. Executive Directory, on feast-days (qu. holidays?)

4. Secretary of the Executive Directory.
5. Ministers.
6. Messengers of State.
7. Ushers of the Directory and Legislative Body.
8. Members and Accusers of High Court of Justice.
9. Members of the Tribunals of Cassation, and Commissary of Executive Directory.
10. Tribunals of Correctional, Civil, and Criminal, Justice, and of Justices of the Peace.
11. Administrators of the Depôts and Treasures.
12. Marine Officers, and their President.

It is impossible to describe them without eograting; and perhaps nothing can equal the folly of dressing-up characters who have no part to act. But what is the efficacy of law or justice in the present state of France, where justices of the peace cannot keep the peace, where suits cannot be carried on, nor debts recovered, because property is annihilated, and where public interest swallows up private?

136. *State of the Finances and Resources of the French Republic to January 1, 1796; being a Continuation of the "Reflections on the War" (LXV. 580, 937), and of the "Curfory View of the Assignats" (Ibid. 937); and containing an Answer to the "Picture of Europe," by M. De Calonne. By Fra. D'Ivernois, Esq. Translated from the original French.*

M. D'I. judges the French Convention out of their own mouths; and, from their own statement of their finances, his inferences are obvious — as in his former publications — in favour of the prosecution of the war by Great Britain and the other powers.

137. *Self-correction a Duty we owe to our Country in Times of public Calamity: A Sermon, preached on the Fast-day, March 9, 1796, at King-street Chapel, St. James's. By the Rev. William Holcombe, M. A. Canon-residentary of St. David's, and late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.*

TO this sermon is prefixed the following dedication:

"To Thomas Horner, Esq. Mells-park, co. Somerset.

"Dear Sir,

"The usual anxiety for patronage would naturally direct this little work to Mells-park, where the author, after experiencing so many crosses and disappointments, met with such a generous reception as clearly proved that the master of that ele-

gant mansion has a mind well suited to his ample fortune and antient descent, and rising far superior to that insolence that too generally accompanies upstart consequence and sudden opulence. Indeed, I feel a particular propriety in addressing myself to you, who have been a witness of that management at St. David's which has ended in so much censure and distress. The world in general makes no distinction between misfortune and misconduct; yet I still hope that, from a generous publick, my case, when known, may plead some favour. At present, the kind notice of yourself and some of the first characters of the kingdom enables me to look down with proper indifference on the insults and injuries of little minds, equally incapable of doing or applauding a liberal action. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that I avail myself of this occasion to declare with what unfeigned respect," &c. &c.

The preacher, from Prov. xiv. 34, enforces the duty of reformation: The sins he points at are infidelity, demi-atheism, contempt of government, thirst of gain, and increasing luxury.

Without being acquainted with the circumstances of Mr. H's case, we feel ourselves inclined to sympathise with a man of his merit, and wish him an ample list of subscribers to the three volumes of sermons which he offers for *one guinea*.

We fear Mr. H. is now out of the reach of worldly relief.

138. *On the high Price of Butchers Meat, a Postscript to "Smithfield Market" (see p. 57) shews the Power that exists in the People, and the practical Part of a Plan herein proposed, for reducing the Price of Butcher's Meat in the Metropolis and its Environs. To which is annexed, An authentic Copy of the Cutting-Retail-Butchers Petition to Parliament against Jobbers, Fore-stallers, Regraters, &c. of Live Cattle brought to Smithfield Market.*

THE plan here proposed is, to make a *stock-purse*, for the restoration and support of *little cutting-butchers*, who are *sinking*, on the same plan that Mr. Wright, of Mark-lane, has formed one for the restoration of *small farms*.

139. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. &c. and the Hon. Artillery Company, on Wednesday, March 9, 1797, being the Day appointed by his Majesty to be observed as a general Fast. By the Rev. Thomas Roberts, A. M. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

FROM 2 Sam. xxiv. 12, 13, 14.
Mr.

Mr. R. inculcates the persuasion of an over-ruling Providence in the events of this world; and cautions us to improve the visitation of God on our enemies, and the calamities of war all around us.

140. *A few Reflections upon the present State of Commerce and Public Credit; with some Remarks upon the late Conduct of the Bank of England. By an old Merchant.*

VINDICATES the conduct of the Bank, "convicted how alarming the enormous extent of paper-credit became, as bearing no proportion to the actual quantity of coin in the kingdom; and observing, daily, that that little became less, from the quantities sent abroad; remarking, also, the enhanced price, not only of the necessaries of life, but of every commodity in general use, evidently occasioned by the facility with which persons were supplied with this artificial credit, to enable them to speculate deeply, and to withhold from the market the accustomed supply of goods; wisely determined no longer to encourage such speculative ideas, so prejudicial to the community at large, and so dangerous to public credit, but to endeavour to place trade upon its proper footing, by materially confining and so limiting the accommodation to mercantile houses, in way of discount, as not to allow of any persons being enabled to deal more largely than entitled to do from their known stability and substance; reducing, by these means, the unreasonable price of every article that had been hoarded up merely to advance its value, for private emolument, and tending, by this means, to raise the exchange to foreign countries, who will now find it for their benefit to return that money which has been so lately sent to them in considerable quantities. Whereas, had the same accommodation been continued as has heretofore been given, we might have apprehended that the Bank itself would be reduced to the state in which it was 100 years ago, in 1696 and 1697; and paper in general so depreciated in its value (the coin of the country bearing so small a proportion to it) as to tend, in a great degree, to destroy its very existence. Nor does it remain entirely to be proved; for, actually at present, all Government paper, such as navy and exchequer bills, yields an interest to the purchaser of above 9 per centum per annum; so much is it lowered in value in the

market by its immense amount: and, for the best private bills, money is scarcely to be procured at any rate. Had this, therefore, gone on to a much greater length, it needs no reasoning to point out the consequences that would have ensued; and, but for the salutary and well-timed resolution of the Bank-Directors, much would have been dreaded for the national credit" (p. 15—17); to which, this writer conceives, the late plan of commercial exchequer-bills was a temporary relief, but a fatal precedent. Upon the great question, how the trade of this kingdom should be conducted? the Minister and the Bank are of directly opposite opinions; both have only the interest of their country at heart; there are great abilities on both sides; and they have always held the most friendly intercourse together. Allowing that the Minister's system gives him a larger revenue than the plan advised by the Bank, we may account for his prejudices in favour of his own scheme; while, from the certain loss sustained by the Directors, we can make out no motives for their conduct but an actual belief of its propriety, not to say necessity. Hence we are led to suppose that the error is on the side of the Minister; particularly when we consider that the Court of Bank-Directors consists of 26 persons, including the governor and deputy-governor; many of whom are advanced in years, and have spent their whole lives in conducting large commercial concerns, and are thoroughly acquainted with all money-transactions as well as with the intricacies of foreign exchanges, practically and theoretically, their determinations must carry great weight to an unprejudiced mind, and can hardly fail to convince us that the plans they are now pursuing are for the general good and prosperity, though seemingly so opposite to the Minister's system: and we also must think that the commercial ideas of Government, inasmuch as they tend to increase the trade in a proportion beyond what the moneyed capital of the kingdom employed will fairly allow of, is a measure that must tend to throw rather discredit on the nation than to increase its advantage."

The writer concludes with some arguments in favour of free ports.

141. *The Age of Paper; or, An Essay on Banks and Banking; containing the History of*

of the most remarkable Paper-Bubbles that have existed in Europe; with their Effects on Society and Public Credit; pointing out the Ruin with which both are threatened from too great an Extension of the Circulation of Paper of any Kind. To which will be added, some curious Anecdotes of different Bankers at present in Europe. By Colbert, jun.

THIS work has the same object as the preceding — the ill consequence of paper-credit; and is to be completed in six numbers, of which we have yet only seen the first.

142. *The Sin of Wastefulness: A Sermon, preached at the Parish-church of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, January 17, 1796, after reading the Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. recommending a Reduction of the Consumption of Wheat.* By William Agutter, A. M.

MR. A. makes many shrewd and pertinent observations on waste; but when we see, from renewed experience, that the late scarcity was so much more artificial than natural, we cannot help thinking that the Bank, by refusing to discount bills above a certain amount, have done more towards re-producing plenty, than all the letters of diocesans, or the speculations of philosophers, on substitutes for bread.

143. *A Letter to Mr. Wilberforce, and to those Members of the Corresponding Society who can read and write; containing Mr. Grant's and Mr. Fox's Speeches on the Sedition-Bills in Parliament; with some Remarks on both, as also on Mr. Paine's Book, and on a Reform in Parliament. To which are added, some Observations on Mr. Pope's "Essay on Man," and Milton's "Paradise Lost;" together with some on other Subjects.* By the Author of "Maxims, Characters, and Reflections."

IF the author of this compilation understands his own meaning, we freely confess it is more than we do. It is "A mighty maze, and all without a plan," except to contrast the speeches of Grant and Fox, and Mr. Wilberforce's intention with Mr. Pitt's. As to the something about Tom Paine, Alexander Pope, and John Milton, we know not what it is. We are grieved to lay this of 320 pages, because we fear that SOMEBODY may lose by them.

144. *An Essay on the Originality and Permanency of the Biblical Hebrew, with an Application to the leading Principle of a modern Unbeliever, who denies the Existence*
GENT. MAG. June, 1797.

of any written Word of God. By the Rev. Gerard Fitzgerald, D. D. S. F. T. C. [Senior Fellow of Trinity-College], and Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin.

IT being the fashion, with some sceptics under the guidance of Tom Paine, to deny the existence of any revelation to man, and that writing is incapable of being used as *the vehicle of the word of God*; the Professor undertakes to unfold the principles and peculiarities of the Hebrew language, by investigating its origin and priority, the permanency of its characters or letters, in opposition to the generally-received opinion of a change by Ezra from the Samaritan to the square, their original independence with respect to vowel-points, with a view of deciding on a fixed principle the long-controverted question concerning the antiquity of the points and accents. The whole may be reduced to this general proposition, that "the original and once-universal language of mankind exists in the unaltered and uncorrupted character of our biblical Hebrew;" the truth of which is principally deduced from the Mosaic History, and the nature and genius of the language itself. The mutability and uncertainty to which other languages are subject apply not to the Hebrew, and, even if they should, would not warrant the conclusion drawn from them against the existence of a written word of God. Part I. treats of the origin and priority of the Hebrew language, proved from the longevity of the patriarchs and first personages of antiquity, from the proper names in this language, from the common names or words which are primitives in Hebrew and derivatives in other tongues, and from the precision and varied signification of the roots. Languages must be announced by inspiration, and the first language was Hebrew, of which the Syriac or Chaldee is but a dialect, as well as the Arabic and Ethiopic. The Hebrew was the language both of the ante and post diluvian patriarchs, nor was the original language lost at Babel. Part II. treats of the priority and permanency of the present Hebrew letters. In the uncertain accounts of the origin of alphabet-writing the Professor prefers the Mosaic, which first mentions *writing* after Joshua's victory over the Amalekites (Ex. xvii. 14), as proving that letters were in use before that event. Some trace them
back

back to Adam, others make them only hieroglyphical; the Hebrew letters are *ideal and significative*. The alphabet remains in the 25th and 30th Psalms. Dr. Kennicott's partiality to the Samaritan Pentateuch led him to observe, that the Jews, who had more sacred books to transcribe than the Samaritans, and transcribed them more frequently, would *study* to lessen their labour by reducing their letters to forms as simple as possible. The Doctor's opinion of the Samaritan letters, as to priority, is examined and refuted. The Samaritan Pentateuch is an ancient and venerable version from an Hebrew copy, but more than this we are not warranted to allow. The Septuagint translation is not from a Samaritan but a Jewish copy. The Samaritans had no copy of the law before the time of Ezra, and their Pentateuch was taken from one of his copies, and they had some of the historical books. Their characters were probably the old Phœnician or Cœnesian, and their letter to Artaxerxes king of Persia was written in the Syriac tongue; Ezra, i. 7. The Palmyrene inscriptions are supposed to be all in the old Syriac or Chaldeæ. The Coins dug up in Judea are now agreed to be spurious, and certainly not older than the settlement of the high-priest-hood in the Asmonean family, 300 years after the return from the Captivity, or about 250 years before Christ. The supposed change of letters by Ezra, asserted by Jerom on Jewish tradition, is shewn to be unfounded. If Hilkiah found in cleansing the temple, in the reign of Josiah, a book of the law given by the hand of Moses, i. e. as Dr. Kennicott, in his *hand-writing*, it does not follow that there were no other copies. The Targums are no proof of a *new-fold* character among the Jews; for they were not *translations* but *expositions* of the Hebrew scriptures. The priority of the Hebrew to all other alphabets is allowed by most writers who have compared them, consequently it is the original or parent alphabet, and suffered no change in passing from Moses to Malachi, through a space of more than 2000 or 2100 years, as appears from the simplicity of style observable in the several books of the Old Testament, except a few written about the time of the Babylonish Captivity, as Ezekiel and Daniel within this period, and Ezra afterwards. Even the few Egyptian words in the Pentateuch vindicate a con-

formity of the two languages. To the objection, that the vowel-points are subject to variation, and have, probably, undergone many changes before they were brought to their present state of perfection, and that these changes must have affected the language itself, of which they are a part, the Professor answers, that they probably originated *is or after* the time of Ezra; that there is no decisive proof of their existence till after the time of Christ; they are no essential part of the Hebrew, nor necessary to its true reading with a living language. At the Reformation; the Papists countenanced the opinion of Elias Levita, an eminent grammarian among the Jews, who first questioned the authenticity of the points, who Buxtorf, on the part of the Protestants, defended it. The supposed inventors of them after the time of Ezra are called *Masorites*, and their work *Masor*; because, after the language ceased to be a living one, and was to be learned from books only, they *delivered down* from age to age their points, pauses, and accents, and the manner how they were to be written and read; others say, they only *delivered down without reading*. Some suppose the points to be of *divine* origin from Mount Sinai, as the power of pronouncing or reading; others carry them up to Adam. None of the Jewish writers notice the Masoretic invention; and many hundred words occur in the Bible without points. They were introduced, as the Greek accents, on the dilute of the Hebrew language, and their number increased from five by the nicety of later Masorettes, but not in general use till after the making of the Talmud; they certainly are not *original* with the letters, nor an essential part of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Hence it appears, that human language, having been the gift of God to man, must be adequate to the end for which he gave it, consequently must be the proper means of communication from him to man as from one man to another; nor is the want of *universality*, when the language which was received is still in being, of more weight against the Hebrew than against the Greek or Roman; nor does the *mutability* of other languages apply to the Hebrew, which has invariably preserved the characteristic of originality, especially in its letters, which are, in a peculiar manner, calculated for durability. The succession of versions, the *different*

different means by which it pleased God to protect, from time to time, his revelations to man, are strengthened by others of a collateral nature; 1. parallel passages in the Hebrew text itself; 2. the Chaldee paraphrase; 3. quotations in the New Testament; and 4. by Philo Judæus, Josephus, and other Jews, and by the Greek and Latin fathers.

All good men will certainly hold themselves obliged to the learned Professor of the University of Dublin for this defence of Revelation against the ignorant assumptions of such a writer as Thomas Paine.

145. *Advice to Parents on the Management of their Children in the Natural Small-Pox, and during Inoculation. The Second Edition; addressed to Dr. Woodville, Physician to the Small-Pox and Inoculation Hospitals.*

IT is with pleasure we notice a second edition of this useful and ingenious pamphlet, of which we had occasion to speak very respectfully in vol. LXIII. p. 841. We cannot perceive any material additions, but were pleased to observe it addressed to so worthy a physician as Dr. Woodville. The Author has also prefixed a short advertisement.

146. *Prints to illustrate Mr. Lyson's Environs of London; continued from p. 144.*

AFTER what we have said of Mr. Malcolm; it gives us pleasure to observe improvement as he proceeds. The Third Number exhibits much taste; and the Views of Wyer Hall, Edmonton, and of Dr. Lettson's Garden at Camberwell, are particularly interesting.—The house called *Admiral Barton's* (No. I.) is *Fountain North's*, E'q.

147. *An Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening; by Charles Marshall, Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.*

“THE author of the present work trusts that, upon examination, his plan and views will appear sufficiently distinct and original to clear him from the imputation of an impertinent intruder on the publick. He has not written without *experience* in the way of gardening; and, for what he may have advanced beyond his own knowledge and practice, he has taken care to have good authority.—Though the book is professedly written for the use of young gardeners, adepts may possibly find some things in it not unworthy of their attention; particularly the *calendar*, which may prove to the operative gardener a useful *remembrance*. Something of this kind, so concise that, with a glance of the eye, might remind the

busy man of what he had to do, was much wanting.”

This work is introduced by apposite quotations from Cowper, Cowley, Evelyn, Addison, Hervey, &c. in the praise of gardening, “which can hardly be too highly extolled:”

“That man no happiness might want,
Which Earth to her first master could afford,

He did a garden for him plant,
By the quick hand of his omnipotent word;
As the chief help and joy of human life,
He gave him the first gift,—even before a
wife*.”

“I look upon the pleasure which we take in a garden as one of the most innocent delights of human life. A garden was the habitation of our first parents before the fall. It is naturally apt to fill the mind with calmness and tranquillity, and to lay all its turbulent passions at rest. It gives an insight into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence, and suggests innumerable subjects for meditation †.”

The general directions of this little manual appear to us to be distinctly and usefully given; and, little as we are used to the practical part of the science, we have read the work with pleasure.

(To be continued)

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A. B. desires to know what is the “History of Alcidalis and Zelida,” said to be printed at Strawberry-hill, 1763, 8vo. in a catalogue of singularly-curious tracts, &c. sold by Mr. King May 27, 1797.

Z. A. (p. 300) mistook the name of the person on whom the attainder fell: It was Sir Robert, not Sir Thomas, Smith.

E. R. asks whether there is any thing in Nature that will act as a Poison for Vegetables; and observes, there can be no doubt but that, by inserting a matter highly offensive to a plant into its circulation, its juices may be corrupted and destroyed as those of animals. He also asks which is the best Collection of English Plants that has been published, for the study of a young Botanist.

A Correspondent says, there is a remedy for the hoven or swollen Ox (see p. 211), frequently very successful, without cutting into its body; which is, by passing a large probe of sponge, well secured on a tough stick of willow, bass, ash, or of whalebone, down his throat into the first or ante-stomach, and moving it up and down to clear away this obstruction in the digestive organs, by which means the cure is assisted by Nature. The Veterinary College, we are informed, have begun a new branch of this institution, a few months ago, on the diseases of neat cattle.

The Drawing promised by W. P. shall be used, and carefully returned to him.

* Cowper.

† Addison.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1797.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. Poet Laureat.
Set to Music by Sir W. Parsons, MUS. D.

A While the frowning Lord of Arms
[plain,
Shall yield to gentler powers the
Lo! Britain greets the milder charms
Of Cytherea's reign.
Mute is the trumpet's brazen throat,
And the sweet flute's melodious note
Floats on the soft ambrosial gale;
The sportive Loves and Graces round;
Beating with jocund step the ground,
Th' auspicious nuptials hail!
The Muses cease to weave the wreath of
war, [golden car!
But hang their roseate flowers on Hymen's
When o'er Creation's blotted face
Drear Night her sable banner rears,
And veils fair Nature's vernal grace,
Encircled round by doubts and fears,
Thro' darksome mists and chilling dews
His path the wanderer's foot pursues,
Till, shining clear in Orient skies,
He views the star of Venus rise,
And joys to see the genial power,
Bright harbinger of morning's hour!
And now a flood of radiance streams
From young Aurora's blushing beams,
Till rob'd in gorgeous state, the orb of day
Spreads o'er the laughing earth his full re-
fulgent ray!

Blest be the omen—royal pair!
O may the hymeneal rite,
That joins the valiant and the fair,
Shed on the nations round its placid
light!

Her fertile plain tho' Albion see
From savage devastation free,
Tho' with triumphant sail she reign
Sole Empress of the subject main,
She longs to bid the thunders sleep
Which shake the regions of the deep,
That crowding nations far and wide,
Borne peaceful o'er the ambient tide,
May share the blessings that endear the day
Which gave a Patriot King a patriot race to
sway!

PLATO'S GRAND YEAR.

WHERE can true doctrines best be
told
But by Philosophers of old,
Always attentive to pursue
A road which leads to something new?
For, like us moderns, in gay plight,
Were ever changing, ever right.
But how can moderns be in fault,
For thinking just as Plato thought?
Nor at that doctrine shall we fret,
Which aids a man to pay a debt.
We'll treat of sentiments once more,
Which Plato publish'd long before.
"This world, says he, on which we smile,
Leads us a dance of many a mile,

"A silent, rapid, motion keeps,
"While we, poor mortals, think it sleeps,
"Just like a castle-top it seems,
"And, steady, round its centre spins.
"A double motion it displays,
"For, like a top, 'twill turn two ways.
"From East to West at first it steers,
"And runs for eighteen thousand years;
"And then, without a moment's rest,
"It turns about to East from West;
"When eighteen thousand more are run,
"Comes to the point where it begun.
"One revolution just gone through,
"A second starts; but nothing's new;
"Each man who liv'd shall live again,
"With all events, acts, joys, and pain.
"All things revolve, it plain appears,
"In six and thirty thousand years."

How much it must rejoice some men,
To think they'll tread the stage again!
Act the same tyranny once more
On those they hector'd years before!
Twelve lovers, at the heels of Dally,
Display both male and female folly.
What, though her present joys may cease,
Her future, surely, will increase,
I think those lovers, without doubt,
Will rise again, and seek her out.

But how will poor *Tam Blount* look,
When not a soul shall read his book,
While he lies slumbering in the dust!—
Himself shall rise, and read it first:
For, in his own, a parent can
Find joy beyond another man.
But tell me, reader: what shall hinder
Joy to the breast of Peter Pindar,
Who constant readers will retain,
Till he himself shall rise again?

'Twill much rejoice the Miser's heart,
To have restor'd his better part;
His prospect's charming to behold,
Of visiting, again, his gold.
But few the people, who would care,
To be the Miser—but his heir,
He, longing, waits th' approach of night,
To count his cash by candle-light.
A piece suspicious!—'tis absurd!
They'll all be found of George the Third,
Except some seniors that may offer,
Who've long been tenants of the coffers;
Even *Bank-notes* appear but ninnies,
They neither shine, nor weigh, like guineas.
Again: he longs for break of day,
His hidden treasures to display;
One scanty sleep is all th' amount
'Twixt evening and the morning count;
No bar between him and his God,
Only a little longer nod.

Far other scenes on me await!
Let me be ignorant of my fate,
Nor know a jot of what's to come,
Or into dreary future roam;
One evil, set before my eyes,
Proves an alloy to all my joys.
With horror should I see come on,
July the fourteenth, ninety-one

When

When rioters shall take their rounds,
And wrong me of ten thousand pounds;
Then leave a wish, just as before,
To wrong me of ten thousand more;
Nor law, nor man, affords relief,
I run and hide me, like a thief;
No cheerful ray to intervene,
I pass a dreadful midnight scene,
On *Sutton Coldfield* take my stand,
Unshelter'd both by law and man.

Two Oxford scholars, tied to rule,
Sick of the trammels of a school,
Who, having gain'd by many a call
Remittances from *Dusky Hall*,
Resolv'd to make an absent riot,
And leave their books to sleep in quiet.
Though books a holiday might keep,
They did not mean themselves to sleep;
They knew a book should have some rest,
Or else it can't much longer last;
Besides, no evil can betide,
When, for a while, 'tis thrown aside,
For, if a dusty were a little,
They'd wipe it off with rag and spittle;
A human head, too, may turn muddy,
If we involve it deep in study.
These weighty reasons take their station,
And loudly plead for relaxation.

They now regale, with cheerful cup,
Then pack themselves and money up.
The Muse is clear she knows them well,
But, being shy, declines to tell;
For, Dr. T****, lost in thought,
Was one of them, she'll bet a groat.

They travell'd to a distant town,
Fix'd with my Lord at the *Crown*;
And many a luscious morsel tasted,
But paid their way, while money lasted.
By this their rising credit shone;
For who can pay when money's gone?
One observation let me tell:
While credit rose, their money fell;
They seem'd alert, though they liv'd fast,
As if their cash would always last,
Or as, through fear, another should,
Spend it himself, before they could.

Five pounds a day flew off, or more,
In tipping, gaming, and a whore,
Till all their cash away had flown,
And chalk'd up forty guineas shone.

Serious reflections fill'd the head,
Their money, liquor, credit, fled;
Nor would papa relieve their thrawl;
Their score was up at *Dusky Hall*.

When brought in danger, or in doubt,
True genius lies in getting out;
But Oxford scholars, prone to chide,
Know more than half the world beside;
While landlord's knowledge is but low,
Nor goes beyond the *tap*, or so.

They call'd their boys up stairs awhile,
And plainly told him, with a smile,
"As their finances were run out,
"They'd pay him when time came about.
"Plato's *Grand Year* was come on then,
"When every act revolves again;

"This day once more will make appearance,
"Just six and thirty thousand year hence,
"When we shall meet, and this floor press,
"Drink the same wine, you wear that
"dress;
"The money's then at your command,
"As sure as if 'twas in your hand."
"Ge'men, I'm glad to favor you:
"What you remark is strictly true;
"For I remember well, I know,
"Thirty-six thousand years ago,
"You both were here, the landlord said,
"There stood your bottle, there your bed;
"You then your reckoning charg'd to miss,
"Which was a sum exact like this.
"I'll trust you, when you've paid *that*
"score.
"For six-and-thirty thousand more."

W. HUTTON, F. A. S. S.

The Death of GENERAL MANSEL,
Who fell in the Action of April 2, 1794,
near Cateau.

By E. S. J. Author of William and Ellen.

A BALLAD.

IT WAS infant morn—ere yet the
Sun
Had drunk the drizzling dew,
Which nodded on the new-shot blade,
Or bent the willow bough.
From flank to flank the horses neigh,
And hail the new-horn day;
While, stretching on the chilly ground,
The snoring soldiers lay.
But, hark! but, hark! prepare! prepare!
They rouse from rank to rank;
Now, hustle, hustle, is the word,
And girding sabres clank.
Now mount! now mount! they vault at
once,
And firmly seated were;
Their fiery steeds now snort and prance,
And snuff the ambient air;
With speed their thick embodied ranks
They fill, and march away;
On every side a plundered cot,
Or ranfack'd village, lay,
Beneath whose hedge whole huddling
groups
Of naked children creep;
Around the walls where once they smil'd,
Their forlorn parents weep.
Unheeding pass'd such scenes as these,
The new-raisd graves they pass,
Where many a gallant Briton lay,
There fought and breath'd his last.
But, hark! destructive thunders roar,
Now trembles all the sky;
The horses start, and shake thro' fear;
Now whizzing bullets fly.
Thick from behind each wood or hedge
An ambush rise to gail;
On ev'ry side we hear the crack,
And hiss, of musket-hall.
The day grew hot, the sun was high,

We heard the battle round,
 On every side the clash of swords,
 And horses strew'd the ground.
 Silent we fill'd along the vale,
 When Mansel silence broke,
 And flash'd his shining sabre forth,
 And brandish'd while he spoke.
 Prepare, my lads, the battle's near,
 Shall Britons' glory bleed?
 Our cause is just, in God we trust;
 He spurr'd his foaming steed.
 Now valour fill'd each generous breast,
 Resolv'd with him to die;
 We onward spur our fiery steeds,
 And on with fury fly.
 When sudden to the view appear'd
 The foe in dreadful front;
 Come prancing on, resolv'd to stand,
 And firmly bear our brunt.
 Silent awhile in dread array,
 Two hideous fronts we stood;
 When, charge! charge! charge! shot
 thro' the ranks,
 Now gush'd the purple blood.
 With front like Mars, see Mansel first,
 We bore our bloody way, [light,
 When clashing swords shew'd dreadful
 All flashing to the day.
 What could oppose our furious charge?
 Uncheck'd we bore along;
 Through hideous carnage hew'd a way,
 We ere thickest battles throng.
 Here, groaning 'mongst the horses hoofs,
 The shrieking soldier died;
 O'er gory carcase trample on,
 No time for mercy! cry'd. [death!
 What hands were rais'd from jaws of
 What gouts of blood distain!
 Their visages, convuls'd and pale,
 Look'd up to us in vain,
 Who, smarting with our aching wounds,
 With double fury drove, [death,
 Their groans, and shrieks, and sighs, and
 Where fiercest battle strove.
 Thrice had we cut our carnag'd way,
 All drench'd in human gore;
 And thrice return'd, and stood a-front,
 A grim, to battle's roar.
 But Fate grew envious of our fame,
 A fatal bullet sent,
 And, smiling as it hiss'd along,
 Thro' Mansel's bosom went.
 But why, of all our thick'ning host,
 To send thy envious dart,
 The Soul of all our enterprise,
 To pierce our Mars's heart?
 Through Mansel's generous breast it drove,
 And gouts the purple gore;
 Unheeding of the glist'ny wound,
 We ten'or'd on here.
 A downward galdric streams the blood,
 While the host roar'd around;
 And our burning fury came,
 And dash'd him on the ground.
 Sooner we time to bear him off,
 For our valour chill'd;
 Though all our host was felt the shock;

Our dearest blood was spill'd.
 The foes smil'd dreadful at our plight,
 They saw the fatal stroke;
 They onward push, uncheck'd their force,
 For, ev'ry heart was broke.
 Now halt, and flash, they on us pour,
 While downcast sorrow stood,
 Unheeding of the edged sword,
 They drench the field in blood;
 Bestrew the ground, both horse and man,
 All scatter'd o'er the field;
 Now Death in hideous shapes was seen;
 And down clove helmets reel'd,
 There, left a hapless bleeding prey -
 To gauntest hunger fierce, [field,
 Where women prow], like wolves, the
 And dying bosoms pierce.
 There famish'd followers of the camp,
 Poor helpless natives, rove;
 All from their homes, by cruel war,
 And burning fury, drove.
 Behold the mother, and the child,
 Both naked, hungry, stray;
 To feed the child, the mother's fierce
 To strip the bleeding prey.
 To misery enur'd so long,
 They think it bliss to die;
 They take the bleeding soldier's life,
 To stay their infant's cry.
 For who can cry, when hunger calls,
 Or hear the bitter blast?
 'Twas we who fill'd their land with war,
 'Tis wreck'd on us at last.
 Ye Britons, who have seen such scenes,
 How blest your happy isle!
 Ye fear no brutal soldier's lust;
 Your little infants smile.
 Long may your little infants smile,
 With joy your hamlets ring,
 Your lusty youth at home remain,
 And blooming daughters sing!

*On the Lamented Death of GEORGE EDWARD
 HARRINGTON HAYWARD, Esq. a Lieu-
 tenant in the East Devon Militia, (a most
 amiable and beautiful Youth), in the Twen-
 tieth Year of his Age, addressed to his
 consolate Mother.*

TO soothe the sorrows of a parent's
 heart, [part
 Let me the soft, the streaming tear im-
 From the warm fount of sympathy it flows,
 Which mingles joy with joys, and woe
 with woes. [friend
 Ah! then for thee, my ever-dearest
 Unfulfill'd sorrows all my bosom rend:
 Friendship alone is blest with power to
 feel
 Th'effusions of disinterested zeal.
 Oh! may I be a partner in thy grief,
 And cheer thee with the balm of kind
 relief, [display,
 Dispel the gloom thy mournful looks
 And gently wipe the falling tear away.
 Let me around the tomb of virtue raise,
 Each dulcet note, to sing thy George's
 praise;

Let

Let me the willow plant beside his urn,
To mark the spot where sorrowing kindred
 mourn;
Let me with thee abundant tears combine,
And o'er his grave a lasting wreath en-
 twine; [proclaim,
Whilst hovering cherubs with their harps
And fill the air with his exalted name.
Heav'n has receiv'd him to a throne above,
To live for ever in eternal love!
Cease then, my friend! to grieve at God's
 deceit,
For thou in Heaven a son again shalt see.
Bear then, with firmness bear this pond'rous
 woe, [blow!
And still adore the hand which strike the
Live to be lov'd, a wife and mother still,
Protect a daughter from each rising ill;
In all her paths the olive-branches strew,
Let white-rob'd innocence her steps pur-
 sue;
Resign thy sorrows, now thy loss is o'er,
When George again thou find'st, ye'll part
 no more. L. W.

ODE TO THE WOODBINE.

O Envy'd Woodbine! tell me how
You court with such expressive
 grace,
That shrubs contending bend each bough,
And amorous meet thy wild embrace;
What genial spirit of the air,
Guides thy fond tendrils round the tree,
Which else would languish in despair,
Unblest, and unallied to thee.
This balmy sympathy 'sincere,
What laws of vegetation show?
This exquisite dumb sense so dear,
Can reason, or reflection, know?
O envy'd Woodbine! whence this power?
Where dwells this unknown charm of
 thine?
Can Delia learn, in thy sweet bower,
To breathe one tender sigh to mine?
When Nature wears the bloom of Love,
And every vernal impulse reigns,
This soft infection from above
Feel not my Delia's tingling veins?
Can she behold with cold disdain
The conscious triumph of her eyes?
Can she delight in giving pain,
While pity in her bosom dies?
Ah, no! be still, my anxious heart,
Thy fears, O Jealousy! remove;
See Delia harkens to impart
The sweetest vows of virgin love.
Ambition splendid piles may rear,
And pyramids that reach the sky:
How soon the phantoms disappear,
Or melt in Love's enchanted eye!
Go, Hope, thou rainbow-godless, go,
Kindle the bosom of Despair;
I heed not where thy rales blow,
Some wretch forlorn those buds may share:

O Woodbine! envy'd now no more,
Unveil'd are thy attractive charms,
Thy visionary spells are o'er,
The magic lies in Delia's arms.

Yet, prompted by this pictured scene,
Shall Delia every virtue blend,
While stars, auspicious and serene,
Unite the lover and the friend.

**REASON UTTERING A SOLILOQUY OVER
A FIELD OF BATTLE.**

I.
WHEN, Night's sable train de-
 parting,
Phœbus usher'd in the day,
And his eye resplendent darting
Did the rolling earth survey;

II.
What a horrid scene of battle
Mark'd the path of tort'ring pain!
Slaughter'd men and mangled cattle
Strew'd the blood-empurpled plain.

III.
In the midst stood Reason:—tresses,
Loosely o'er her shoulders thrown,
Spoke a mind that grief oppresses,
And her eyes with pity shone.

IV.
Long she stood, o'erwhelm'd in sorrow,
Wept the havoc fully made,
Look'd a look of silent horror,
Gently shook her head, and said,

V.
"Frantic sons, did n't I implore ye
"To restrain your mad career?
"Anxious long I hover'd o'er ye:—
"Why in prudence would n't you hear?"

VI.
"How, poor wretch, that lieft extended
"In the kindred blood thou'st spilt,
"How 's thy little fortune mended?
"Hast thou gained aught but guilt?"

VII.
"What on earth could e'er induce thee
"Thus to lift the murd'rous steel?
"What in heav'n can e'er excuse thee
"Thus the deadly blow to deal?"

VIII.
"Did thy foeman e'er infest thee?
"Strive thy fair repute to spoil?
"Maim thy cattle, or molest thee
"By encroaching on thy soil?"

IX.
"What tho' ocean ope from other
"Sever'd by interfluent tide;
"Was he less a Christian brother?
"Was he less as man allied?"

X.
"When in his breast the bay'net enter'd,
"Bled less pure his mangled vein?
"When his soul the iron enter'd,
"Felt he one pang less of pain?"

XI. "Had

XI.

“ Had the sea not interposed, [bin'd :
 “ Hearts and hands might have com-
 “ Hands, that late in conflict closed,
 “ Might in friend ship's cause have join'd.

XII.

“ Was it Fame thy courage whetted
 “ To the field where honour bled?—
 “ Few there are that get gazetted ;
 “ Thou'rt forgotten soon as dead.

XIII.

“ Was it Honour's self allur'd thee ?
 “ To thy bosom I appeal,
 “ Safe from death she had insur'd thee,
 “ What of honour could'st thou feel ?

XIV.

“ Did Religion ask protection ?
 “ Of thine arms with her's above
 “ She disdains the curst connection ;
 “ Her's the arms of peace and love.

XV.

“ But, if thy Country's wrongs inspir'd
 thee
 “ To defend her righteous cause ;
 “ Duty in the field requir'd thee,
 “ Wield the sword that Justice draws

XVI.

“ Ah ! could War her horrors soften,
 “ Pleading always self-defence !
 “ But, alas ! 'tis murder often,
 “ In disguise of fair pretence.

XVII.

“ Oft Oppression's chains she forges,
 “ For her hapless, helpless, foes ;
 “ All the crime, perhaps, she urges,
 “ They 're unable to oppose.

XVIII.

“ Often Conquest's form assuming,
 “ On the strides o'er earth's domain ;
 “ Death precedes her, all-consuming,
 “ Rapine follows in her train.

XIX.

“ Oft a Monarch's curst ambition
 “ To eclipse a Rival's fame ;
 “ Oft a crafty politician
 “ Kindles her destructive flame.

XX.

“ Cruel statesmen ! crown'd with plenty,
 “ While ye loll at home in ease,
 “ While ye feast on ev'ry dainty,
 “ Little reck ye scenes like these.

XXI.

“ When in council ye assemble,
 “ Ere the din of battle bray,
 “ Pause, for Heav'n's sake ! pause, and
 “ tremble,
 “ Ere you give the assenting eye.

XXII.

“ Souls and bodies hang dependent
 “ On your fluctuating breath ;
 “ Think what thousands, unrepentant,
 “ You consign to uncles death.

XXIII.

“ Speed, kind Heav'n, my pure intentions,
 “ Sov'reign o'er the world to reign ;
 “ War shall lose her proud pretensions,
 “ And her trumpet clang in vain.

XXIV.

“ Science shall unfurl her banners ;
 “ From the sword the plough-share rise ;
 “ Arts, and peace, and gentle manners,
 “ Reason's sons shall learn to prize.”

XXV.

Thus she said—and, half-averted,
 Fix'd intent her ling'ring eyes ;
 Then the plains of death deserted,
 And regain'd her native skies.

J. S. COLLIER.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

IN the third essay published by the Exe-
 ter Society, mentioned vol. LXXVI.
 p. 1026, there is a vindication of the cha-
 racter of Pindar, with respect to a con-
 tentious disposition and a mercenary behaviour,
 in a translation of the 9th Pythian and 2d
 Isthmian; to which may be added the
 following passage from the 8th Nemean,
 v. 63. Yours, &c. J. MILLS COWLEY.

Χρυσὸν ἰχθυήσας, παρὶς δ' ἔπιπαι
 ἀπὸ πικρῶν. ἴσως δ' ἄρα οὐκ ἀκαίρως, καὶ
 χυθὸν ; ἢ καλὸν φαι-
 μέν, ἀπὸ πικρῶν, μισ-
 ρὰν δ' ἐπιπικρῶν ἀλλ' ἄρα.

Which may be thus translated :

On hoarding gold some men are bent,
 Some wish for lands of vast extent ;
 But I, while here, my friends would please,
 Then lay my limbs in earth at ease ;
 To praise things good my Muse is glad,
 And fix a stigma on the bad.

We think the following Sepulchral Inscription
 well worth preserving.

MARMOR Sepulchrale,
 Cum fornicatâ subtus camerâ,
 SAMUEL WALKER,
 Hujus * Ecclesię Rector,
 Annæ
 Conjugi dilectissimæ
 Fecit, et sibi.

Relictus ille nec superstes integer,
 Necessitudinis memor suavissimæ,
 Nexuque non in morte dissolubilis,
 Curæ levamen cura in ipsa queritans,
 Pietatis et doloris hoc tenerrimi
 ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ exhibet parente postera.
 Qui concius cognata damna senseris
 Te, Christiane Lector, in partes vocat
 Socium doloris, et pice testera spei ;
 Dum gaudet huic inemori spectaculo
 Defixus, usque conjugem desiderat :
 Sequi paratus illa qua Christo ducis,
 Pressit recenti semitam vestigio,
 Vitamque ipse presumat una postumam,
 Diuturnioris particeps consortii.

* Whitechurch, Oxfordshire.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, December 20, 1796.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, I saw two Spanish frigates, and directed Capt. Cockburne, in the *Minerve*, to attack the ship which carried a poop-light; the *Blanche* bore down to attack the other. I have not yet received from Capt. Preston an account of his action, but, as I saw the *Blanche* this morning to windward with every sail set, I presume she has not suffered damage. Capt. Cockburne brought his ship to close action at twenty minutes before eleven, which continued without intermission till half past one, when *La Sabina*, of forty guns, twenty-eight eighteen-pounders on her main deck, two hundred and eighty-six men, Capt. Don Jacoba Stuart, having lost her mizen-mast, (as she did after the action), main and fore mast, one hundred and sixty four men killed and wounded, struck her colours. You are, Sir, so thoroughly acquainted with the merits of Capt. Cockburne, that it is needless for me to express them; but the discipline of the *Minerve* does the highest credit to her captain and her lieutenants; and I wish fully to express the sense I entertain of their judgment and gallantry: Lieutenant Culverhouse, the first lieutenant, is an old officer of very distinguished merit; Lieutenants Hardy, Cage, and Noble, deserve every praise which gallantry and zeal justly entitle them to, as do every other officer and man in the ship. You will observe, Sir, I am sure, with regret, amongst the wounded, Lieutenant James Noble, who quitted the captain to serve with me, and whose merits, and repeated wounds, received in fighting the enemies of our country, entitle him to every reward which a grateful nation can bestow. The *Minerve's* opponent, being commanded by a gallant officer, was well defended, which has caused her list of killed and wounded to be great, as also her masts, sails, and rigging, to be much damaged.

Killed, 7. Wounded, 34. Missing 4, supposed to be in the prize.—Officers wounded; Lieutenant J. Noble; Mr. Merryweather, Boatswain.—Petty Officers. Killed, 1 midshipman. Wounded, Captain's clerk; and serjeant of the 11th regiment, serving as marines.—Damages, all her masts shot through, and furniture much cut.

HORATIO NELSON.

Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, dated Dec. 20, 1796, 7 P. M.

In addition to my letter of this morning, I have to acquaint you, that Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, with a proper number of men, being put in charge of the *Sabina*, and she taken in tow, at four A. M. a frigate was seen coming up, which,
GENT. MAG. June, 1797.

by her signals, was known to be Spanish: at half past four she came to action with the *Minerve*, who cast off the prize, and Lieu. Culverhouse was directed to stand to the southward; after a trial of strength of more than half an hour, she wore, and hauled off; or I am confident she would have shared the fate of her companion. At this time three other ships were seen standing for the *Minerve*; hope was alive that they were only frigates, and also that the *Blanche* was one of them; but, when the day dawned, it was mortifying to see they were two Spanish ships of the line and two frigates, and the *Blanche* far to windward. In this situation, the enemy frequently within shot, by bringing up the breeze, it required all the skill of Capt. Cockburne, which he eminently displayed, to get off with a crippled ship: and here I must also do justice to Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, and express my tribute of praise in their management of the prize: a frigate repeatedly fired into her without effect, and at last the Spanish Admiral quitted the pursuit of the *Minerve* for that of *La Sabina*, who was steering a different course, evidently with the intention of attracting the notice of the admiral, as English colours were hoisted over the Spanish. The *Sabina's* main and fore mast fell overboard before she surrendered. This is, Sir, an unpleasant tale; but the merits of every officer and man in the *Minerve* and her prize were eminently conspicuous through the whole of this arduous day. The enemy quitted the pursuit of the *Minerve* at dark.

Killed, None. Wounded, 10. Officer wounded, Mr. Huston, gunner. Mainmast much damaged, sails and rigging much cut.

HORATIO NELSON.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. Commodore Nelson to Mr. Nepean, *Minerve*, at Porto Ferrajo, Dec. 29.

Sir, Herewith I send you Capt. Preston's letter to me, of his action on the 19th of December, at night and; I have the honour to be, &c. HORATIO NELSON.

Sir, *Blanche, at Sea, Dec. 20.*

I have to acquaint you, that last night, after having hailed the *Minerve*, immediately as her hauling her wind across me, to attack the larger ship would permit the *Blanche* to wear, I bore up, and in three or four minutes after the *Minerve's* first broadside brought the frigate to leeward to close action, the two ships just clear of each other; the enemy made but a trifling resistance, and eight or nine broadsides completely silenced her, when they called for quarter, and their colours were hauled down. I am sorry to add, that the very near approach of three fresh ships (two of which we discovered nearly within gun-shot be-

fore

“ command, that the military do sit with-
 “ out waiting for directions from the civil
 “ magistrates in dispersing any tumultu-
 “ ous assemblies, or persons threatening
 “ the peace of the realm, and the safety
 “ of the lives and properties of his Ma-
 “ jesty’s loyal subjects whatsoever.”

COUNTRY NEWS:

May 26. This day the mizen top-mast of the ship *Latona*, then lying in *Itch-rack*, was shattered by lightning, which at the same time struck the second mast, whose hair was singed, his shirt and neck burnt, and otherwise lightly scorched in different parts, but is since recovered.

May 29. This evening a ball of fire entered the house of Mr. *Molton*, furrier, in *Brigg*, which melted the bal-wires, and scorched the cloths of Mr. and Mrs. H. but happily did no farther injury.

The late storm of thunder and lightning, by various accounts, seems to have extended over all the Northern parts of the county. In the neighbourhood of *Newcastle* some cattle were killed.

In a small yew-tree in the garden of Mr. *Samuel Warburton*, of *Sheffield*, a wren, a linnet, and a black-bird, have built their respective nests. These little musical tenants of the tree live in perfect harmony together, and, according to the fashion of the times, pay their rent to Mr. Warburton in notes.

June 18. This day, about noon, came on shore on *St. Minver’s Sands*, *Cornwall*, within the entrance of *Padstow* harbour, a large whale, measuring nearly 70 feet in length. The country people, as soon as the tide served, fell to with their axes, &c. and, as the ploughs could get alongside, soon cut and carried off every part, except what was buried in the sand. It seems the fish was living when it came ashore, as several people saw it that morning off at sea, with its tail upwards, and which appeared to them like the trunk of a tree.

Portsmouth, June 20. Yesterday morning at nine o’clock a court-martial was assembled on-board his Majesty’s ship *Royal William*, at *Spithead*, consisting of the Hon. *Thomas Pakenham*, President, Capt. *Aplin*, Capt. *Legge*, Capt. *Montague*, Capt. *Barker*, Capt. *Faulkner*, Capt. *Middleton*, Capt. *Pickmore*, Capt. *Wilkinson*, Capt. *Peyton*, Capt. *Frazer*, Capt. *Yorke*, Capt. *Herbert*, for the trial of *Gutherie*, *Calloway*, *Ashley*, *Johnson*, and *Davies*, for making and endeavouring to make mutinous assemblies on-board his Majesty’s ship *La Pompee*; and *James Braham*, for being present at such assemblies, all of them belonging to that ship.

Ten witnesses were examined yesterday on the part of the prosecution, which all tended to criminate *Calloway*, *Ashley*,

Gutherie, and *Johnson*. Hitherto nothing has appeared against *Braham*, and nothing farther against *Davies*, than that the whole four held their meetings in his block, and that it was the plan they swore all such people as they could, through ignorance or otherwise, prevail on to take an oath to assist their views in procuring for peace, which could not be brought about, they said, without the dismissal of his Majesty’s ministers, and which, they added, they had determined to effect. *Calloway*, who seems to be the most hardened fellow among them, objected to one of the people to whom he administered the oath of being true to each other, to obtain by all possible means peace and liberty, that he was an old man, and that his life could not be of much consequence; however, he would freely sacrifice it, for his heart’s blood flow, and drink it afterwards, sooner than relinquish the object of forcing the minister out of place, and having an immediate peace. All the evidences in this day’s proceedings were respectably-looking men, and gave their testimony in a manner perfectly clear.

Portsmouth, June 21. At nine this morning the court-martial re-assembled, and proceeded on the trial of the six mutineers belonging to the *Pompee*. All the evidences, to the number of 27, on the part of the prosecution, went strongly this day to condemn the prisoners *Gutherie*, *Calloway*, *Ashley*, and *Johnson*; and some circumstances tended to make *Davies* and *Braham* more connected with this business than what appeared yesterday. In the course of the evidences called and questioned, it appeared that these disaffected men were not able to get a real seaman to sign their paper, or to take the oath tendered to them. Such men as took the oath did it through impressions of fear; and were the illiterate part of the crew, most of whom could not write their names, or understand what they had sworn to. It is but justice to the well-affected part of the ship’s company, to say, that no praise can equal the propriety of their conduct, in exposing the proceedings of the six prisoners, and some others, who, from what has come out in evidence this day, will be brought to trial. The conduct of *Serjeant Sweet*, of the marines, was particularly commendable. The evidence on the part of the Crown closed at four o’clock. Several papers, very essential to clear up this black and mysterious business, have been destroyed; the only thing found was among *Johnson*’s cloths, which was a form of oath, as follows: “ I ——— do swear to stand true till death, in promoting the cause of liberty with equity, while a prospect of obtaining it remains.” Here the paper was torn, which shews there was something more to

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE following is a correct statement of the sums paid to the French by the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands, as the price of their deliverance from the Emperor's yoke:

	Livres.
Military contributions, -	45,000,000
Requisition in horses, cattle, provisions, and commodities of all kinds, funded in assignats at par, - - -	40,000,000
Jewels, plate, and valuable effects, taken by force from Mount Piety, where they had been pawned, &c.,	60,000,000
Forced loan, - - -	80,000,000
Patent rights, - - -	25,000,000
National demesnes, the church estates, the moveable, and immoveable, property of emigrants, - - -	600,000,000

When to these sums is added the value of more than 1,500,000 of the finest trees, cut down in the forest, with the additional payment of antient and new contributions, it must be allowed, that, if the Belgians love what costs them dear, they cannot too highly praise their union with France. The above sums are faithfully extracted from their memorial to the Directory.

Paris, June 4. The Director Barthelemy is expected here. The news of his acceptance of the office has caused public property to rise in value.

LETTER TO THE DIRECTORY.

"Citizen Directors, *Basle, May 29.*

"The extraordinary courier, who brought the letter which you did me the honour to send me on the 6th, arrived at break of day yesterday morning. I obey the act of the Legislative Body, which calls me among you. I am sensible that I am indebted for this flattering mark of their confidence to nothing but the extreme indulgence of the Representatives of the People. Having been absent from my country more than 30 years, and being little acquainted with interior administration, how much ought I to be fearful of undertaking the task imposed upon me! But I do not think that, in such circumstances, a good citizen is at liberty to refuse so honourable a testimony of kindness as that of which I am the object. Some necessary arrangements, and a regard to my health, which is often deranged, will prevent my setting out on my journey for four or five days. I shall then, Citizen Directors, hasten to the performance of the important functions which the Constitution allots you.

"Health and respect,

(Signed) "BARTHELEMY."

Paris, June 13. Barthelemy, on his arrival at Paris, thought it his duty to pay his first tribute to gratitude and friendship. His first care was to call upon Madame de Choiseul,

widow to the celebrated minister of that name. The Abbé Barthelemy, in his Anacharsis, has drawn a most affecting picture of this lady under a feigned name. Her character exhibits an assemblage of all the virtues. On the death of her husband, the immense property which he left was found to be greatly exceeded by the amount of his debts; Madame de Choiseul disposed of her own private fortune in order to discharge these debts which she was not bound to pay; and, though extremely infirm, she scarcely reserved sufficient for her subsistence. We are happy in having an opportunity to do justice to such a character.

The environs of Paris may now be visited without molestation. The order, which forbade them from entering or leaving Paris without producing a civic card, has been revoked.

That facility of temper which makes the French rapid in all their changes, seems now to incline them to retrace the steps of the revolution, and to recal the principles which they so totally overthrew. Every thing is governed by fashion; and it is now the mode of the elegant circle of Paris to declaim against philosophy, and to apologise for prejudice. The emigrants of all descriptions are crowding back into the country; and aristocracy no longer shelters itself under the mask even of moderation.

A citizen named Baudoin, a wine-merchant, has destroyed himself. He was found bathed in blood, his throat cut with a razor which was lying by him. This unfortunate man had written, upon the chimney of the chamber where he was found dead, these words, "He has done no evil to any one—Baudoin has killed himself." This suicide is the fifty-ninth known to have happened within the canton of Paris since the commencement of last Nivose. In this number are to be reckoned twenty-one women or girls, twenty-five threw themselves into the river, eleven out of windows, three hanged themselves, thirteen destroyed themselves with various weapons, and seven shot themselves.

IRELAND.

Dublin, May 30. The vigorous measures pursued in this kingdom have quite succeeded. Several bands of United Irishmen have been dispersed; and from *Neury*, particularly, several persons have fled, who were of some consequence, and who had protected the disaffected.

The following notice is posted up in the streets.

"Adjutant General's Office, *May 20, 1797.*

"General Orders.—In obedience to an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, it is the Commander in Chief's
"com-

soner, did you ever experience any degree of insolence?—A. I sometimes did; but generally his deportment was the reverse, and he behaved with a great deal of apparent respect. (Here were read Admiral Buckner's letter to the Admiralty, informing the Lords Commissioners of the mutiny; a letter from Captain Moss to Admiral Buckner, informing him of certain particulars respecting the mutiny; Richard Parker's letter to Admiral Buckner, the substance of which was stated in the Admiral's evidence).

The prisoner put some questions, to shew that the Admiral had been treated with respect.—The President of the Court advised the prisoner to invalidate, if he could, by any question, that part of the narrative of Admiral Buckner which stated that he had released two marines, and told the Admiral that all his authority on-board ship was at an end. The prisoner put no question to this effect.—The other witnesses this day examined were, Lieut. Justice, of the Sandwich; and Mr. Snipe, Surgeon, of the Sandwich, who stated, that Parker acted as President of the Committee, and as leading man on all occasions. The prisoner was about to ask some questions; but, being cautioned by the Court that they might criminate himself, they were withdrawn.—Capt. Surridge, of the Iris, who was present at what passed at Commissioner Hartwell's, and Capt. Dixon, of L'Epion, who accompanied Admiral Buckner on-board the Sandwich, confirmed the Admiral's evidence. At four o'clock Capt. Dixon's evidence was interrupted, and the Court adjourned.

June 23 The witnesses examined were, Capt. John Wood, of the Hound; Nicolas Fatt, 3d Lieutenant of the Sandwich; William Livingston, Boatswain of the Director; Samuel Hallard, Carpenter of the Director; Thomas Barry, Seaman of the Monmouth; and John Summerland, Seaman of the Monmouth, each of whom were severally cross examined by the prisoner.—The evidence for the Crown being closed, the President asked when the prisoner would be ready for his defence? who said, he thought that he could not be ready before Monday.

June 26. The Judge Advocate informed the prisoner, that in consequence of his application for certain witnesses necessary to his defence, those witnesses had been sent for to Sheerness, and were then present. The Court then informed him that he might proceed with his defence; and asked him whether he chose to read it himself, or to let the Judge Advocate read it? He replied he would read it himself; and then addressed the Court in the following terms:

"As I have been brought up from my youth to the sea, to the knowledge of some

persons now present, nothing can be expected from me but a plain statement of facts; and it is impossible for me to dress up my defence in such pompous terms as I might do if I had the assistance of a lawyer. In the first place, I beg to return my thanks to the Court for having indulged me with sufficient time to prepare my defence against the heavy charges which are brought against me.—Nothing but a consciousness of the integrity of my intentions, and that I entered into this business with the hope of checking the progress of that bad spirit which I saw prevail among the fleet, could support me in the situation in which I now stand. Vice-Admiral Buckner has deposed, that he has often held conversations with me and the persons who were called delegates, and that my behaviour to him was sometimes respectful and sometimes otherwise: I never waited upon the admiral but by the orders of the delegates, and pursuant to the instructions which I received from them. I never sported with the feelings of the admiral, but couched the representations I had to make in as respectful terms as I possibly could. It may be asked, how I came to be the person fixed upon on these occasions? I was chosen by the delegates for that purpose, and I could not resist their commands. I declare solemnly that I know nothing of the mutiny till it had broke out in the fleet. In about two days afterwards I perceived that a bad spirit was prevalent among the men, and I then entered into it for the purpose of checking, as well as I could, the violence of their proceedings; and I am satisfied that, if I had not taken an active part in this business, though it has terminated so unfortunately, it would have terminated with consequences still more dreadful; and, conscious of the purity of my intentions, I can wait the decision of this hon. court with calmness. Vice-Admiral Buckner, says, that on the 20th May, when he went on board the Sandwich, he was not received with the proper respect due to his rank; but I am sure the admiral does not attribute that want of respect to me: for he states, in his evidence, that I did not go on-board the Sandwich till after him; and upon this part of the charge I have no doubt of being able to satisfy the court of my innocence; because he states, that as soon as I came on-board I apologised to him for the disrespect which had been shewn him, and told him, that, if he would accept of it, there should be three cheers, and the yards manned. The admiral acknowledges this. There was a stir made towards cheering him, and this was done at the risk of my life. Some evil-disposed persons in the fleet had infused an idea into the minds of the men, that the admiral was not competent to decide upon their grievances; and also the people on board the Inflexible had sent us word, that

if we offered to cheer the admiral, they would come along-side the Sandwich and sink her. On the same day, Capt. Mot's sent Mr. Bray, the master of the Sandwich, to know the reason why the Inflexible had beat to quarters? When the persons sent got on board the Inflexible, they found the cannons taken out of the guns, and the matches lighted ready for action. There were meetings of the committee on-board the Inflexible, to overawe the general meeting of the delegates, and these meetings were held daily on-board that ship; and, notwithstanding the stigma which has been thrown upon the Sandwich, the whole of the measures that were adopted originated on-board the Inflexible. After a consultation among the ship's companies, I was directed to present the paper, containing the list of grievances, to Admiral Buckner; and every thing I did was by their orders. After the paper had been presented to the admiral, he proceeded to Sheerness. I saw that Admiral Buckner's flag was struck, but I did not know the reason of it; and it was with the utmost concern that I saw the red flag flying in its place. There were many signals given that day by the Inflexible, which I did not understand. With respect to what the admiral has said of my taking away two marines, I must state to the Court, that, it is true, I was that day on shore at the Commissioner's house, and went there by order of the persons calling themselves delegates. While they were refreshing themselves on shore with the usual allowance of a pint of beer each man, information was brought to them that two marines had been taken up, and were then in confinement, for approving the proceedings of the sailors. They ordered me and some others to go to the guard-house, and enquire into the reason of their being in custody. When we got to the guard house, we were informed by the sentinel, that he had no such persons in his custody. We then heard that the marines were at the commissioner's house. We were then ordered by the delegates to go there, and bring them on-board. We informed the admiral of the commands we had received; and he told us the marines had been taken up for having used very improper language in the neighbourhood of Queenborough. I was desired by those who accompanied me to examine them. I did examine one of them; the other was very much intoxicated. While I was examining him, the admiral said, "Now, Parker, you are at the right point:—your questions are very proper." When the examination was finished, they were sent on board the Sandwich, and put into confinement; and the next day they were sent to their respective ships, and I knew no more about them. I submit it to the judgement of the court, whether it is probable that four men, unarmed, could forcibly take these men a-

way in the face of a garrison? But throughout the whole of the business I treated Admiral Buckner with as much respect as the nature of the transaction in which I was employed would admit. I must here state, that there was a conversation improperly represented—the admiral said to me, "Parker, consider my feeling." I replied to him, "Sir, it gives me great pain to see the red flag flying in the place of yours. I had nothing to do with it—I have my feelings as well as another man; but I am but an individual." Throughout the whole of this business I wish to acknowledge, that Admiral Buckner and Commissioner Hartwell were indefatigable in their endeavours to satisfy the minds of the sailors. (*The remainder of this speech, with his sentence, in our next.*)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, June 1.

A circular letter was this day addressed, by the Duke of Portland, to the lord lieutenants of the several counties in Great Britain, inclosing to them a copy of a royal proclamation issued on the 31st of May; and his Majesty's commands to communicate the same to the yeomanry cavalry and yeomanry infantry, in their respective districts; with special instructions to be ready and assisting to the civil magistrates, on apprehending and securing all persons concerned in the treasonable and rebellious practices therein described.

Friday, June 2.

This morning their Royal and Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg set out from St. James's for Harwich, on their way to Germany, escorted by a party of light dragoons. Gen. Garth and the Countess of Aylesbury accompanied them. The Princess was dressed in a blue riding-habit, with the star of the Order of St. Catharine at her breast, and wore a straw bonnet. She endeavoured to appear cheerful; but the fluttering accents with which she bid her attendants and the surrounding multitude farewell, bespoke her agitation. The Prince appeared several times at the window, and affectionately embraced his amiable consort on their leaving their apartments. The scene was highly affecting, and drew tears from many of the spectators. None of the royal family were present, as they had taken leave the preceding night at 12 o'clock. They were all so deeply affected on her Royal Highness's parting with them, that it is impossible to do justice to their feelings upon the occasion. Her Majesty and the Princess shed abundant tears, while the Princess hung upon her royal father's neck, overwhelmed in grief. The Prince at length prevailed on her Serene Highness to go with her, and supported her to the coach.

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1797.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. Poet Laureat.
Set to Music by Sir W. Parsons, MUS. D.

A While the frowning Lord of Arms
[plain,
Shall yield to gentler powers the
Lo! Britain greets the milder charms
Of Cytherea's reign.
Mute is the trumpet's brazen throat,
And the sweet flute's melodious note
Floats on the soft ambrosial gale;
The sportive Loves and Graces round,
Beating with jocund step the ground,
Th' suspicious nuptials hail!
The Muses cease to weave the wreath of
war, [golden car!
But hang their rosette flowers on Hymen's
When o'er Creation's blotted face
Drear Night her sable banner rears,
And veils fair Nature's vernal grace,
Encircled round by doubts and fears,
Thro' darksome mists and chilling dews
His path the wanderer's foot pursues,
Till, shining clear in Orient skies,
He views the star of Venus rise,
And joys to see the genial power,
Bright harbinger of morning's hour!
And now a flood of radiance streams
From young Aurora's blushing beams,
Till rob'd in gorgeous state, the orb of day
Spreads o'er the laughing earth his full re-
fulgent ray!

Blest be the omen—royal pair!
O may the hymeneal rite,
That joins the valiant and the fair,
Shed on the nations round its placid
light!

Her fertile plain tho' Albion see
From savage devastation free,
Tho' with triumphant sail she reign
Sole Empress of the subject main,
She longs to bid the thunders sleep
Which shake the regions of the deep,
That crowding nations far and wide,
Borne peaceful o'er the ambient tide,
May share the blessings that endear the day
Which gave a Patriot King a patriot race to
sway!

PLATO'S GRAND YEAR.

WHERE can true doctrines best be
told

But by Philosophers of old,
Always attentive to pursue
A road which leads to something new?
For, like us moderns, in gay plight,
Were ever changing, ever right.
But how can moderns be in fault,
For thinking just as Plato thought?
Nor at that doctrine shall we fret,
Which aids a man to pay a debt.

We'll treat of sentiments once more,
Which Plato publish'd long before.

"This world, says he, on which we smile,
Leads us a dance of many a mile,

"A silent, rapid, motion keeps,
"While we, poor mortals, think it sleeps,
"Just like a castle-top it seems,
"An', steady, round its centre spins.
"A double motion it displays,
"For, like a top, 'twill turn two ways.
"From East to West at first it steers,
"And runs for eighteen thousand years;
"And then, without a moment's rest,
"It turns about to East from West;
"When eighteen thousand more are run,
"Comes to the point where it begun.
"One revolution just gone through,
"A second starts; but nothing's new;
"Each man who liv'd shall live again,
"With all events, acts, joys, and pain.
"All things revolve, it plain appears,
"In six and thirty thousand years."

How much it must rejoice some men,
To think they'll tread the stage again!
Act the same tyranny once more
On those they hector'd years before!
Twelve lovers, at the heels of Dolly,
Display both male and female folly.
What, though her present joys may cease,
Her future, surely, will increase,
To think those lovers, without doubt,
Will rise again, and seek her out.

But how will poor Tom Blunt look,
When not a soul shall read his book,
While he lies slumbering in the dust!—
Himself shall rise, and read it first:
For, in his own, a parent can
Find joy beyond another man.
But tell me, reader: what shall hinder
Joy to the breast of Peter Pindar,
Who constant readers will retain,
Till he himself shall rise again?

'Twill much rejoice the Miser's heart,
To have restor'd his better part;
His prospect's charming to behold,
Of visiting, again, his gold.
But few the people, who would care,
To be the Miser—but his heir,
He, longing, waits th' approach of night,
To count his cash by candle-light.
A piece suspicious:—'tis absurd!
They'll all be found of George the Third,
Except some seniors that may offer,
Who've long been tenants of the coffer;
Even Bank-notes appear but minnies,
They neither shine, nor weigh, like guineas.
Again: he longs for break of day,
His hidden treasures to display;
One scanty sleep is all th' amount
'Twixt evening and the morning count;
No bar between him and his God,
Only a little longer nod.

Far other scenes on me await!
Let me be ignorant of my fate,
Nor know a jot of what's to come,
Or into dreary future roam;
One evil, set before my eyes,
Proves an alloy to all my joys.
With horror should I see come on,
July the fourteenth, ninety-one

When

When rioters shall take their rounds,
And wrong me of ten thousand pounds;
Then leave a wish, just as before,
To wrong me of ten thousand more;
Nor law, nor man, affords relief,
I run and hide me, like a thief;
No cheerful ray to intervene,
I pass a dreadful midnight scene,
On *Sutton Coldfield* take my stand,
Unshelter'd both by law and man.

Two Oxford scholars, tied to rule,
Sick of the trammels of a school,
Who, having gain'd by many a call
Remittances from *Dusky Hall*,
Resolv'd to make an absent riot,
And leave their books to sleep in quiet.
Though books a holiday might keep,
They did not mean themselves to sleep;
They knew a book should have some rest,
Or else it can't much longer last;
Besides, no evil can betide,
When, for a while, 'tis thrown aside,
For, if it dusty were a little,
They'd wipe it off with rag and spittle;
A human head, too, may turn muddy,
If we involve it deep in study.
These weighty reasons take their station,
And loudly plead for relaxation.

They now regale, with cheerful cup,
Then pack themselves and money up.
The Muse is clear she knows them well,
But, being thy, declines to tell;
For, Dr. T****, lost in thought,
Was one of them, she'll bet a groat.

They travell'd to a distant town,
Fix'd with my landlord at the *Crown*;
And many a luscious morsel tasted,
But paid their way, while money lasted,
By this their rising credit shone;
For who can pay when money's gone?
One observation let me tell:
While credit rose, their money fell;
They seem'd alert, though they liv'd fast,
As if their cash would always last,
Or as, through fear, another should,
Spend it himself, before they could.

Five pounds a day flew off, or more,
In tippling, gaming, and a whore,
Till all their cash away had flown,
And chalk'd up forty guineas shone.

Serious reflections fill'd the head,
Their money, liquor, credit, fled;
Nor would papa relieve their thrawl;
Their score was up at *Dusky Hall*.

When brought in danger, or in doubt,
True genius lies in getting out;
But Oxford scholars, prone to chide,
Know more than half the world beside;
While landlord's knowledge is but low,
Nor goes beyond the *tap*, or so.

They call'd their *boss* up stairs awhile,
And plainly told him, with a smile,
"As then finances were run out,
"They'd pay him when time came about.
"Plato's *Grand Year* was come on then,
"When every act revolves again;

"This day once more will make appearance,
"Just six and thirty thousand year hence,
"When we shall meet, and this floor press,
"Drink the same wine, you wear that
"dress;
"The money's then at your command,
"As sure as if 'twas in your hand."
"Ge'men, I'm glad to favor you:
"What your remark is strictly true;
"For I remember well, I know,
"Thirty-six thousand years ago,
"You both were here, the landlord said,
"There stood your bottle, there your bed;
"You then your reckoning chaic'd to miss,
"Which was a sum exact like this.
"I'll trust you, when you've paid *that*
"score,
"For six-and-thirty thousand more."

W. HUTTON, F. A. S. S.

*The Death of GENERAL MANSEL,
Who fell in the Action of April 2, 1794,
near Cateau.*

By E. S. J. Author of *William and Ellen*.

A BALLAD.

T WAS infant morn—ere yet the
Sun
Had drunk the drizzling dew,
Which nodded on the new-shot blade,
Or bent the willow bough.
From flank to flank the horses neigh,
And hail the new-horn day;
While, stretching on the chilly ground,
The snoring soldiers lay.
But, hark! but, hark! prepare! prepare!
They rouse from rank to rank;
Now, hustle, hustle, is the word,
And girding sabres clank.
Now mount! now mount! they vault at
once,
And firmly seated were;
Their fiery steeds now snort and prance,
And snuff the ambient air;
With speed their thick embodied ranks
They fill, and march away;
On every side a plundered cot,
Or ransack'd village, lay,
Beneath whose hedge whole huddling
groups
Of naked children creep;
Around the walls where once they smil'd,
Their forlorn parents weep.
Unheeding pass'd such scenes as these,
The new-raisd graves they pass,
Where many a gallant Briton lay,
There fought and breath'd his last.
But, hark! destructive thunders roar,
Now trembles all the sky;
The horses start, and shake thro' fear;
Now whizzing bullets fly.
Thick from behind each wood or hedge
An ambush rise to gail;
On ev'ry side we hear the crack,
And hiss, of musket-hall.
The day grew hot, the sun was high,

We heard the battle round,
 On every side the clash of swords,
 And horses strew'd the ground.
 Silent we fill'd along the vale,
 When Mansel silence broke,
 And flash'd his shining sabre forth,
 And brandish'd while he spoke.
 Prepare, my lads, the battle's near,
 Shall Britons' glory bleed?
 Our cause is just, in God we trust;
 He spurr'd his foaming steed.
 Now valour fill'd each generous breast,
 Resolv'd with him to die;
 We onward spur our fiery steeds,
 And on with fury fly.
 When sudden to the view appear'd
 The foe in dreadful front;
 Come prancing on, resolv'd to stand,
 And firmly bear our brunt.
 Silent awhile, in dread array,
 Two hideous fronts we stood;
 When, charge! charge! charge! shot
 thro' the ranks,
 Now gush'd the purple blood.
 With front like Mars, see Mansel first,
 We bore our bloody way, [light,
 When clashing swords shew'd dreadful
 All flashing to the day.
 What could oppose our furious charge?
 Uncheck'd we bore along;
 Through hideous carnage hew'd a way,
 Where thickest battles throng.
 Here, groaning 'mongst the horses hoofs,
 The shrieking soldier died;
 O'er gory carcase trample on,
 No time for mercy! cry'd. [death!
 What hands were rais'd from jaws of
 What gouts of blood distain!
 Their viages, convuls'd and pale,
 Look'd up to us in vain,
 Who, smarting with our aching wounds,
 With double fury drove, [death,
 O'er groans, and shrieks, and sighs, and
 Where fiercest battle strove.
 Thrice had we cut our carnag'd way,
 All drench'd in human gore;
 And thrice return'd, and stood a-front,
 All grim, to battle's roar.
 But Fate grew envious of our fame,
 A fatal bullet sent,
 And, smiling as it hiss'd along,
 Thro' Mansel's bosom went.
 But why, of all our thick'ning host,
 To send thy envious foe,
 The Soul of all our enterprise,
 To pierce our Mars's heart?
 Through Mansel's generous breast it drove,
 And scours the purple gore;
 Unheeding of the grisly wound,
 With tenfold fury bore.
 All down the baldric streams the blood,
 While round he roar'd around;
 And his burning fury came,
 And he hurl'd him on the ground.
 Some time we've time to bear him off,
 For valour chill'd;
 Though all our host was felt the shock;

Our dearest blood was spill'd.
 The foes smil'd dreadful at our plight,
 They saw the fatal stroke;
 They onward push, uncheck'd their force;
 For, ev'ry heart was broke,
 Now hash, and slash, they on us pour,
 While downcast sorrow flood,
 Unheeding of the edged sword,
 They drench the field in blood;
 Bestrew the ground, both horse and man,
 All scatter'd o'er the field;
 Now Death in hideous shapes was seen;
 And down clove helmets reel'd,
 There, left a hapless bleeding prey -
 To gauntest hunger fierce, [field,
 Where women prowl, like wolves, the
 And dying bosoms pierce.
 There famish'd followers of the camp,
 Poor helpless natives, rove;
 All from their homes, by cruel war,
 And burning fury, drove.
 Behold the mother, and the child,
 Both naked, hungry, stray;
 To feed the child, the mother's fierce
 To strip the bleeding prey.
 To misery cur'd so long,
 They think it bliss to die;
 They take the bleeding soldier's life,
 To stay their infant's cry.
 For who can cry, when hunger calls,
 Or hear the bitter blast?
 'Twas we who fill'd their land with war,
 'Tis wreck'd on us at last.
 Ye Britons, who have seen such scenes,
 How blest your happy isle!
 Ye fear no brutal soldier's lust;
 Your little infants smile.
 Long may your little infants smile,
 With joy your hamlets ring,
 Your lusty youth at home remain,
 And blooming daughters sing!

*On the lamented Death of GEORGE EDWARD
 HARRINGTON HAYWARD, Esq. a Lieut-
 enant in the East Devon Militia, (a most
 amiable and beautiful Youth), in the Twen-
 tieth Year of his Age, addressed to his dis-
 consolate Mother.*

TO soothe the sorrows of a parent's
 heart, [part
 Let me the soft, the streaming tear im-
 From the warm fount of sympathy it flows,
 Which mingles joy with joys, and woe
 with woes. [friend!
 Ah! then for thee, my ever-dearest
 Unfalked sorrows all my bosom rend:
 Friendship alone is blest with power to
 feel
 Th' effusions of disinterested zeal.
 Oh! may I be a partner in thy grief,
 And cheer thee with the balm of kind-
 relief, [display,
 Dispel the gloom thy mournful looks
 And gently wipe the falling tear away.
 Let me around the tomb of virtue raise,
 Each dulcet note, to sing thy George's
 praise;

Let me the willow plant beside his urn,
 To mark the spot where sorrowing kindred
 mourn;
 Let me with thee abundant tears combine,
 And o'er his grave a lasting wreath en-
 twine; [proclaim,
 Whilst hovering cherubs with their harps
 And fill the air with his exalted name.
 Heav'n has receiv'd him to a throne above,
 To live for ever in eternal love!
 Cease then, my friend! to grieve at God's
 decree,
 For thou in Heaven a son again shalt see.
 Bear then, with firmness bear this pond'rous
 woe, [blow!
 And still adore the hand which strike the
 Live to be lov'd, a wife and mother still,
 Protect a daughter from each rising ill;
 In all her paths the olive-branches strew,
 Let white-rob'd innocence her steps pur-
 sue;
 Resign thy sorrows, now thy loss is o'er,
 When George again thou find'st, ye'll part
 no more. L. W.

ODE TO THE WOODBINE.

O Envy'd Woodbine! tell me how
 You court with such expressive
 grace,
 That shrubs contending bend each bough,
 And amorous meet thy wild embrace;
 What genial spirit of the air,
 Guides thy fond tendrils round the tree,
 Which else would languish in despair,
 Unblest, and unallied to thee.
 This balmy sympathy 'sincere,
 What laws of vegetation shew?
 This exquisite dumb sense so dear,
 Can reason, or reflection, know?
 O envy'd Woodbine! whence this power?
 Where dwells this unknown charm of
 thine?
 Can Delia learn, in thy sweet hower,
 To breathe one tender sigh to mine?
 When Nature wears the bloom of Love,
 And every vernal impulse reigns,
 This soft infection from above
 Feel not my Delia's tingling veins?
 Can she behold with cold disdain
 The conscious triumph of her eyes?
 Can she delight in giving pain,
 While pity in her bosom dies?
 Ah, no! be still, my anxious heart,
 Thy fears, O Jealousy! remove;
 See Delia hastens to impart
 The sweetest vows of virgin love.
 Ambition splendid piles may rear,
 And pyramids that reach the sky:
 How soon the phantoms disappear,
 Or melt in Love's enchanted eye!
 Go, Hope, thou rainbow-godless, go,
 Kindle the bosom of Despair;
 I heed not where thy rales blow,
 Some wretch forlorn those buds may share

O Woodbine! envy'd now no more,
 Unveil'd are thy attractive charms,
 Thy visionary spells are o'er,
 The magic lies in Delia's arms.

Yet, prompted by this pictured scene,
 Shall Delia every virtue blend,
 While stars, auspicious and serene,
 Unite the lover and the friend.

**REASON UTTERING A SOLILOQUY OVER
 A FIELD OF BATTLE.**

I.
WHEN, Night's sable train de-
 parting,

Phœbus usher'd in the day,
 And his eye resplendent darting
 Did the rolling earth survey;

II.
 What a horrid scene of battle
 Mark'd the path of tort'ring pain!
 Slaughter'd men and mangled cattle
 Strew'd the blood-empurpled plain.

III.
 In the midst stood Reason:—tresses,
 Loosely o'er her shoulders thrown,
 Spoke a mind that grief oppresses,
 And her eyes with pity shone.

IV.
 Long she stood, o'erwhelm'd in sorrow,
 Wept the havoc folly made,
 Look'd a look of silent horror,
 Gently shook her head, and said,

V.
 "Frantic sons, did n't I implore ye
 "To restrain your mad career?
 "Anxious long I hover'd o'er ye:—
 "Why in prudence would n't you hear?"

VI.
 "How, poor wretch, that lieft extended
 "In the kindred blood thou'st spilt,
 "How 's thy little fortune mended?
 "Hast thou gained aught but guilt?"

VII.
 "What on earth could e'er induce thee
 "Thus to lift the murd'rous steel?
 "What in heav'n can e'er excuse thee
 "Thus the deadly blow to deal?"

VIII.
 "Did thy foeman e'er infect thee?
 "Strive thy fair repute to spoil?
 "Maim thy cattle, or molest thee
 "By encroaching on thy soil?"

IX.
 "What tho' ocean one from other
 "Sever'd by interfluent tide;
 "Was he less a Christian brother?
 "Was he less as man allied?"

X.
 "When in his breast the bay'net enter'd,
 "Bled less pure his mangled vein?
 "When his soul the iron enter'd,
 "Felt he one pang less of pain?"

XI. "Had

XI.

“ Had the sea not interposed, [bin’d :
 “ Hearts and hands might have com-
 “ Hands, that late in conflict closed,
 “ Might in friend ship’s cause have join’d.

XII.

“ Was it Fame thy courage whetted
 “ To the field where honour bled?—
 “ Few there are that get gazetted ;
 “ Thou’rt forgotten soon as dead.

XIII.

“ Was it Honour’s self allur’d thee ?
 “ To thy bosom I appeal,
 “ Safe from death she had insur’d thee,
 “ What of honour could’st thou feel ?

XIV.

“ Did Religion ask protection ?
 “ Of thine arms with her’s above
 “ She disdains the curst connection ;
 “ Her’s the arms of peace and love.

XV.

“ But, if thy Country’s wrongs inspir’d
 thee
 “ To defend her righteous cause ;
 “ Duty in the field requir’d thee,
 “ Wield the sword that Justice draws.

XVI.

“ Ah ! could War her horrors soften,
 “ Pleading always self-defence !
 “ But, alas ! ’tis murder often,
 “ In disguise of fair pretence.

XVII.

“ Oft Oppression’s chains she forges,
 “ For her hapless, helpless, foes ;
 “ All the crime, perhaps, she urges,
 “ They’re unable to oppose.

XVIII.

“ Often Conquest’s form assuming,
 “ On she strides o’er earth’s domain ;
 “ Death precedes her, all-confaming,
 “ Rapine follows in her train.

XIX.

“ Oft a Monarch’s curst ambition
 “ To eclipse a Rival’s fame ;
 “ Oft a crafty politician
 “ Kindles her destructive flame.

XX.

“ Cruel statesmen ! crown’d with plenty,
 “ While ye loll at home in ease,
 “ While ye feast on ev’ry dainty,
 “ Little reck ye scene like these.

XXI.

“ When in council ye assemble,
 “ Ere the din of battle bray,
 “ Pause, for Heav’n’s sake ! pause, and
 “ tremble,
 “ Ere you give the assenting ay.

XXII.

“ Souls and bodies hang dependent
 “ On your fluctuating breath ;
 “ Think what thousands, unrepentant,
 “ You consign to timeless death.

XXIII.

“ Speed, kind Heav’n, my pure intentions,
 “ Sov’reign o’er the world to reign ;
 “ War shall lose her proud pretensions,
 “ And her trumpet clang in vain.

XXIV.

“ Science shall unsurl her banners ;
 “ From the sword the plough-share rise ;
 “ Arts, and peace, and gentle manners,
 “ Reason’s sons shall learn to prize.”

XXV.

Thus she said—and, half-averted,
 Fix’d intent her ling’ring eyes ;
 Then the plains of death deserted,
 And regain’d her native skies.

J. S. COBBOLA

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

IN the third essay published by the Exeter Society, mentioned vol. LXVI. p. 1026, there is a vindication of the character of Pindar, with respect to a covetous disposition and a mercenary behaviour, in a translation of the 9th Pythian and 2d Isthmian; to which may be added the following passage from the 8th Nemean, v. 63. Yours, &c. J. MILLS COWBIT.

Χρυσὸν ἰσχυροῖσι, πᾶσι δ’ ἔτι
 ἀπειροῖσι. ἔγω δ’ ἄρα δ’ ἀκούσας, καὶ
 χθονὶ καὶ κελύφαι-
 μ’, ἀνίων αἰνῆα, μεμ-
 φαν’ δ’ ἐπισπείρων ἀνδράσιν.

Which may be thus translated :

On hoarding gold some men are bent,
 Some wish for lands of vast extent ;
 But I, while here, my friends would please,
 Then lay my limbs in earth at ease ;
 To praise things good my Muse is glad,
 And fix a stigma on the bad.

We think the following Sepulchral Inscription
 well worth preserving.

MAKMOR Sepulchrale,
 Cum fornicatâ subtus camerâ,
 SAMUEL WALKER,
 Hujus * Ecclesię Rector,
 Annæ
 Conjugi dilectissimæ
 Fecit, et sibi.

Relictus ille nec superstes integer,
 Necessitudinis memor suavissimæ,
 Nexuque non in morte dissolubilis,
 Curæ levamen cura in ipsa queritans,
 Pietatis et doloris hoc tenerrimi
 MNHMETON exhibet parente posteris.
 Qui concius cognata damna senseris
 Te, Christiane Lector, in partes vocat
 Socium doloris, et piæ testem spei ;
 Dum gaudet huic inemori spectaculo
 Defixus, usque conjuge n desiderat :
 Sequi paratus illa qua Christo ducet,
 Prestit recenti semitam vestigio,
 Vitæque ipse presumat una postquam,
 Diuturnioris particeps consortii.

* Whitechurch, Oxfordshire.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, December 20, 1796.

Last night, at 10 o'clock, I saw two Spanish frigates, and directed Capt. Cockburne, in the *Minerve*, to attack the ship which carried a poop-light; the *Blanche* bore down to attack the other. I have not yet received from Capt. Preston an account of his action, but, as I saw the *Blanche* this morning to windward with every sail set, I presume she has not suffered damage. Capt. Cockburne brought his ship to close action at twenty minutes before eleven, which continued without intermission till half past one, when *La Sabina*, of forty guns, twenty-eight eighteen-pounders on her main deck, two hundred and eighty-six men, Capt. Don Jacoba Stuart, having lost her mizen-mast, (as she did after the action), main and fore mast, one hundred and sixty four men killed and wounded, struck her colours. You are, Sir, so thoroughly acquainted with the merits of Capt. Cockburne, that it is needless for me to express them; but the discipline of the *Minerve* does the highest credit to her captain and her lieutenants; and I wish fully to express the sense I entertain of their judgement and gallantry: Lieutenant Culverhouse, the first lieutenant, is an old officer of very distinguished merit; Lieutenants Hardy, Cage, and Noble, deserve every praise which gallantry and zeal justly entitle them to, as do every other officer and man in the ship. You will observe, Sir, I am sure, with regret, amongst the wounded, Lieutenant James Noble, who quitted the captain to serve with me, and whose merits, and repeated wounds, received in fighting the enemies of our country, entitle him to every reward which a grateful nation can bestow. The *Minerve's* opponent, being commanded by a gallant officer, was well defended, which has caused her list of killed and wounded to be great, as also her masts, sails, and rigging, to be much damaged.

Killed, 7. Wounded, 34. Missing 4, supposed to be in the prize.—Officers wounded; Lieutenant J. Noble; Mr. Merryweather, Boatswain.—Petty Officers. Killed, 1 midshipman. Wounded, Captain's clerk; and serjeant of the 11th regiment, serving as marines.—Damages, all her masts shot through, and furniture much cut.

HORATIO NELSON.

Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, dated Dec. 20, 1796, 7 P. M.

In addition to my letter of this morning, I have to acquaint you, that Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, with a proper number of men, being put in charge of the *Sabina*, and she taken in tow, at four A. M. a frigate was seen coming up, which,

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by her signals, was known to be Spanish; at half past four she came to action with the *Minerve*, who cast off the prize, and Lieut. Culverhouse was directed to stand to the southward; after a trial of strength of more than half an hour, she wore, and hauled off; or I am confident she would have shared the fate of her companion. At this time three other ships were seen standing for the *Minerve*; hope was alive that they were only frigates, and also that the *Blanche* was one of them; but, when the day dawned, it was mortifying to see they were two Spanish ships of the line and two frigates, and the *Blanche* far to windward. In this situation, the enemy frequently within shot, by bringing up the breeze, it required all the skill of Capt. Cockburne, which he eminently displayed, to get off with a crippled ship; and here I must also do justice to Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, and express my tribute of praise in their management of the prize: a frigate repeatedly fired into her without effect, and at last the Spanish Admiral quitted the pursuit of the *Minerve* for that of *La Sabina*, who was steering a different course, evidently with the intention of attracting the notice of the admiral, as English colours were hoisted over the Spanish. The *Sabina's* main and fore mast fell overboard before she surrendered. This is, Sir, an unpleasant tale; but the merits of every officer and man in the *Minerve* and her prize were eminently conspicuous through the whole of this arduous day. The enemy quitted the pursuit of the *Minerve* at dark.

Killed, None. Wounded, 10. Officer wounded, Mr. Huxton, gunner. Mainmast much damaged, sails and rigging much cut.

HORATIO NELSON.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. Commodore Nelson to Mr. Nepean, *Minerve*, at Porto Ferrajo, Dec. 29.

Sir, Herewith I send you Capt. Preston's letter to me, of his action on the 19th of December, at night and; I have the honour to be, &c. HORATIO NELSON.

Sir, *Blanche, at Sea, Dec. 20.*

I have to acquaint you, that last night, after having hailed the *Minerve*, immediately as her hauling her wind across me, to attack the larger ship would permit the *Blanche* to wear, I bore up, and in three or four minutes after the *Minerve's* first broadside brought the frigate to leeward to close action, the two ships just clear of each other; the enemy made but a trifling resistance, and eight or nine broadsides completely silenced her, when they called for quarter, and their colours were hauled down. I am sorry to add, that the very near approach of three fresh ships (two of which we discovered nearly within gun-shot be-

fore

with which he had been long afflicted, accompanied with a nervous complaint, attended, as usual, by an uncommonly high degree of irritability. This was rather increased than abated by the unhappy turn of public affairs, he being passionately attached to his country and its welfare.

"England! with all thy faults, I love thee still,"

was a sentiment to which he most cordially assented. He lived long enough, however, to express his abhorrence and detestation of a war he had once supported; a circumstance which gave him great uneasiness. He was accustomed, indeed, within his last three months, frequently to exclaim, that, like *Martin Scævola*, he would burn that hand which had presented a petition to the King, countenancing the present unhappy contest. He was about 49 years of age; has left a large family; and is succeeded by an infant son, now Sir Edward Dryden. (See *Monthly Mag.*)

P. 444, col. 1, l. 57, for *Charles Brown*, P. 445. In vol. LXV. pp. 540, 714, are letters from the author and editor of "The Annual Register;" from which it cannot be collected that M^r Ryves was employed to conduct the historical department; nor is there an intimation of its being the product of a female pen.—T. F. Junior, observes, that our Obituary makes no mention of "The Hermit of Snowden," which is supposed, by those who knew Miss R, to have come from her pen; as she certainly confessed to a lady that she was the publisher of it, and did not disavow herself its author.

BIRTHS.

May THE wife of the Prince Maximilian of Saxony, brother to the Elector, a son and heir.

The wife of Henry Brandreth, esq. of Houghton-Regis, co. Bedford, a son.

19. At Lisbon, the Princess of Brazil, a princess.

23. The wife of the Rev. Henry-William Champneys, a daughter.

28. At his house in Albemarle-street, the wife of Daniel Crocket, esq. a son.

20. At Sir Gilbert's house, in Portman-square, Lady Heatbete, a son.

Lately, the wife of William Southerland, of Shetland, in Scotland, three sons and a daughter.

Jane Robinson, wife of F. R. of Ingram-green, near Clithero, two children; being the third successive birth of twins.

June 1. At Upper Dunstable-house, Richmond, the lady of Sir Robert Baker, a daughter.

8. At his house in Stanhope-street, Mayfair, the wife of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, a son.

At Bath, the wife of John Taylor, esq. a son.

9. At his house in Somerset-street, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Tynowett Brydges, of Wootton-court, Kent, a still-born son.

17. The wife of Craven Ord, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. W. J. Carless, of Felstead, Essex, a daughter.

10. At the Lord Advocate's house, in George's-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Dundas, of Arniston, a son.

20. At Worcester, the wife of Thomas N. Parker, esq. a son and heir.

21. In Harley-street, the wife of John-Williams Hope, esq. a son.

27. The wife of James Nassau Colleton, esq. of Eaton-street, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1796. IN the West-Indies, Thomas Cookesley, esq. of Devon, captain of the first division of artillery in the East-India Company's service, to Miss Geil, only child of Gen. G. commander in chief in that country.

1797. Feb. 5. Mr. Hillier, quarter-master of the Roxburgh dragoons, to Mrs. Gibson, dau. of Mr. G. of the Dolphin inn, Leicester.

At Bingham, co. Nottingham, Lieut. Emsinon, of the 16th light dragoons, eldest son of Mr. E. of Great Gonerby, to Miss Timm, only dau. of Mr. T. of Bingham.

William Yates, esq. of Bury, co. Lancaster, to Miss Robinson, of Newcastle.

6. At Grantham, Mr. Wm. Ostler, attorney, to Miss Lely, eldest daughter of Mr. D. L. attorney, of Grantham.

Capt. Peter Puget, of the royal navy, to Miss Elrington, daughter of Capt. E.

James Tilson, esq. to Miss Sanford.

7. At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Colman, of Leicester, to Miss Smith.

8. Mr. Glass, of Islington, to Miss Holroyd, of Pentonville.

At Lynn, co. Norfolk, W. Nice, esq. to Miss Long, of Lynn.

9. At Maidstone, the Rev. W. Marsh, of Budgar, rector of Ruckenge, in Kent, aged 79, to Mrs. Eliz. Lyss, aged 66; being the third time that each has married.

13. John Jackson, esq. of Holles-street, secretary to Vice-admiral Lord Keith, to Mrs. Christian, dau. of the late Gen. Goreham.

At Lechiot, co. Dorset, Mr. Samuel Strong, of Poole, to Miss Susan Carter.

Mr. Christian Brown, of Beaumont-str. Devonshire-place, to Miss Amelia Newey, you. dau. of Mr. N. of the Custom-house.

Rev. William Smith, of Kirby-street, to Mrs. Weare, of Friday-street.

Mr. William Taylor, of Surfleet, to Miss Eliz. Bradley, of Heckington, co. Lincoln.

At Lynn, Mr. Watson, attorney, of Boston, co. Lincoln, to Miss Scott, only daughter of Mrs. S. and grand-daughter of the late Edmund Ekdon, esq. of Lynn.

15. Mr. Timothy Cassin, of New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn, attorney, to

Miss Liptrap, sister of John L. esq. late Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

16. At Beverley, co. York, Mr. Wimble, ironmonger, of Hull, to Miss Wardell.

Rev. John Lane, of Hinckley, co. Leicester, to Miss Anne Dury, second daughter of Mr. D. attorney, of Banbury.

17. At Mary-la-Bonne church, West Copping, esq. of Aspington, co. Norfolk, to Mrs. Turton.

18. William Abbot, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss Morgan, of Upper Thames-street.

At Lewisham, Wm. Louttit, jun. esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Mrs. Withers, of South-end, near Bromley, Kent.

19. At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Sims, reader of St. Mary's, Bury, and rector of Wootton, in Norfolk, to Miss Hewitt, daughter of the late Andrew H. esq. M. D. of Holt.

At Lodington, co. Leic. Lieut. Eyles, to Miss Maris, daughter of Charles M. esq.

Mr. Richard Nell, of Grimsby, co. Lincoln, to Miss Forster of Newark.

21. John Powell, esq. of Berners-street, to Miss Mary-Anne Bishop, of Soho-square.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Capt. H. Furzer, of the marines, to Miss Dixon, daughter of the late Major-general D. of the royal engineers.

23. Mr. Bullivant, to Mrs. Greenwood, both of Barton, near Lincoln.

27. Rev. Willoughby Bertie, fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, to Miss Harriet-Mary Wykham, of Swalcliffe, co. Oxford.

28. At Winchester, Francis Coffin, esq. formerly captain in the 43d regiment, to Madame de Clairville, widow of the late M. de C. of Palermo in Sicily.

Rev. Maurice Evans, of Yelling, co. Huntingdon, vicar of Eltisley, co. Cambridge, to Miss Atterbury, of Hollowell, in Guildborough parish, co. Northampton.

At Norwich, Thomas Corlett, esq. merchant, of London, to Miss Harriet Colombine, daughter of D. C. esq. of Norwich.

At Aston Flamville, co. Leicester, Mr. Thomas Gerrit, of Sapcotes, to Miss Townsend, of Aston.

Mr. J. Hudson, schoolmaster, to Miss Susannah Rayner, both of Lincoln.

March.... Samuel Gursey Edmonds, M. D. of Walsingham, Norfolk, to Miss Wright, of Great Suring.

2. At Bicester, co. Oxford, Rev. Charles Tanqueray, of Oriel-college, Oxford, to Miss Lathbals, daughter of the Rev. Dr. L. of Bicester.

Rev. John Gilby, LL. B. rector of Barmston, to Miss Hill widow of Richard H. esq. late of Thornton.

6. Rev. Arthur Iveson, to Miss English, both of Lynn.

9. Mr. Burrows, surgeon, of Hatton-street, to Miss Druce, of Chancery-lane.

At the Quakers' meeting-house in St. John's-lane, Mr. Samuel Woods, jun. of

Paradise-row, Stoke Newington, to Miss Lucy Webb, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin W. of St. John's-square.

10. Wm. Lovclay, esq. of Great James-street, to Miss Anne Parkers, third daughter of John P. esq. banker, of Huntingdon.

At Brigg, co. Lincoln, Mr. Simon Maw Bower, merchant, of Gainsborough, to Miss Anne Hopkins, only daughter of Mr. David H. of Brandy-Carr.

12. James Courant, esq. of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, merchant, to Miss Louisa Oakden, of Daventry.

13. William Mottar, jun. esq. of Queen-square, to Miss Palmer, daughter of the late Charles P. esq. of Thurnscoe-hall.

Capt. Wilkinson, of the Durham militia, to Miss Hurry, daughter of the late George H. esq. of Yarmouth.

At Blankney, co. Lincoln, Rev. T. Roe, B. A. to Miss Catharine Elphinstone, youngest sister of Capt. E. of the March man of war, and niece of T. I. Bury, esq.

14. At West-Ham, Essex, Mr. Jas. Scott, of Stratford, to Miss Lydia Broady, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph B. of Whitechapel.

16. At Dartmouth, Devon, Chas. Short, esq. of the West York militia, to Miss Wright, eldest daughter of Marshall W. esq.

18. Mr. John Sizeland, of Vere-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Remmett.

At Exeter, Mr. David Bowdidge, grocer, to Miss Eliz. Trewman, daughter of Mr. T. printer and bookseller, of that city.

21. At Charlton, Kent, John Schneider, esq. of Bridge-street, Black-friars, to Miss Congreve, eldest daughter of Col. C.

Rev. Mr. Males, minor-canon of Ely, to Miss S. Tookie, grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. late prebendary of Ely.

At Empingham, co. Rutland, Mr. Cooke, of Thurnaston, co. Leicester, to Miss Marshall, of torn-mills, in Empingham.

22. Mr. Glazer, of Auburn, co. Lincoln, to Miss Mary Robinson.

26. At Leicester, Mr. Day, to Miss Callis, both of that town.

At Lea, near Gainsborough, the Rev. T. F. Middleton, rector of Fantor, co. Northampton, to Miss Middleton, eldest daughter of the late John M. esq. of Gainsborough.

At Steldon, co. Derby, Mr. Thomas W. of Ashmore, aged 60, to Miss Margaret Wilson, aged 18.

28. At Pancras church, Capt. Burton, of the guards, to Miss Foster, of Bond-street.

3. Pierrepont, esq. of His Majesty's ship Naiad, to Miss Maria Saker, second daughter of the late Knut S. esq. of West-end-hall, near Worcester.

2. Mr. Wm. Hargreave, of Holbeck parish, Leeds, to Miss Mary Black, eldest daughter of Mr. James B.

30. At Appledore, co. Devon, Captain Samuel Ching, to Miss Mary Isaac.—Also, on the same day, and at the same place, Captain Wm. Battin, to Miss Eliz. Wood.

At Thetford, Rev. G. Fenton, to Miss Mary-Anne Mingay, youngest daughter of James M. esq. king's counsel.

31. Wm. Fielden, esq. of Blackburn, in Lancashire, to Miss Jackson, daughter of the late Edmund J. esq. of Jamaica.

April 6. At Edinburgh, William Hagart, esq. of Leith, to Miss Helen Campbell.

8. Frederick Reeves, esq. in the civil service of the East-India Company at Bombay, to Miss Hawkes, of Cecil-st. Strand.

9. At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Mr. Robert Harris, surgeon of the royal navy, and to the prisoners of war in Mill prison, to Miss Jonyfred Curtis, of Plymouth-dock.

10. Mr. Haylock, master of the Town coffee-house, Cambridge, to Miss Hallack, dau. of Mr. H. grocer, behind the shire-hall.

11. Mr. Dawson, needle-maker, to Miss Barnes, daughter of the late Mr. F. of the Crown inn at Leicester.

12. Alexander Marshall, esq. of New-street, Swallow-street, to Miss Skinner, of Brightelmstone.

John Benton, esq. of Northampton, to Miss Sarah Wheelton, of Buxton, co. Derby.

13. At Barnstaple, Devon, Mr. Hamlin, of Birmingham, to Miss Irwin.

15. Samuel Teason, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss John, of Stoke Newington.

16. John Cooke, esq. to Miss Sarah Green, both of Bath.

Mr. Edward Beeby, of Somerby, to Miss Marriot, of Asfordby.

17. At Huntingdon, Rich. Brown, M. D. to Miss Bross, only daughter and heiress of the late William B. esq. governor of Fort Marlborough, in the East Indies.

At Prestwich, co. Lancaster, John Pom-berton Heywood, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Drinkwater, daughter of Peter D. esq. of Irwell house, near Manchester.

18. At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Massey, vicar of Warminster, to Miss Carolina Aldridge.

Rev. B. Evans, to Miss Cottrell, eldest daughter of the Rev. Cha. J. C. of Hadley.

Mr. Lewis Fenner, to Miss Eliza Newton, both of High Wycombe.

19. Mr. John Eyde, of Bristol, to Miss Oke, only daughter of the late Walter O. esq. of Pinney, co. Dorset.

Joseph Dobson, esq. of Carlisle-st. Soho, to Miss Mary-Anne Rider, daughter of the late Mr. John R. of Sutton, Surrey.

At Great Barford, co. Bedford, Rev. F. Cumming, fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss A. Roberts, youngest dau. of the late Major-general R.

20. At Hales-Owen, Mr. Sam. Bourne, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Holland, of Stoke-Golding, co. Leicester.

Rev. William Bingham, of Camely, co. Somerset, to Miss Emily Wynyard, of Kensington-palace.

Mr. John Kemp, of Coventry-street, to Miss Cann, of Beak-street, Golden-square.

22. At Solihull, co. Warwick, Captain

Edwards, of the royal army, to Miss Short, daughter of Mr. S. Longman and apothecary.

23. At St. Michael's, Cornhill, John Smith, esq. of Charlotte-st. Bedford-square, to Miss Ramsay, of Brook-st. Manchester.

24. At Glasgow, Mr. John Hannay, merchant there, to Miss Nell Hannay, youngest daughter of the deceased Rev. Cha. B. minister of the Gospel at Levens.

At Greenock, the Rev. Wm. McCarty, to Miss Janet Park.

25. William Aberrow, esq. of Wickham, Hants, to Miss Auger, of East Bourn, Suff.

At Dover, Capt. Ridge, of the Sables cutter, to Miss Pugh.

At Haverhill, Suffolk, the Rev. Charles Hayward, vicar of that place, to Miss Woodcock, only daughter and heiress of the late Brook W. esq. of Saffron Walden.

Hugh Jackson, esq. of Wisbech, to Miss Marshall, only dau. of Jn. M. esq. of Elm.

Mr. Whitehurst, jun. to Miss Allen, both of Horninglow, near Burton-upon-Trent.

26. Major-general Peachey, of the East-India Company's Bombay establishment, to Mrs. Crawford, late of Bengal.

At Grisby, co. Lincoln, R. Galpin, esq. of Hookliffe, co. Bedf. to Miss Wilkinfon.

28. Lieut.-col. Charles Maitland, to Miss Napier, dau. of Hon. Major-general N.

29. Mr. John Pearson, of Rutland-place, London, to Miss Fellows, of Nottingham.

May 2. At Aston-upon-Trent, Mr. Draper, of Derby, veterinarian, to Miss Thacker.

Mr. Norie, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Hill, daughter of the late William H. esq.

4. Theodore Palsgrave, esq. of Broad-st.-buildings, to Miss Law, daughter of Lieut. L. of the royal regiment of horse-guards.

8. Jonathan Blundell, esq. to Miss Woodville, both of Liverpool, co. Lancaster.

At St. Peter's church, Friday-street, Mr. Iliff, surgeon, to Miss Mary Seawell.

At Basford, co. Nottingham, Mr. Geo. Seldon, of Lodon, to Miss Dams.

9. At Sutton-Bonington, co. Nottingham, Mr. J. F. Stanford, to Miss Frances Book-bee, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Stordon-grange, co. Leicester.

10. At Belton, Mr. Samuel Farmer, to Miss Mary Derby, of Meynell-grange.

15. Mr. Abraham Skinner, farmer, to Miss Deborah Wantall, both of Otterton, Devon.

Mr. Wm. Unwin, to Miss Anne Hook, both of Sheffield.

17. Thomas Smith, esq. son of the late Samuel S. esq. M. P. to Miss Eccles, daughter of the Rev. John E. late rector of Stoke Bruerns, co. Northampton.

18. Rev. Wm. Graham, M. A. of Mil-terton, co. Leicester, to Miss Cave, of Wal-ton.—This gentleman's first wife was the celebrated Historian, Mrs. Macaulay, to whom he was married Nov. 14, 1778, and who died June 25, 1791; and of whom see vol. LXI. pp. 590 & 628; LXIV. pp. 885, 892, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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At Kendal, in Westmoreland, Richard Mason, esq. of Hull, banker, to Miss Eliza Robinson, of Kendal.

19. Mr. Robert Bishop, silk-mercer, of Holborn, to Mrs. Eleanor Pulleyn.

21. A. Hagley, co. Worcester, Mr. Wm. Kerby, to Miss Bennet, of Shrewsbury.— Also, at the same time and place, Mr. Samuel Brooke, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss Penelope Bennett.

22. Mr. Richard Matkin, grocer, of Falkingham, to Miss Mary Hall, of Foston, near Grantham.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Samuel Richard Fyell, esq. eldest son of Thomas F. esq. M. P. for Boston, co. Lincoln, to Miss Carleton, one of the coheiresses of the late Lough C. esq.

23. Mr. Chamberlain, miller, of Bourn, co. Lincoln, to Miss Nichols, of Toft.

24. At Bath, Capt. V. L. Ward, of the 96th regiment of foot, to Miss Annuty, eldest daughter of the late Col. A. of the E.-India Company's Bengal establishment.

At Pancras, Mr. Thomas Read, of Leeds, to Miss Sutton, daughter of Henry S. esq.

25. At St. James's church, Jn. Mosely, esq. of Giffden hall, co. Suffolk, to Miss Payne Galloway, only daughter of S. P. G. esq. of Toft's, co. Norfolk, niece to Lord Lavington and Gen. De Lancy. See vol. LXV. p. 440.

Mr. Godfrey, of Southampton-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Camden, of Surrey-street, Strand.

Rev. John Lewin Warren, of Aylmeston, co. Norfolk, to Miss Speed, late of the Abbey-square, Chester.

By the Bishop of Exeter, Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. treasurer of Guy's-hospital, to Miss Pelly, only daughter of Henry-Hinde P. esq. of Upton, Essex.

At Ealing, the Rev. Wm. Goodenough, of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Goodenough, the eldest daughter, and the Rev. Francis Minshall, rector of Nunney, co. Somerset, to Miss Henrietta Goodenough, the second daughter, of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, of Ealing, Middlesex.

Colin Campbell, esq. to Mrs. Elton, of Stapleton, co. Gloucester.

Archer Ward, esq. of Derby, to Miss Hopper, of Nottingham.

27. At Tooting, Surrey, William Currie, esq. of Southampton, to Miss Wals, daughter of the late Henry W. esq.

28. At Millbrook, near Southampton, Henry Hulton, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Heald, eldest daughter of the Rev. Whitley H. late rector of Northrepps, co. Norfolk.

29. Capt. Robert Yeo, to Miss Sarah Leworthy, second daughter of Capt. L. of Barnstaple, Devon.

Mr. Wall, son of Lieut.-col. W. of the Gloucestershire militia, to Miss Jane Hall, daughter of Humphry H. esq. of Manaton, co. Devon.

30. At Walcot church, Bath, William Wilberforce, esq. M. P. for the county of York, to Miss Spooner, eldest daughter of Isaac S. esq. of Elmdon-house, co. Warwick.

At Old Swinford, co. Worcester, Mr. Jn. Gardner, of Queen-street, London, wine-merchant, to Miss North, of Stourbridge.

John Bridgman, esq. to Miss Hall, both late of Kingston, Jamaica.

31. At Mary-la-Blane church, John Bolton, esq. to Miss Littledale, both of Liverpool.

Latch, at Dublin, Sir Laurence Parsons, bart. to Miss Lloyu, daugh. of John L. esq. of Glitter, in the King's county, Ireland.

In Ireland, the Hon. Col. Ward, to Miss Louisa Symas, youngest daugh. of the late Rev. Dr. S. of Hilbrook, co. Wicklow.

At Lismore cathedral, Hen. Woodward, esq. son of the late Bishop of Clwyne, to Miss Melcina-Henrietta Lovett, 2d daugh. of the Rev. Mr. L.

Comet Williams, of the 9th dragons, to Miss Eliza Finn, daugh. of the late Edmond F. esq. of Kilkenny.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Walter Ker, of Littledean, co. Roxburgh, to Miss Jane Foster, youngest daughter of the late Matthew F. esq. of Boston, co. Northumbria.

At Dundee, the Rev. Patrick Macdonald, to Miss Agnes Gibson, daughter of the late Rev. John G.

Gen. Souther, of the marines, to Miss Amelia Fordice, daughter of the late William F. esq.

At Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mr. Maywood, aged 70, to Mrs. Bennet, aged 75; each married for the fourth time.

Lieut.-col. James Spens, of His 73d reg. to Miss Frances Stuart, daughter of the late Sir John S. bart. of Allanbank.

At Old Aberdeen, Mr. Robert Eden Scott, professor in the King's College, to Miss Rachel Forbes.

At Edinburgh, James Rose, esq. advocate, to Miss Elizabeth-Mary Innes, only daughter of the late Thomas I. esq. of Monellie, writer to the signet.

At Newcastle, the Rev. Rowland Ingram, B. D. of Sidney-college, Cambridge, to Miss Mary Shafto, of Newcastle.

Christopher Fuller, esq. of Fuller's-hall, South Carolina, to Mrs. Colonel Macdonald, second daughter of the late Wm. Innes, esq. of Sandhill, in Caithness.

Capt. Alexander Dyce, of the East-India Company's service, to Miss Frederick-Mary Meredith Campbell, daughter of the late Niel C. esq. of Duntroon.

Capt. Charles M'Vicar, of the 42d, or Royal Highland, regiment, to Miss Campbell, eldest dau. of Wm. C. esq. of Fairfield.

At Rosehall, Geo. Charteris, esq. jun. of Amisfield, to Miss Sarah Aglanb, Ross, only daughter of Gen. R. esq. of St. fford.

At Workington, Mr. R. Wells, to Mrs. S. Cummins, widow.

At Stonehaven, Capt. Andrew Fletcher, of the Argyllshire fencible regiment, to Miss Anne Cushnie.

At Springhill, Mr. Wm. Gibbon, jun. merchant, in Aberdeen, to Miss Margaret Forbes, eldest daughter of Mr. W. F. merch.

At Berrien, George Felt, esq., of Pennant, to Miss Buckley, of Clunafren, co. Montgomery.

At Laugharne, co. Carmarthen, Mr. Evan Jones, of Westmead, to Mrs. Garrick, of Hampton, widow of David G. jun. esq. nephew of the celebrated David Garrick.

At Lichfield, after a courtship of 30 years, A. Newton, esq. to Miss S. Nott.

At Bath, Mr. James Beaverstock, jun. of Bradford, Wilts, to Miss Plunkett.

Mr. Henry Shepherd, of Frome, to Miss Tomkins, daughter of Wm. T. esq. banker.

Mr. Slater, of Glenfield-house, to Miss Mary Astell, of Groby-park, co. Leic.

Mr. Nockolds, surveyor, of Saffron Walden, to Miss Austin, of Stratford.

Rev. Charles Legrew, of Wetherden, Suffolk, to Miss Harrison, of Haughley.

At Dronfield, co. Derby, Mr. Anthony Hill, maltster, to Mrs. Jervis, widow of the late Mr. George J. of that town. On the same day her grand-daughter was churched, and her great grand-daughter christened.

Sir Charles Edwards, to Miss Howard, with a fortune of 100,000l. At the death of her mother she will also have 2000l a-year, and the beautiful seat at Rivermead. On this occasion, Mrs. Howard gave a bountiful feast to all the poor in the neighbourhood of her seat; and to each of those who, from age or infirmity, were prevented from partaking of it, she sent 1s. and a quarter loaf.

Rev. J. P. Hocken, late curate of Moretonhampstead, co. Devon, to Miss Wilson, daughter of Henry W. esq. captain of the Warley East-Indiaman, and author of the narrative of a voyage to the Pelew islands.

Capt. Joseph Bingham, of the royal navy, to Miss Sarah Parker, second daughter of Rear-admiral P.

Tho. Rawson, esq. of Wards-end, near Sheffield, to Miss Frances Rowe, youngest daughter of John R. esq. of Everton, near Liverpool.

Thomas Watts, esq. of Turlington, co. Leicester, to Miss Davis, of Lodington, co. Northampton.

Mr. John Creasey, of Great Hale, farmer, to Miss Lucy Turner, daughter of Mr. Philip T. of Heckington, co. Lincoln.

At Adlington, near Wrotham, Kent, the Hon. Captain Wingfield, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss Bartholomew, only daughter of Leonard B. esq. of Adlington-place.

At Swabstone, Mr. Reynold, farmer and grazier, of Little Athby, to Miss West, of Newton Netherwood.

Mr. Francis Siffert, farmer, of Catton-Ratleigh, Devon, to Miss Mary Parr, daughter of Mr. Samuel F. of East-Bathleigh.

At Long Hockby, Mr. W. Sutfield, printer and bookseller, to Miss Lucy Luckwood, both of Coventry.

At Fomham, Suffolk, Hammond Alpe, esq. of Hardingham, Norfolk, to Miss Haffel, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Richard H. esq. of Barnet.

At Chichester, Edward Cranston, esq. of East Court, co. Sussex, to Miss Newland.

At Bathwick, J. W. Webb Horlock, esq. of the Rocks, co. Gloucester, to Miss Smith, late of Normanton, co. Leicester.

Mr. Fowler, surgeon, of Atherstone, to Miss Johnson, of Ryton-lodge, Coventry.

Rev. Dr. Laughton, to Miss Tookie, both of Chippenham, near Newmarket.

Mr. James Shepherd, druggist, of York, to Mrs. Hanford, of Alford.

Mr. Thomas Newson, sen. of Lakenheath, to Mrs. Aggas, of Hockwood Wilton; whose united ages amount to near 150 years.

Mr. Wm. Clarke, master of the grammar-school at East Bergholt, to Miss S. Branwhite, of Lavenham, Suffolk.

Arthur Beevor, esq. son of Sir Thomas B. bart. to Miss Braithwayte, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. of Stiffkey, co. Norfolk.

Thomas Demison, esq. of Norminby, co. Lincoln, to Miss Thompson, of Hull.

At Hedon, in Holderness, the Rev. Mr. Dickson, to Miss Davy.

Rev. Edward Pearson, B. D. vicar of Rempstone, co. Nottingham, to Miss Johnson, of Bedford-square.

Charles Berkeley, esq. of Biggin, near Oundle, to Miss Munn, of Greenwich.

At Chelsea, the Rev. Dean Coddington, to Miss Billingham.

Mr. Saxby, of Kennington, Surrey, to Miss Harris.

John Goodwin, esq. of Park-street, Southwark, to Miss Cook, youngest daughter of Rev. Mr. C. of Greenwich.

Felix-Antonio Catriere, esq. of Arundel street, Strand, to Miss Kiernan, of Doctors Commons.

Samuel Card, esq. deputy-clerk of the rules, to Miss Eliz. Wyborn, of Charles-street, Hatton-street.

Mr. Huntley Bacon, merchant, of Bishopgate-street, to Miss Cline.

Lord George Phynne, brother to the Marquis of Bath, to Miss Harriet Courtenay, sister to Lord Visc. C. of Powderham-castle.

Lancelot Shadwell, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Isabella Cayley, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas C. bart. of Brompton, co. York.

In London, Philip Gell, esq. of Hopton, to Miss Georgina Nicholas, daughter of Nicholas N. esq. of Bowbridge-field, Derbyshire.

John-Whiting Draper, esq. of Peterborough, to Miss Mary-Anne Balfour, daughter of the late Admiral B.

lark, surgeon, of Hull, to Miss Eddy,
of W. E. esq. of Lombard-street.

1. At Powick, Philip De la Motte,
lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regi-
light dragons, to Mrs. Spicer, of
k-hall, near Worcester, relict of
Richard S. esq. of Devondshire.

. James's church, the Rev. James
of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, chaplain
Earl of Guildford, and rector of
n, co. Leicester, to Miss Anne
r, 2d daugh. of Sir Walter F. bart.
Marris, surgeon, of Winterton, co.
to Miss Jackson, of Wetheridge.

istram Harper, esq. of Gosport, to
Jellicoe, one of the daughters of
Adam J. esq. of the Navy Pay-off.

eter Bacon, farmer, of Lathbury,
Bannister, widow of Mr. B. of
od-forest, co. Stafford.

orge Alleuby, esq. of Hoiheach,
ohn, to Miss Harrington, of Hart-
loomsbury.

. Simons, surgeon, of Derby, to Miss
f Duffield.

istd James Parris, esq. of the island
, to Miss Allen, daughter of the late
rge A. merchant of Lisbon.

onikitten, John George Ogilvie,
tain in the Loyal Essex regiment
try, to Miss Letitia Cauldfield,
daughter of the Rev. J. B. C.
on of Clogher.

Edinburgh, Duncan Campbell, esq.
to Miss Amelia Lamont, daughter
L. esq. of Lanmont.

inburgh, Wm. Ogley, esq. of the
giment of foot, to Miss Christian
daughter of the late Rev. John P.
of Bristol.

chara Cudwell, esq. of Blackburn,
atter, to Miss Scherer, of Bradford.
t Mary la Bonne church, Harry
esq. to Miss Watson, second
r of the late Jeremiah W. esq. of
ortland-street.

John Dunstone, to Miss Christian
, both of Falmouth.

idley church, the Rev. Tho. Monroe,
orne, Hants, to Miss Sarah-Jane
rd, of Hauley, Middlesex.

inburgh, David Kennedy, esq. of
chael, Ayrshire, to Miss Henrietta
rd, third dau. of Sir John W. bart.

. special licence, at Chelsea, the
William Garner, eldest son of George
of Wickham, Hants, to Miss North,
ughter of the Hon. and Rev. the
shop of Winchester.

Ar. Tho. Lingham, of Great Char-
cet, Blackfriars-road, to Miss Fen-
ough. of Jn. F. esq. of Kennangton.

George Smith, esq. of Saville-row,
Sawyer, youngest daughter of the
h. S. esq. of Herwood lodge, Berks.
ircle, co. Hereford, Capt. Money,
hampton, Essex, to Miss Eugenia

Money; second daughter of William M.
esq. of Horn-house.

Thomas Parington, esq. of Offham, near
Loves, co. Sussex, to Miss Trollope, eldest
daughter of the Rev. Anthony T. of Cot-
terel, co. Herts.

Thomas Mather, esq. of Charlton, Kent,
to Miss Sarah Pycroft, of Park-place, Wan-
stead, co. Essex.

Mr. John Gregson, of Manchester, linen-
draper, to Miss Mary Brown, niece to
Archer Ward, esq. of Derby.

13. Wm. Agar, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to
Miss Talbot, youngest daughter of the late
Hon. and Rev. Dr. George T.

At St. Olave's, Southwark, Mr. Palmer,
to Miss Flint, both of that parish.

At Oar chapel, in the parish of Chiev-
ley, Berks, the Rev. Danvers Graves, M. A.
aged 48, curate of Chievley aforesaid, to
Miss Eliz. Southby, of Winterbourne, aged
18. Mr. G. buried his late wife, aged 80,
on the 19th day of May last.

By special licence, Lord Viscount Mid-
dleton, to Miss Maria Benyon, second dau-
of the late Rich. B. esq. of Englefield.

15. At Hackney, Mr. Watson, jun. wine-
merchant, of Mincing-lane, to Miss Mary
Sykes, youngest daughter of Mr. S. banker.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Douglas,
master of Bene't-college, to Miss Main-
waring, niece to the Rev. Mr. M. Lady
Margaret's professor of divinity at Camb.

At Newnham, co. Gloucester, George-
Henry Mason, esq. first major in his Ma-
jesty's late 102d regiment of foot, to Miss
Jones, second daughter of Roydon J. esq.
of Hay-hill, his Majesty's receiver-general
for the county of Gloucester.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Mr. Sanderson,
of Tyers-hill, co. York, to Miss Eliza
Moffet, da. of Wm. M. esq. of Liverpool.

At Kegworth, Mr. Wm. Northall, wool-
stapler, of Leicester, to Miss Catharine
Bunney, late of Leicester abbey.

17. At St. James's church, Piccadilly,
Henry Harrison Simpson, esq. of Richard-
by, co. Cumberland, to Miss Mary-Anne
Duberly, youngest daughter of the late Jas.
D. esq. of Enham-hall, co. Oxford.

At Gloucester, Major Douglas, to Miss
Charlotte Hopkinson, daughter of Col. H.
late of the 15th light dragons.

Richard Reeve, esq. of the West Suffolk
militia, to Miss Harriet-Frances Benezet,
2d dau. of Claude B. esq. of Murgate.

18. Mr. Jas. Thurlly, of Morden, to Miss
P. Underwood, of Boxworth, co. Cambr.

20. At Gloucester, Daniel Garrett, esq.
of Gower-str. Bedford-squ. to Miss Eleanor
Raiker, dau. of Rob. R. esq. of Gloucester.

Jos. Shrimpton, esq. of Wycombe, Bucks,
to Miss Davie, of Wrentham, Suffolk.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square,
Thomas Howard, esq. to Miss Seagwick,
both of Rickmansworth, Herts.

Henry Brown, esq. of Portland-place, to
Miss

Miss Sabine, eldest daughter of Joseph B. esq. of Hill-street-house, Devon.

22. Mr. Tho. Wotton, druggist, of Cambridge, to Miss Eliza Brown, eldest dau. of Mr. B. upholsterer, of Tuckwell-street.

Tho. Vernon, esq. jun. of Greenchurch-street, to Miss Tarbock, daughter of George T. esq. of Oval-square.

Mr. John Raworth, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Morin, both of St. Leger-street.

Mr. George Sheppard, of Frome-street-house, co. Somerset, to Miss Mary-Anne Byard, daughter of Sir Thomas B.

23. Mr. John Jackson, late of Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Fuller, of Sutton, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, Wenceslaus Count of Furgstall, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, to Miss Ormston, daughter of the late Hon. George C.

At the same place, Matthew-M'Alister, esq. of Roshill, to Miss Mary Campbell, dau. of late Col. Donald C. of Glendochill.

24. At St. George's, Hill-street-square, Sidney Swales, esq. to Miss Eliza Ruffen, youngest dau. of Sir John R. bart.

At Templeford, co. Bedford, Hugh Perry Keane, esq. to Miss Susan Payne, youngest dau. of Sir Oliver P. bart. of Templeford-hall.

25. At Lambeth, Lieut. John Wright, of the royal navy, to Miss Bess, second dau. of the late Francis B. esq. of Hull.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-col. Childers, of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, to the Hon. Miss Bartley, daughter of Lord B. of Belvidere, Kent.

At the same church, John Webb, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Maria Lisle, of Omsford-place.

Col. William Duncan, in the East-India Company's service, to Miss Carolina Milne, third daughter of Rob. M. esq. of the New River head, Islington.

DEATHS.

March **A**t Port Royal, in Jamaica, in his 25th year, Mr. Thomas Etheridge, son of the Rev. Robert E. of Staff. n. co. Norfolk.

April 5. At Jamaica, Mr. James Duncanson, only son, of Mr. Walter D. late town-clerk of Dumfries, in Scotland.

23. Mr. James Baron, tobacco-merchant, in Thomas-street.

May . . . Rev. Thomas Keightley, M. A. vicar of Low Leyton, Essex, to which he was presented by Wm. Garret, esq. 1754. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1736, M. A. 1751; was elected P. A. S. 1769.

30. At Rochelle, in France, in his 26th year, Capt. Wm. Innes, of the 1st battalion of the North and Calcutta (ancient) regiments, and son of Wm. I. esq. of Thurston, in Caithness.

31. At Gresham, near Harlepool, co. Durham, Mrs. Brewster, widow of the late Rev. Richard B. M. A. vicar of Whitting-

ton, and lecturer of St. Thomas's and St. Anne's churches in Northwell-upon-Tyne. The most eminent virtue, a constant and solid piety, directed all the actions of her life; and the resignation she shewed to the decrees of Providence, during a tedious illness, which never interrupted the clearness of her mind, or her domestic duties, happily remained to her latest moment.

23. A' Bath, of a paralytic stroke, John Smith, esq. solicitor to the East-India Company, and clerk to the worshipful Company of Drapers of London. He married a sister of the late Alderman Townsend, whom he survived, and by whom he had a son, who succeeded to both his employments.

25. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Sanderson, wife of Mr. Fildwood B. an eminent attorney there. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Spalding church on the 18th.

At Loughborough, co. Leicestershire, in his 26th year, William Starkey, Stamford, who was a member of the Old Friendly Society, held at the Angel inn in that town, several years before the Society in 1744, at which time the said Society was dissolved; but immediately, upon order and subordination being established by Government, the Society was reconstituted, and Starkey has ever since remained a member. This shows the great utility and benefit arising from these friendly societies when properly conducted; Starkey, within the last 13 years, having received 2000s. out of the fund, by which means he has had a comfortable support during the above period, he being totally incapable of doing any kind of work.

18. At Ludlow, Mrs. Dyke, widow of Mr. D. Glover. She was taken ill the morning before her husband's funeral, and languished only eight days after his interment, when she died of a broken heart.

19. Mrs. Wurrell, widow of the late Mr. George W. attorney, at Spalding.

At his lodgings in Brompton-row, in his 60th year, the Hon. Simon Butler, third son of Edward the tenth Lord Viscount Mountgarret of the Kingdom of Ireland, brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Earl of Kilkenny. In 1794 he married Eliza, second daughter of Edward Lynch, of Hampshire, near Dublin, esq. by whom he has left one only child, named Edward Lynch Butler, an infant, about 9 months old. His remains were deposited in the vault belonging to St. James's church.

20. The Hon. James Hay, third son of the late Earl of Errol.

At Ringland, aged 100, Mrs. Ann Anon, who had resided at Shotton near 90 years, and retained the use of her limbs and mental faculties to the last hour.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Clayton, late vicar of the parish of St. Nicholas.

seaters meeting on the High Pavement, Nottingham. He was educated at Glasgow, whence he received the degree of D. D. and first settled with a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Boston, co. Lincoln; afterwards joined the *Society* meeting at the Octagon chapel at Liverpool, to whom he preached a sermon Feb. 25, 1776 (reviewed vol. XLVI. p. 369), "explaining the views with which their Liturgy was composed, the reasons for laying it aside, and for their union with the Protestant Dissenters at Benn's garden" in the same town. These he afterwards quitted; and, after preaching to various congregations, finally settled at Nottingham, on the death of the Rev. John Milne. He was youngest of the three sons of Mr. Samuel C. formerly an eminent linen-draper in London, who purchased the estate of Gen. Monk at Old Park, in Enfield parish, still occupied by his eldest son and namesake. Their only sister married the late Rev. Timothy Laughler, pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Hackney. The Doctor's wife died at Enfield July 9, 1785.

21. At his house in Serjeant's-inn, in his 85th year, Thomas Coventry, esq. of North Cray-place, near Bexley, in Kent (which estate, of the annual value of 1400l. he had on the death of the Rev. Wm. Hetherington), one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and formerly, for many years, sub-governor of the South-sea Company. His estates, which are considerable, descend to his kinsman, the Earl of Coventry. He was son of Thomas C. esq. a Russia merchant, and younger brother to William fifth Earl of Coventry, father of the present Lord, who, consequently, was his first cousin, and to whom and his family he has bequeathed a considerable portion of his property. The following is the substance of his will: To his great nephew 50,000l. 3 per cent. stock, when he is 24 years old, and, if he dies under age, to be divided between the blind objects of Mr. Hetherington's charity and Christ's hospital; to Lord Deerhurst and his seven children 10,000l. each; to Lord Coventry 10,000l.; to his eldest son by his present lady 10,000l. and his youngest son by her, residuary-legatee; to Mrs. Evans, of Queen-square, 500l.; to her brother, Dr. Evans, prebendary of Worcester, 500l.; to three ladies in Worcestershire 500l. each. Mr. C's remains were interred in the benchers' vault at the Temple church. He was a very amiable and beneficent character. When his friend, Mr. Hetherington above-mentioned, at his death left him his fortune, he said, "Why has he done this? I did not want it;" and he instantly gave the legacies and benefactions to the purposes of the testator, although he might have retained them for his life.

GENT. MAG. June, 1797.

II

In Ireland, in consequence of a wound he received in a duel with Mr. Gore, William Brabazon, ninth Earl of Meath, Baron Brabazon of Ardee. He was born July 6, 1769; succeeded his father, Anthony, 1790, being then knight of the shire for the county of Dublin. His death is much to be lamented, as he was a young nobleman of great worth and some abilities; and has fallen a martyr, in the very prime of life, to the influence of false honour, and to the detestable practice of duelling. Dying without issue, he is succeeded in his very antient title, one of the oldest earldoms in Ireland, by his first cousin, Edward Brabazon, esq. eldest son of his father's only brother, the late Hon. Wm. B.

22. At Ripon, Mrs. Waddilove, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. dean of Ripon, and daughter of the late Sir Ludovick Grant, of Grant.

24. In Union-place, Lambeth, Mr. Edward Head.

At Thetford, co. Norfolk, Mr. Thomas Jefferies, many years a collector of excise.

25. Mrs. Fuhr, wife of Edward F. esq. of Soho-square, and Kingston, Surrey.

Mrs. Ficho, wife of Edward F. esq. of Soho-square.

In London, aged 42, John Parker, esq. of Brownholm and Marshfield, co. York, late M. P. for the borough of Clithero, in Lancashire; of whom a particular account shall appear next month.

At his seat at Audley-end, in his 79th year, John Griffin Griffin, Lord Howard de Walden, and Lord Braybrooke, field-marshal of his Majesty's forces, lieutenant, custos rotularum, and vice-admiral, of the county of Essex, colonel of the Queen's own dragoons, recorder of Saffron-Walden, and K. B. He was eldest son of Edward Griffin Lord Griffin of Braybrooke, son of James Lord Griffin, by Lady Essex Howard, eldest daughter and coheir of James third Earl of Suffolk and Baron Howard of Walden. On the death of his father, Edward, 1742, without surviving issue, the title of Lord Griffin became extinct, and his two sisters became his coheirs; Elizabeth, married, first, to Henry Grey, of Billingbere, Berks, esq.; secondly, to John Earl of Portsmouth; and died 1762, without issue: and Anne, married to Wm. Whitwell, of Oundle, co. Northampton, esq. by whom she had four sons, of whom the eldest was the subject of this article. His aunt, the Countess of Portsmouth, gave him, 1749, her share of the estate at Saffron-Walden, and Audley-end by her will; upon which, by act of parliament 22 George II. he took the surname and arms of Griffin. Having greatly distinguished himself in the war in Germany, he was made a knight of the Bath, and installed May 26, 1761, and returned in several parliaments for Andover. In

1784

1784 he claimed and obtained the barony of Howard of Walden; and in 1796 the barony of Braybrooke devolved on him. He married, in 1748-9, Anne-Mary, dau. of John Baron Schutz, who died Aug. 18, 1764, and was buried at Walden; and, on June 11, 1765, he was married to his present lady, Catharine, daughter of William Clayton, of Harleford, co. Bucks, esq.; but having no surviving issue, the title of Baron Howard of Walden will be extinct; but that of Braybrooke was revived 1788, with remainder to Richard Aldworth Neville, esq. of Billingham, Berks, and his heirs-male. His Lordship's income, including his regiment, was about 7000*l.* per annum. His landed property devolves to his only surviving sister, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Parker, one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and rector of St. James, Westminster, who has no issue. The house at Audley-end, rest red to splendour, and decorated with copies of many family-portraits, and other paintings by Rebecca, will be a monument of his Lordship's taste; and the handsome stone bridge erected, at his expence, over the river in the road to Walden, will enroll him among the public benefactors of the county.— On the 2d of June his remains were removed from Audley-end, and deposited, with those of his ancestors, in the family-vault in Saffron-Walden church. The procession from the house began at eleven o'clock; and the concourse of people of all ranks, assembled at this awful solemnity to offer the last tribute of their esteem for that truly respectable Nobleman, was very great. The funeral-service was read by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, archdeacon of Colchester, and accompanied by the heartfelt sorrow of multitudes, who have lost a most valuable protector and friend. To detail his several and numerous good qualities, would be an arduous attempt. Suffice it to say of him, that, if unfeigned piety, if humanity, beneficence, charity, philanthropy, be virtues estimable in heaven, laudable on earth, all these he practised in a very superior manner; for these he will be rewarded above; and long, very long recorded in the memory of every grateful survivor.

26. At Medbourn, co. Leicester, after a short illness of a mortification in his bowels, aged 48, Mr. George Bellamy, an eminent miller and baker there, and particularly esteemed in the neighbourhood.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, at his sago-powder manufactory in Torrington-street, Mr. Richard Bowen, of Long Acre; a man of a truly worthy character, and much regretted by his numerous friends.

At Jersey, much and justly lamented by the whole island, and all who knew him, Dr. Roger Heriot, surgeon to the forces there, and for many years the first phy-

sician of that island. He was born at Lady-Kirk, in the shire of Mers, where his father was a wealthy farmer, and had many other children. A grandson of his is Mr. Heriot, formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and now editor of two news-papers, "The True Briton" and "The Sun." Dr. H. was educated at Edinburgh, and took the degree of M. D. at Aberdeen. He married an amiable and very accomplished lady, the daughter of Major Nugent, of Jersey, who is left to lament his loss, and by whom he had four sons.

At his house in Edinburgh, Walter Ferguson, esq. writer.

Aged 68, John Grainger, esq. of Bridge-house, Suffex.

John Utterton, esq. of Cobbin-house, near Waltham-abbey, Essex. He was formerly a builder in London; and had, since his retirement into the country, invented a machine for threshing corn without trussing the straw. He dropped down near the Bank, and expired as soon as he was carried to his lodging in Cornhill. One of his daughters married Mr. Twitch, a vinegar-merchant, of London.

27. Aged 58, Mr. Joseph Langley, of Lincoln, joiner and builder.

At Northampton, in the prime of life, universally respected and lamented, and a few days after being delivered of a daughter, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Thomas J. Esq. of that place, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Baskley, late of Kibworth-Beauchamp, co. Leicester. Her loss will be severely felt and lamented, not only by her affectionate husband, but likewise by every other branch of her family. During her illness she sustained the severest pains with exemplary fortitude.

28. In an advanced age, Mrs. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Zachary T. of Exeter, over.

29. Mr. Donald Cameron, of Valentines, in Barking parish, Essex, son of the late Dr. Archibald C. of Lochiel, and partner in the house of Harley, Cameron, and Son, of George-street, near the Mansions-house, London. He purchased Valentines of the co-heirs of Sir Cha. Raymond, bart. and it is to be sold again Aug. 30.

Stephen Romer, late of Bridges-street.

Aged 35, James Strain, esq. of Boreham-hill, near Hull, in the commission of the peace for the East riding of Yorkshire.

Joseph Stapleton, M. D. physician, of Colchester, Essex.

Rev. L. Holden, of Pembroke-college, Cambridge, rector of Bisham, co. Suffolk, and Gillingham, co. Norfolk; M. A. 1766.

30. At his house in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 60, the Rev. Thomas-Leigh Bennett, impropriator of the rectory, and vicar of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln; of whom a full account shall be given in our next.

Rev. T. Cautley, vicar of Great Ouseburne, co. York.

Mr. Bartholomew Porter, tanner, of Hull.

Mrs. Slater, wife of Thomas S. esq. major of brigade to his Majesty's forces in the island of Jersey.

31. Suddenly, Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Mr. C. comedian.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 17th year, universally regretted in that neighbourhood, Charles Hope, esq. eldest son of William Hope Weir, esq. of Craighall, near Edinburgh. He possessed, in an eminent degree, every quality that could endear him to his family and friends, and gave room for the most sanguine hopes that he would prove an ornament to society.

At Malpas, in Cheshire, aged 129, Catherine Richardson, who had breathed the salubrious air of that healthful and elevated situation about 80 years, during which time she had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health.

Lately, at Eibon, Arthur Bedford, M.D. late of Chesterfield.

In the city of Philadelphia, North America, Mrs. Duchè, wife of the Rev. Jacob B. formerly chaplain of the Asylum in St. George's-fields. This lady met with her death in the following uncommon manner: while opening a sash-window, the sand-bag upon the window fell down and struck the back part of her head with such violence that she survived but a few hours.— In the circle of her acquaintance, both here and in America, she will be as sincerely lamented as she was deservedly esteemed and affectionately admired. She was a most sincere and practical Christian; of a meek and benevolent temper; of an improved mind, a communicative disposition, and an affectionate heart. Unknown to the world, she shone in the narrow but important sphere of domestic life; in an eminent degree finding her happiness at home while she largely contributed to the happiness of others. For many years she was so very deaf that she could not enjoy the pleasure of conversation without using an ear-trumpet.

At Manfredonia, in Italy, Lady Berwick, relict of Lord B. of Attingham, co. Salop, and mother of the present Lord Berwick and the Hon. William Hill, one of the representatives for Shrewsbury.

Aged 60, the son of the famous Prince Kaunitz, formerly ambassador from Vienna at Naples.

At Waterford, in Ireland, aged 19, Miss Frances-Elizabeth Langston. Her death was occasioned by a lighted candle, placed on a table at which she was sitting, having set fire to her gown, which immediately communicated to the rest of her cloaths, whereby she was so dreadfully burnt that she languished in great agony from the 7th of May last (the time the accident happened) till the beginning of June.

In the arms of her sister, Mrs. G. Lovell, while in a post-chaise near Old Down inn, Miss Hicks, daughter of the late Mr. John H. of Wells.

In Gardiner-st. Dublin, Conolly Norman, esq. uncle to Lord Vis. Mountjoy.

Mrs. Walcot, of York-street, Dublin, only sister of the Right Hon. Sir George Caulfield formerly lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, and a very noted miser. To her, dying without any legitimate issue, he left the whole of his large fortune, amounting, in landed estates and interest of money, to more than 12,000l. a-year; and thus he left absolutely at her own disposal, though, during his life, at which time she much wanted it, he would not assist her with a single guinea. The landed estates, exceeding 7000l. a-year, she has left to the son of Col. Caulfield, her nearest relation, and whose eldest brother, Tobias Caulfield, esq. had been adopted by her brother, but died in his life-time. But all her personal property, which must be immense, as, though both liberal and charitable since she possessed the means of being so, she was by no means expensive, she has bequeathed to the youngest son of the E. of Charlemont. Lord Kingborough is to receive the sum of 20,000l. The Earl of Kingston has a like sum bequeathed to him by this lady; and, by a codicil to her will, she has left her waiting-maid her house in York-street, her carriages, and 300l. a year.

At Old Aberdeen, Miss Margaret Gordon, second daughter of the late Professor Thomas G. of King's-college.

In his 84th year, William Duff, esq. of Cosfindry.

Hon. Mrs. Sandford, daughter of the late Lord Newark.

At Bodney-hall, co. Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Catharine Dillon, sister of the present Viscount D. of Ireland.

At Renishaw, co. Derby, Mrs. Sitwell, wife of Sitwell S. esq. M. P. for West Looe, co. Cornwall, and mother of the late Lady Wake.

At Gillingham, near Chatham, in Kent, Mr. Coandler, one of the people called Quakers.

Mrs. Burges, of Ridlington-park, near Uppingham, co. Rutland; whose remains were interred at Oakham. This charitable, humane lady was of the same profession as the preceding, and an ornament to the county in which she resided.

At Hull, aged 71, Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. G. E. cornfactor, of Newark.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Thomas J. esq. of Northampton.

At Leicester, aged 84, Mr. Kirk, carpenter.

Mr. Vickery, surgeon, apothecary, &c. of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly

Suddenly, at Saxulby, co. Leicester, Mrs. Horton, wife of Mr. H. of that place. This poor woman had been nine years afflicted with a dropsy, and, during that time, had been tapped 21 times, by Mr. Peake, surgeon, of Leicester, who had taken from her, by different operations, 1776 pints of water, which weighed 2193 pounds; viz.

Year	Month	Pints	Weight.
1789	August	60	75lbs.
1790	April	49	59
1793	May	36	40
	October	43	53
1794	January	49	55
	May	56	70
	October	75	98
1795	January	91	107
	April	84	104
	June	80	95
	August	93	118
	October	104	132
1796	January	104	127
	March	114	133
	May	114	141
	July	111	139
	September	96	119
	November	111	140
1797	January	114	141
	March	100	129
	April	92	118

Aged 83, Mrs. Martha Dye, of Wood Dalling, co. Norfolk. She had been tenant under Sir E. Ashley 56 years, and had never slept from the farm-house during that time.

On-board his Majesty's ship Comet, lying in Yarmouth roads, in his 42d year, Capt. Thomas Middleton, commander of that vessel, who had just arrived from Earl St. Vincent's fleet in the Mediterranean, in which squadron he had been actively employed during the greater part of the present war, and highly distinguished himself in assisting at the destruction of the French fleet at Toulon, so as to obtain honourable and particular notice in the Gazette which recorded that event. In the American war his services, when only commanding a transport, were deemed so beneficial that he received a reward of 500l. for his fidelity by a vote of Parliament.

At Bristol Hotwells, Mrs. Andrews, relict of Mr. P. A. wine-merchant there.

Within the space of a fortnight, Mr. Thomas Royston, jun.; his mother, Mrs. L. R.; and his father, Mr. Thomas R.; all of Edenham, co. Lincoln.

At Tidmark, Berks, Mr. Robert Piercy.

Mr. John Ridley, bookseller, at Woodbridge, co. Suffolk.

Aged 109, John Knowles, a pauper in Birmingham workhouse. He was born on Candlemas-day, 1688; was a soldier under the Duke of Marlborough, and fought with him at the battle of Blenheim.

Mr. Taylor, who formerly kept the White Horse at Leicester.

Mrs. Baynes, wife of William B. esq. of Harefield-place.

At Hemingford, co. Huntingdon, Mr. Billett, many years master of the Crown inn at St. Ives.

On his road to Bath, Sir Frederick Lemon Rogers, M.P. for Plymouth, and an alderman and recorder of that place.

Mr. Thomas Salter, a respectable farmer, of Heavitree, near Exeter.

Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, wife of Mr. J. R. scrivener, of Alford, co. Lincoln.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. Hodges, wife of the late ingenious and respectable Artist, and a very amiable and accomplished woman. Her health had been long declining, and the shock she received on the loss of an excellent husband, who died on the 27th of February last (see p. 255), was too much for her strength to bear. She has left five children, for whom, it is hoped, the friends of their worthy parents will provide.

Rev. Mr. Mason, curate of Thaxted.

At Hinxworth, Herts, the Rev. John Sparhawk, rector of that place, and vicar of Great Horstead, both in that county, and formerly fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge.

At Syderstone, co. Norfolk, the Rev. William Mantle.

Aged 92, the Rev. James Sharpe, of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1728, rector of Appleton, and vicar of West Newton and Sandringham with Babingley, co. Norfolk. The second is in the gift of the King, who presented Mr. S. to it in 1732; as did James Hoste, esq. to the two latter in the same year.

At his house in Percy-street, James Fearn, esq. partner in the house of Messrs. Murdoch, Fearn, and Co. Madeira.

June 1. Mrs. Reynolds, widow of the late Mr. R. of Mount-str. Grosvenor-squ.

At York, Mr. Draycott, late of the theatre there.

At Bath, aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Bell, wife of Henry B. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, partner with Mr. Robert Dineley, solicitor, Field-court, Gray's-inn. She was one of the two daughters of Mr. Whithy, upholster and undertaker in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, and married Mr. Charles Ashmell, attorney, in Gray's-inn, to whom Mr. Bell was a clerk, and afterwards married his widow. By Mr. Ashmell she had three daughters, yet unmarried; by Mr. Bell, no children.

Mr. George Wilmot, leather factor, of Cheapside, London, formerly of Derby.

2. Mrs. Vernon, wife of James Gladell V. esq. of Hereford-street.

Mrs. Fly, of the Stable-yard, St. James's.

At Witham, Essex, in an advanced age, Richard Callis, esq. formerly an officer in his Majesty's dragoon-service.

3. In Craven-street, Wm. Sumner, esq. banker, in Lombard-street, in partnership with Messrs. Castell, Powell, and Co.

Aged 70, Mrs. Ives, wife of Mr. Gilbert

bert I. of Bethel-street, Norwich, and mother of Mr. I. of Cambridge.

At Henley-upon-Thames, after a few days illness, Mrs. Treacher, relict of the Rev. Thomas T. late rector of Ardley, co. Oxford, and eldest daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Nares, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

4. At the house of his uncle, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart. at Fulham, co. Middlesex, in his 35th year, after an agonizing illness, which he bore with true Christian fortitude, Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, late captain of his Majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*, and colonel of marines. As an officer in his Majesty's navy, few have equaled, and, for activity and courage, none surpassed, him. No name stands higher in the list of fame, or has been more justly celebrated for acts of heroism on the memorable first of June, 1794; when, though severely wounded in the head, he scorned to leave his station beyond a moment necessary to stop the flow of blood, but exerted Nature almost beyond her powers. On the victorious 23d of June, 1795, when no ships were in a situation to support him but the *Irresistible* and *Orion*, undaunted at the heavy fire of nine sail of the enemy's fleet, he boldly arrested their flight at the very mouth of L'Orient; and to his intrepidity and perseverance England stands chiefly indebted for the capture of three ships of the French line. His benevolence as a man equaled his gallantry as an officer; and he proved, on all occasions, a father to those he commanded. As a patriot and a public character, at this momentous crisis particularly, his death is a loss which cannot but be painfully regretted. His remains were interred, on the 12th, in Fulham church, attended by his uncle, Mr. Aubin, secretary to Earl Howe, Captains Bowen and Hay, of the navy, and several of his friends.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, the infant daughter of Capt. Atkew.

In his 69th year, Mr. Thomas Robson, many years a training-groom at Newmarket, and well known on the turf.

At Blairgorts, in Stirlingshire, aged 73, Benjamin Downie, esq.

5. In his 98th year, Charles Shipman, esq. of Dean-street, Soho, formerly a major in the Blues.

After a few hours illness, Mr. Agostino Isola, upwards of 30 years teacher of the Italian language in Cambridge university.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Ritson, wife of D. R. esq. collector of excise in Norwich.

6. At Lambeth-palace, in her 17th year, after seven days illness of a bilious fever, Miss Moore, only daughter of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Her death is an afflicting loss not only to her venerable father, but to all his acquaintance.

Mr. Tebbutt, of Kegworth, co. Leic.

Suddenly, Mr. Joseph Kingdon, comptroller of the customs at Exeter.

At her apartments at Pentonville, aged 88. Mrs. Mary Frith.

In her 19th year, Miss Maria Cort, third daughter of Mr. Henry C. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

7. In her 84th year, Mrs. Sykes, relict of Mr. Joseph S. formerly master of the Red Lion inn in the Petty-Cury, Cambr.

Aged 80, Mr. Jeremiah Taylor, of the city of Lincoln.

Mrs. Perry, relict of the late Capt. P. of Leicester.

8. At the house of Samuel Shore, esq. at Meersbrook, co. Derby, aged 83, Freeman Flower, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

At Salisbury, aged 101, Anne Fulford, a poor but honest and industrious widow. She was formerly a domestic servant of Charles Duke of Somerset, and of the old Earl of Westmorland, but latterly of Gen. Bathurst, of Clarendon-park; retained her senses to the last hour of her life, with a memory uncommon at her age; perfectly recollected all the circumstances of the great storm in 1703, and lived at that time with her grandmother, at a village near Pomfret, being then 7 years old.

Mrs. Caparn, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

After a long illness, Mr. Gray, of Louth, co. Lincoln, a respectable merchant.

Aged 91, Mr. Barry, formerly landlord of the Lion and Lamb inn, Leicester, where he had honourably acquired a handsome property.

Mr. Geo. Ansell, of Carshalton, Surrey.

At Bath, on his way to Bristol wells, Francis Richmond Humphreys, esq. of Devizes, a major-general in the army.

In his 49th year, Mr. Richard Payne, sen. of Old Bond-street.

9. In Parliament street, Westminster, much regretted, William Smalbroke, esq. principal register of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. He was the third son of Dr. S. heretofore bishop of that see, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

At her house at Exmonth, aged 78, Mrs. Foulkes, relict of Wm. F. esq. and mother of the Rev. P. D. F. of Medland.

In St. John's lane, Cambridge, Mr. C. Sharp, a very ingenious turner.

Mr. Tho. Copson, hostler, of Leicester.

At his house in Lower-street, Islington, aged 69, Paul Temple, esq.

At Waltham-abbey, in consequence of the wounds she received May 6 (see pp. 429, 430), for which a person is now in custody, Mrs. Gray; whose death is much lamented in that neighbourhood.

10. In Great George-street, Westminster, after an excruciating illness of four years duration, to which was lately added the loss of a most promising son, just entering upon life, all which she endured with the most dignified fortitude and the purest

purest Christian resignation, Mrs. Moore, wife of Peter M. esq. and daughter of the late Col. Richmond Webb.

At his house in Lane-street-square, in his 74th year, George Neale, esq. senior surgeon to the London-hospital.

At his house in Oxford, after a lingering illness, aged 74, Mr. Joseph Parsons.

11. At Clifton. C. Caroline Phipps, esq.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, after a lingering illness, aged 78, Miss Esther Beach, daugh. of the late John B. esq. of Hackney.

In Harley-street, Miss Charlotte Milles, third daughter of the late Jeremiah M. esq.

At her house in Hertford-street, after a short illness, the dowager Lady Gressley, relict of Sir Nigel G. bart. and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wynne, of Cheshire.

At Boston, co. Linc. Mr. Rose, draper.

Aged 59, Mr. Thomas Burrows, master of the Nag's Head inn at Wragby.

12. Mrs. Olmuis Luttrell; whose estates descend to her only daugh. Lady Stewart.

At his house in the Poultry, aged 86, Mr. Stephen Williams, calico-printer.

In an advanced age, Mr. William Greathead, many years gardener to the late and present Bishops of Peterborough.

Suddenly, in Mr. Marth's farm-yard at Lutterworth, co. Leicester, in his 59th year, W. Green; whose wife died also suddenly about two years ago. There have been five sudden deaths in the above parish since the 3d of February last.

13. At Camberwell, co. Surrey, Mrs. Anne Thomas.

At York, in consequence of the wound he received in a duel, Mr. George Crgan, surgeon in the 46th regiment of foot, and son of Dr. Claudius C. bishop of Sodor and Man. A coroner's inquest has been taken, and a verdict delivered, finding Bryan Bell, lieutenant colonel in the said regiment, William-Cooper Forster, a-captain in the said regiment, and Owen Evans, servant of the lieutenant-colonel, guilty of the murder of the said George Crgan. Lieut.-col. Bell, it is said, has signified to the sheriff his intention of surrendering himself at the ensuing assizes.

In her 45th year, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Christo. J. esq. of Queen-squ. Bloomsbury, solicitor, only surviving sister of Hen. Hall, esq. late of Cookham, Berks, dec. who was sheriff of that county in 1777, and only surviving child of Henry Hall, esq. the elder, of the same place, by Anne his wife, formerly Anne Keefe, who was the only child of Wm. K. of Maidenhead, gent. She was a singular pattern of goodness, meekness, patience, fortitude, and resignation; and was long afflicted with the most severe ailments. She died without issue. By her death Mr. J. after an union of near 19 years, has lost every real comfort, the best of companions, and most valuable of women. She was buried on the 22d, in the

vault which belonged to her late brother, in Cookham church. The funeral-service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Cookham, a very old, good friend, who, at Mr. Johnson's request, kindly undertook the same, and accompanied him from Maidenhead for this sad office.

14. After a painful and lingering illness, most sincerely lamented, Mrs. Woodbridge, wife of James W. esq. of Great James-str. Bedford-row.

At his house at Queenshithe, aged 65, Peter Heapy, esq.

At New-hall, near Chelmsford, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Olmuis, lady of the Hon. J. O. and sister to the late Lord Waltham.

Rev. Archibald Arthur, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow.

15. Aged 62, Mr. Cole, mason, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, who was in good health the preceding evening.

After a lingering illness, aged 50, Thomas Watson, esq. many years a goldsmith in Alderigate street.

16. In her 32d year, Mrs. Tolputt, wife of Mr. T. upholster, Long Acre.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Bonnington, mother of Mr. B. of Nottingham town goal.

Mr. Bishop, wife of Mr. Alderman B. of Leicester.

18. At Upper East-Sheen, Surrey, Mrs. Catharine Travers, wife of John T. esq. an East-India director.

At Reilind, the Rev. William Embury Edward, rector of Westbury, co. Glouc.

At his father's house at Leicester, aged 35, Lieut. John Heyrick, of the 15th, or King's own, regiment of light dragoons, son of John H. esq. He was literally, in the language of Sterne, "well and dead in a minute." His career through life was eminently distinguished as a gentleman and a scholar; few possessed a greater share of natural abilities, or more splendid accomplishments; and, as a soldier, he had the esteem and respect of every officer and private in the regiment.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his 81st year, John Neale, esq. He was christened Dr. John Neale, being the seventh son; was a gentleman of a good and reputable family, being brother to Noah Neale, esq. who lived many years in the parish of St. Martin's, Stamford-Bacon, with great credit and reputation. Mr. N. had been in a bad state of health all the latter part of his life; bore his illness with great patience and magnanimity; and died a good Christian.

In his 81st year, the Rev. James Salt, M.A. formerly of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, B.A. 1738, M.A. 1742, and rector of Hildersham, co. Cambridge; by whose death the said rectory devolves to his only brother, the Rev. Thomas Salt.

19. In his 83d year, Mr. Samuel Meriton, silversmith, opposite Goldsmith's hall, Foster-lane, Cheap-side.

At Malling, near Lewes, aged 76; William Kemp, esq. serjeant at law.

20. After a lingering illness, Miss Paris, sister to Mr. Thomas P. of Cambridge.

At Terregles-house, near Dunsfries, William Haggerston Maxwell Constable, esq.

21. At his son-in-law's, at the Oaks-farm, Cowlinge, in his 89th year, Mr. Jn. Barnard, formerly a very eminent shop-keeper at Wickhambrook, but had many years retired from business.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Cover, master of the Half Moon inn, Exeter.

At Hereford, after a very short illness, in his 74th year, the Rev. Ralph Hopton, prebendary of Hereford cathedral, rector of Moccas, and vicar of Bishop-Froome, co. Hereford.

In an advanced age, Henry Walters, esq. of Bath-haston.

William Jenkin, esq. one of the exons of his Majesty's yeomen of the guard.

At Horn-Dean, near Portsmouth, in his 29th year, Mr. David Macleish, surgeon of the 51st regiment.

23. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Charles Haggerston Constable S. esq. and sister to Sir Wm. S. bart. of Hooton, in Cheshire, dec.

25. At her brother's house at Frostenden, Suffolk, in her 30th year, Miss Louisa Leekey, daughter of Mr. Deputy L. of Basinghall-street.

28. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, George Keate, esq. of whom an account shall be given in our next.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1796. THE Hon. Miss Coleman, appointed bed-chamber-woman to the Princess of Wales.

1797. Jan. 18. The Countess-dowager of Egin, appointed governess to the Princess Charlotte.

28. Right Hon. William Pitt, Richard Earl of Mornington, John-Thomas Townshend and John Smyth, esqrs. and the Right Hon. Sylvester Douglas, appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's exchequer.

James Talbot, esq. appointed secretary of legation to the Swiss Cantons.

30. John Macnamara Hayes, M. D. created a baronet.

Feb. 14. Right Rev. Henry Regina'd Courtener, bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of Exeter, vice Buller, dec.

Rev. Philip Douglas, D. D. presented to the vicarage of Cudney, co. Lincoln, vice Wilson, dec.

Rev. Walter Tait, presented to the church and parish of Tealing, in the presbytery and county of Forfar, vice Gifford, dec.

Rev. Alex. Robb, presented to the church and parish of Tongland, in the presbytery and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, vice Wm. Robb, dec.

Rev. James Baird, presented to the church and parish of Eccles, in the presbytery of Dun'le and county of Berwick, vice Murray, dec.

John Forbes, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bahama islands, vice the Earl of Dunmore.

15. Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, sworn lord-lieutenant of the county of Flint, vice Mostyn, dec.

20. Alexander Grame, esq. George Keppel, esq. and Samuel Reeve, esq. rear-admirals of the White, to be rear-admirals of the Red.—Andrew Mitchell, esq. Charles Chamberlayne, esq. Peter Rainier, esq. Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian, K. B. William Truscott, esq. and Lord Hugh Seymour, rear-admirals of the Blue, to be rear-admirals of the White.—Captains William Swiney, Charles-Edmund Nugent, William Foaks, Charles-Powell Hamilton, Edmund Dod, Horatio Nelson, Thomas-Lenox Frederick, Sir George Home, bart. and Sir Charles Cotton, bart. to be rear-admirals of the Blue.

Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, knt. appointed colonel in his Majesty's marine forces, vice Rear-admiral Nelson.

24. Paul Pechell, esq. of Pagglesham, Essex, created a baronet.

March 1. Thomas Langford Brooke, of Mere, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Chester, vice Leche.

John Raymond Barker, of Fairford, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Gloucester, vice Tindall.

3. Robert Calder, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

Mr. Francis Smith, appointed robe-maker to his Majesty, vice Storey, dec.

7. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. vice-admiral of the Blue, created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Keith, of Stonehaven Marischal, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body, and, in default of such issue-male, to Margaret Mercer Elphinstone, only daughter of the said Sir George Keith Elphinstone, and to the heirs-male of her body.

15. Mr. William Wehh, appointed robe-maker in ordinary to his Majesty.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 23, to June 27, 1797.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	919	Males	710	2 and 5	188
Females	862	Females	665	5 and 10	48
1781		1375		10 and 20	55
				20 and 30	107
				30 and 40	144
				40 and 50	155
Whereof have died under two years old		387		50 and 60	142
				60 and 70	93
				70 and 80	86
				80 and 90	32
				90 and 100	4

Peck Loaf 25. 6d.

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CORRIGENDA.

- Vol. LXVI. p. 1020, col. 2, l. 15, read "p. 8."
 P. 1157, col. 1, l. 18, erase "esq.;" and l. 20, for "Oxon." read "co. Warwick."
 P. 1060, col. 2, l. 14, read "Culworth."
 P. 1119, col. 1, l. 44, for "maier" read "curator;" and, l. 49, for "Camb.," read "Oxford."
 Ib. col. 2, l. 52. "That cathedral." What?
 In the "Index to the Books," in Part I. for "Warton" read "Weston."
 On the back of the title-page of Part II, col. 1, l. 19 of the letter, for "712" read "782."
 Vol. LXVII. p. 110, l. 2, erase "mortal;" and, in l. 17, read "bright examples."
 P. 561, l. 50, read "jure vultus;" and, l. 51, "facere Palladis."
 P. 626, col. 1, l. 29, 30, erase "late of Cambridge;" and, in l. 60, for "nephew" read "first cousin."



